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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME 13.

THIRD SESSION OF THE SIXTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

Universitas
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Ottaviensis

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1889.

VOLUME XXII.

Printed by BROWN CHAMBERLIN, *Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.*

☞ See also Numerical List, page 4.

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1. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st February, 1889, by Hon. M. Bowell—
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2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1888; presented to the House of Commons, 1st February, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1890 ; presented 8th February, 1889. Supplementary Estimates of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1889 ; presented 4th April, 1889. Supplementary Estimates of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1890 ; presented 23rd April, 1889. Additional Supplementary Estimates, for the year ending 30th June, 1890 ; presented 27th April, 1889—
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3. Report of the Auditor General on Appropriation Accounts, for the year ended 30th June, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
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4. Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st February, 1889, by Hon. J. Costigan.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

4a. Canal Statistics for Season of Navigation, 1887, being Supplement No. 1 to the Inland Revenue Report, for the year ended 30th June, 1888—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

4b. Fourteenth Report on Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, being Supplement No. 2 to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1889, by Hon. J. Costigan.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

4c. Report on Adulteration of Food, being Supplement No. 3 to the Report of the Department of of Inland Revenue, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1889, by Hon. M. Bowell.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

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5. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the calendar year 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th February, 1889, by Hon. J. Carling—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

5a. Report on Canadian Archives, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889, by Hon. J. Carling..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

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5b. Reports of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889, by Hon. J. Carling—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

5c. Criminal Statistics for the year 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st May, 1889, by Hon. J. Carling ..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

5d. Report of the High Commissioner for Canada, with Reports from Agents in the United Kingdom, for the year 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889, by Hon. J. Carling—
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5e. Abstracts of the Returns of Mortuary Statistics for the year 1888—
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6. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th February, 1889, by Sir Hector Langevin—
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6a. Report of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889, by Sir Hector Langevin ..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

6b. The Civil Service List of Canada, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd April, 1889, by Sir Hector Langevin..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

6c. Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the Dominion of Canada, for year ending 30th June, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1889, by Hon. M. Bowell..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

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7. Twenty-first Annual Report of the Department of Marine, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st February, 1889, by Hon. C. H. Tupper—
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7a. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, for calendar year ended 31st December, 1888..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

8. Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries, for the year 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th April, 1889, by Hon. C. H. Tupper—
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8a. Report on the Fisheries Protection Service of Canada, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th March, 1889, by Hon. C. H. Tupper—
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9. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works of Canada, for the fiscal year 1887-88, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st February, 1889, by Sir Hector Langevin..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

10. Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, for the past fiscal year, from the 1st July, 1887, to the 30th June, 1888, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st February, 1889, by Sir John A. Macdonald—
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10a. Reports, Railway Statistics of Canada, and Capital, Traffic and Working Expenditure of the Railways of the Dominion, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889, by Sir John A. Macdonald.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

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11a. Preliminary Abstract of the business of Canadian Life Insurance Companies for the year ending 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

11b. Abstracts of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for year ending 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th April, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
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12. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th February, 1889, by Sir John Thompson—
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12a. Copies of the several tenders sent in for supplies for the Manitoba Penitentiary during the fiscal year 1887-88, with correspondence in relation thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th February, 1889, by Sir John Thompson.....*Not printed.*

13. Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

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15. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1889, by Hon. E. Dewdney—
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15a. Summary of Reports on the London, Crofter, Scandinavian, Hungarian, Church, German and Icelandic Colonies. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1889, by Hon. E. Dewdney .....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

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16. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th February, 1889, by Hon. E. Dewdney—
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17. Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th February, 1889, by Sir John A. Macdonald—
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18. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1889, by Sir John A. Macdonald .....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

19. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament on the state of the Library of Parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st January, 1889, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—
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20. Report of Simeon Jones, Esq., Commissioner to South America, with respect to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Brazil. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th February, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster .....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

21. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for a copy of report of engineers and surveyors appointed to survey the Straits of Northumberland from Carleton Point, Prince Edward Island, to Cape Jourimain, New Brunswick, during the summer of 1887, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of building a subway across the Straits. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889 —*Mr. Perry* ..... *Not printed.*

22. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1888, for copies of all correspondence and telegrams between the Department of Railways and Messrs. Sims and Slater, contractors for the eastern section of the Cape Breton Railway, between the Grand Narrows and Sydney. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889.—*Mr Flynn*...*Not printed.*

22a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, documents, telegrams and correspondence in connection with the land grant to the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway Company, or relating to the construction of said railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889.—*Mr. Edgar* ....*Not printed.*

22b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, documents, telegrams and correspondence in connection with the land grant to the North-West Central Railway Company, or relating to the construction of the said railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889—*Mr. Edgar* .....*Not printed.*

22c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, documents, telegrams and correspondence as to the incorporation of the Great North-West Central Railway Company, or relating to any land grant thereto, or to the construction of the line of the said railway or any part thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889—*Mr. Edgar*..... .....*Not printed.*

22d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1889, for copies of all petitions, reports and other documents in relation to the granting of subsidies by the Dominion Government, to the proposed line of railway from Montreal to Lévis, known as the Great Eastern. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th February, 1889—*Mr. Rinfret*— *Not printed.*

22e. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1889, for a Return showing: 1. A list of all the present shareholders of the Témiscouata Railway Company. 2. The number of shares held by each shareholder. 3. The amount paid by each of them on their respective shares. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th February, 1889.—*Mr. Dessaint*— *Not printed.*

22f. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 13th February, 1889, for a Return of all correspondence between the Grand Trunk Railway authorities and the Government respecting the subsidy granted for the completion of the line of the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company from the village of Madoc to Eldorado, in the North Riding of Hastings, and in reference to the work done towards the completion of such work and respecting the acceptance and opening up the same for traffic. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1889.—*Mr. Burdett*..... .....*Not printed.*

22g. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 11th March, 1889, for copies of an agreement of 14th December, 1885, between the Dominion Government and the International Railway Company, for the construction of a line of railway from the south bank of the St. Lawrence river, at or near Caughnawaga, to harbors of St. Andrews, St. John and Halifax, *viâ* Sherbrooke, Moosehead Lake, Mattawamkeag, Harvey, Fredericton, and through township of Salisbury to Moncton. Also for copies of any and all changes that may have been made in said agreement, and of the Orders in Council relating thereto. Also for copies of any and all transfers or assignments of said agreement or contract, and of all Orders in Council relating thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889.—*Mr. Kenny.* .....*Printed for Distribution only.*

22h. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1889, for copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence, agreements and settlements, respecting the conveyance of the North Shore Railway to the Government by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and by the Government to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1889.—*Mr. Rinfret*...*Not printed.*

22i. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1889, for: 1. Copies of the petition asking for the incorporation of the Témiscouata Railway Company. 2. Copies of all correspondence between the Government and this company respecting the granting of a subsidy or having reference to such subsidy. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889.—*Mr. Dessaint*..... .....*Not printed.*

22*j*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1889, for a Return of the survey made of the Annapolis and Liverpool Railway, with the report of the engineer, and all papers and correspondence connected therewith. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1889.—*Mr. Jones* (*Halifax*).....*Not printed.*

22*k*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th April, 1889, for all papers, reports, returns and correspondence in reference to the condition of the railway subsidized by the Parliament of Canada, extending from the western end of the Derby Branch Railway to a connection with the Northern and Western Railway, in the county of Northumberland, New Brunswick; also all correspondence, &c., had between the Government, or any of its officers, and the proprietors of the said railway, with the object of opening it up and running trains thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1889.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*

22*l*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 11th March, 1889, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Windsor and Annapolis and Western Counties Railway Companies relating to the consolidation, under Government control, of the railways of western Nova Scotia, together with copies of resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Halifax, and the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia, referring to the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1889.—*Mr. Borden.* ..... *Not printed.*

22*m*. Papers, correspondence, &c., respecting subsidies to certain railway companies, and towards the construction of certain railways, as follows:—St. Césaire to St. Paul d'Abbottsford Railway; Quebec and Murray Bay Railway; South Ontario Pacific Railway; Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company; Lake Témiscamingue Railway Company, Mattawa to foot of Long Sault; Shuswap and Lake Okanagan Railway; Chicoutimi Railway; St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company; Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway Company; Hereford Railway Company; Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway; Cornwallis Valley Railway Company; St. Clair Tunnel Company; Drummond County Railway; Pontiac and Renfrew Railway Company; Massawippi Junction Railway; Great Eastern Railway Company; Gananoque, Perth and James' Bay Railway Company, and Thousand Islands Railway Company; Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company; Maskinongé and Lake Nipissing Railway; Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company; Joggins Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1889, by Sir John A. Macdonald .....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

22*n*. Copy of the Prospectus of the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company, as published in the London *Times*, 19th March, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster .....*Not printed.*

23. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return of all correspondence, petitions, reports of engineers, and others, regarding the construction of a harbor of refuge at Wellington, Lake Ontario. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889.—*Mr. Platt*.....*Not printed.*

23*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1889, for a copy of engineer's last report on the feasibility of constructing a harbor at Naufrage, King's County, Prince Edward Island. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th March, 1889.—*Mr. McIntyre*—*Not printed.*

23*b*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1889, for copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Corporation of Pilots for and below the harbor of Quebec, respecting the change in the present tariff of pilotage dues on vessels for and below the harbor of Quebec. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th April, 1889.—*Mr. Guay*.....*Not printed.*

24. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return of all tenders received by the Government for the supply of coal during the past calendar year, the names of successful tenderers, and the rate per ton in all contracts for coal entered into by the Government during the same period. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889.—*Mr. Guillet*.....*Not printed.*

25. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 30th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council, reports, papers and documents touching the seizure made on F. O Vallerand, at Quebec. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889.—*Mr. Langelier* (*Quebec Centre*).....*Not printed*

25*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 30th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council, papers and documents respecting the seizure of diamonds and other precious stones effected at Quebec on one David Levi, and the cancelling of the said seizure. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889.—*Mr. Langelier (Quebec Centre)*.....*Not printed.*

26. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued and expenditure made under same, since last Session of Parliament, in accordance with Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, sec. 32, sub-section 2. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889, by Hon. G. E Foster.....*Not printed.*

27. Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the Civil Service, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated or retired, his salary, age and length of service, his allowance and cause of retirement, whether vacancy has been filled by promotion or new appointment, &c., for year ended 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

28. Statement of Expenditure under authority of 51 Victoria, cap. 1, on account of Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses, from 1st July, 1888, to 31st January, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Not printed.*

29. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st February, 1889, by Sir John Thompson *Not printed.*

30. Return to an Address of the Senate, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 8th May, 1888, for copies of all Orders in Council, resolutions, correspondence or other documents on the subject of the granting of any subsidy or aid to the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company. Presented to the Senate, 6th February, 1889.—*Hon. Mr. Trudel*.....*Not printed.*

31. List of Public Officers to whom Commissions have issued under the provisions of chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, during the year 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th February, 1889, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Not printed.*

32. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1889, for a Return of the Receipts and Expenditures, in detail, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, from the 1st day of July, 1888, to 1st February, 1889, with comparative statement of the same from 1st July, 1887, to 1st February, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th February, 1889.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*

33. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1889, for copies of all papers and documents furnished the Government by the Board of Examiners in connection with the recent examinations of candidates for the office of Hide and Leather Inspector in the city of Montreal. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th February, 1889.—*Mr. Curran*— *Not printed.*

34. Copy of Order in Council making certain regulations under the provisions of chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, respecting Government Savings Banks. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th February, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Not printed.*

35. Detailed statement of all Bonds or Securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, submitted to the Parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th February, 1889, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Not printed.*

36. Return (*in part*) under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th February, 1889, by Hon. E. Dewdney— *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

36*a*. An agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the performance of a railway service in the province of New Brunswick. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1889, by Sir John A Macdonald.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

36*b*. Supplementary Return under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rate of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act, and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and all correspondence between the Government and the Railway Company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1889, by Hon. E. Dewdney..*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

37. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1889, for a Return showing: 1st. The full amount of legal and other expenses paid in connection with the suit, "The St. Catharines Milling and Lumbering Company *vs.* the Queen," from the commencement of the suit up to the 1st January, 1889. 2nd. The party or parties to whom paid, the amounts paid, and date of payment. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th February, 1889.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

37*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1889, for all the original cheques given in payment of all fees or expenses connected with the suit, "The St. Catharines Milling and Lumbering Company *vs.* the Queen." Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

38. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1889, for a Return, in the form used in the statements usually published in the *Gazette*, of the exports and imports from the 1st day of July, 1888, to the 1st day of January, 1889, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries, with comparative statement of the same from 1st July, 1887, to 1st January, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th February, 1889.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*

39. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1889, for a Return showing the quantity of wheat and flour imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States, and entered for consumption, during the six months ending 31st December, 1888; also the quantity of flour remaining in bond in Canada on the 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th February, 1889.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

40. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1889, for a Return showing amounts received on account of loan recently negotiated, together with a statement of the sums (forming portion of the same) placed on deposit with Canadian or other banks since the 20th day of June, 1888, and the rate of interest agreed to be paid on the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th February, 1889.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*—

Printed for Distribution only.

40*a*. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on the 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1889, by Hon. Mr. Speaker.....*Not printed.*

41. Return of the affairs of the Collingwood Marine and General Hospital for the year 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1888, by Hon. Mr. Speaker.....*Not printed.*

42. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1888, for copies of all papers, plans, letters, reports, and other documents whatsoever in relation to the building of a pier or wharf at Ste. Anne des Monts, in the county of Gaspé. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1889.—*Mr. Joncas*.....*Not printed.*

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43. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return showing separately in regard to companies doing business under Dominion License, the amount of fire insurance at risk on the 31st December, for each of the years from 1881 to 1887, both inclusive, the number of policies in force, the total amount of cash paid each year and the total amount of expenses for each year, the percentage of losses and expenses to premium income, and the expense per $1,000 at risk. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1889.—*Mr. Bowman*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

43*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1889, for copies of all correspondence between the Manufacturers' Insurance Company and the Superintendent of Insurance respecting the list of stockholders of said company furnished by the said company in accordance with the statute in that behalf. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1889.—*Mr. Lister*.....*Not printed.*

44. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1889, for copies of all correspondence between the Minister of the Interior and any officials of his Department, and Thomas Sioni and others, Indians of the Huron tribe of Lorette. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1889.—*Mr. Langelier (Montmorency)*.....*Not printed.*

44*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return of all sales made of Indian lands on the west side of the Grand River, in the village of Cayuga, in the county of Haldimand; copies of all instructions given to the valuators of said lands, the reports of said valuators, and all correspondence and papers relating thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889.—*Mr. Colter*.....*Not printed.*

44*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1889, for copies of all tenders for the supply of beef for the Blackfeet, Blood and Piegan Indian Agencies, and all papers and correspondence connected with the calling for such tenders, and the awarding of contracts for such supplies during the summer of 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1889.—*Mr. Edgar*.....*Not printed.*

44*c*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1889, for copies of all correspondence since the 1st of January, 1888, between the Government of the Dominion and the province of Ontario, relating to the arrears of annuities due to the Indians who surrendered their lands under the Robinson Treaty, and to the grant of a reserve to the Chippewa Band of Lake Temiscamingue. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1889.—*Mr. O'Brien*.....*Not printed.*

45. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1889, for a Return showing the amount, respectively, of pine and spruce sawlogs, board measure, exported in each year from 1867 to 30th June, 1888; the amount of export duty collected in each year from each class of logs; the rate of duty in each year upon each kind of logs, and the amount of export of each kind of logs, and the amount of duty collected upon the same, by provinces. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1889.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*

45*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return of amount of export duty collected or paid on sawlogs and on other lumber in the year 1888, specifying at what custom house such duty was paid, and the respective amounts paid at each custom house. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1889.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*.....*Not printed.*

45*b*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a statement showing total cost of construction of various works for the descent of timber and sawlogs on the Ottawa river and its tributaries, up to the 30th June last; also statement showing the yearly expenditure for the maintenance of the said works for five years preceding the 30th June last, under the different heads of reconstruction, repairs and cost of management, at each of the stations, with the names of river or tributary where the same was expended; likewise copies of any or all applications, whether from individuals or chartered companies, to acquire by purchase or otherwise all or any portion of said works and improvements on the said Ottawa river and tributaries thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889.—*Mr. Amyot.* Presented to Senate, 22nd March, 1889.—*Hon. Mr. Clemow*.....*Not printed.*

46. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th February, 1889, for copies of all Orders in Council, reports, correspondence and papers relating to the dismissal of the Hon. William Ross from the Collectorship of Customs at the port of Halifax. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1889.—*Hon. W. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

46*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th March, 1889, for a Return of all correspondence between the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, and A. Lord, Esq., Agent, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, or any other person, having reference to the dismissal of Capt. Ronald Campbell, Harbor Master for Summerside. Also copy of all complaints made against the said Capt. Ronald Campbell, showing by whom made, with copy of evidence touching said dismissal. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th April, 1889.—*Mr. Perry*.....*Not printed.*

47. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 25th February, 1889, for copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence and other documents respecting the disallowance of Acts passed by the province of Quebec in 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th March, 1889.—*Mr. Langelier (Montmorency)*..... .....*Not printed.*

47*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 25th February, 1889, for copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence and other documents in relation to the disallowance of the Act for the conversion of the debt. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1889.—*Mr. Langelier (Montmorency).*—

Not printed.

47*b*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 25th February, 1889, for copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence and other documents respecting the disallowance of the Act respecting the Bar of the province of Quebec, passed in 1886; in which Act the Battonnier Général was granted precedence over all other lawyers. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889.—*Mr. Langelier (Montmorency)*.....*Not printed.*

47*c*. Return (*in part*) to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 25th February, 1889, for copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence and other documents in relation to the disallowance of the Act respecting magistrates. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889—*Mr. Langelier (Montmorency)*—

Not printed.

48. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return showing the date at which Mr. Speaker received the certificate of the Judge in each of the following cases—in the election trial of Halton, Shelburne, Northumberland (East), Haldimand, Joliette, Cumberland and Kent; the date of the Speaker's warrant, and the date of the writ for a new election. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1889.—*Mr. Mills (Bothwell)*.....*Not printed.*

49. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for copies of all correspondence with the Department of Railways and Canals on the subject of the late break in the Cornwall Canal, and of all plans and suggestions by civil engineers and others for the prevention of the recurrence of such break, and the report of John Page, the Chief Engineer of Canals, thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1889.—*Mr. Bergin*—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

49*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for copies of all reports of the engineers and other officers employed by the Department of Railways and Canals on the subject of water power in the new Welland Canal. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th March, 1889.—*Mr. Rykert*.....*Not printed.*

49*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for copies of the several tenders and all papers, letters and contract for the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1889.—*Mr. McMullen*—

Not printed.

49*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for copies of all the correspondence with the Department of Railways and Canals in connection with the opening of the canals of the Dominion for Sunday traffic. Also a statement of the number of steamboats and vessels passing through the several canals between the date of the order permitting the same and the close of navigation in the year 1888. Also copies of all instructions to the superintendents of the several canals. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th March, 1889.—*Mr. Rykert*.....*Not printed.*

49*d*. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 26th March, 1888, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, a detailed statement of all expenditure in maintaining, repairing, and operating the Welland Canal for the years 1870, 1877, 1885, 1886, 1887, and to the first day of January, 1888, giving the names of all employees, the amount paid each as salary or wages, the number of days each was employed, keeping each month separate, the amount of allowance, if any, for house rent, horse hire or travelling expenses to superintendent, deputy superintendents, foremen or overseers, also the duties performed by each employee, and hour, and where employed; if deputy superintendents, giving that portion of canal under the charge of each; if foremen or overseers, giving on what part or section of canal they are employed; if lock masters, giving the number of lock; if bridge tender, giving the name of bridge; if carpenters, masons or laborers,

giving the division or portion of canal on which employed, keeping separate the expenditure and names of employees on what is known as the old and the new canal as far as possible. Also copies of all time-lists, pay-lists, and vouchers used in paying the employees, keeping each month separate for the above-named years. Also copies of all tenders received by the Government for the erection of the custom house and post office building at Port Colborne. Also copies of plans and specifications, and a detailed statement of material used in, and the cost of erecting the said building in the year 1887. Also copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Railways and Canals, or any officer of his Department, and the Superintendent of the Welland Canal, giving instructions for erecting the custom house and post office at Port Colborne. Also copies of all correspondence and of plans and specifications and instructions to the Superintendent of the Welland Canal by the Minister of Railways and Canals, or any officer of that Department, for the erection of a wharf or dock west of the lock in Port Colborne. Also a detailed statement of the material used and cost of said wharf or dock. Also giving the purposes said wharf or dock was built for, and what it is used for. Also a detailed statement of the cost of wrecking pump purchased for the Welland Canal, giving the date of purchase, the number of days the said pump has been used in each year, and date of such service for canal purposes; if for private purposes, giving the date of such service and the amount received by the Government for such service. Also giving a detailed statement of the cost of diving armor purchased for the Welland Canal, and giving the number of days it has been used and date of such service in each year. Also giving a detailed statement of the amount received by the Government for the use of said diving armor when used for private purposes and not for the Government service. Presented to the Senate, 5th April, 1889.—*Hon. Mr. McCallum* ..... *Printed (in part) for Sessional Papers only.*

19e. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1889, for copies of all tenders received for the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, with accompanying documents, including the approximate quantities on which such tenders were computed, and the gross amounts; and all correspondence, reports and Orders in Council, in relation to the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1889.—*Mr. Trow*..... *Not printed.*

19f. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th March, 1889, for copies of reports, plans and surveys of the then proposed Cornwall Canal by J. B. Mills and Benjamin Wright, Esq's, Civil Engineers and by Capt. P. Cole, Royal Engineers, in the years 1832, 1833 and 1834; also for survey and report of Colin Carman, Esq., C.E., of a proposed change of location of Cornwall Canal, from Sand Bridge through Hooples Creek to Archibald's Point, with plans, profile and estimates; also reports, plans and surveys made by Mr. Clowes, C.E., in 1826. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889.—*Mr. Bergin*—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

19g. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return of report of Engineer Crawford in 1877-78 and all subsequent reports made on the Beauharnois Canal; also reports of engineers made on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence between lakes St. Francis and St. Louis; also resolutions, letters, &c., of boards of trade, corporations, and even from individuals, regarding such works. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889.—*Mr. Bergeron*..... *Not printed.*

19h. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1889, for a Return showing: 1. Statement of cases in which all or any of the tenders called for and received within five years, for any work in connection with canals, were rejected on the report of the Chief Engineer of Canals, giving names of tenderers and gross amount of each tender; with copies of all such reports of the Chief Engineer, giving reasons for such rejection, and noting the cases in which new tenders were called for. 2. In cases where new tenders were called for, a statement of names of tenderers and gross amount of each tender, noting which tender was accepted, and giving copies of any reports or other reasons for the rejection of lower tenders, if any. 3. Statement of cases in which claims for extras have arisen and have been referred to the sole arbitration of the Chief Engineer of Canals, showing amounts paid to claimants under his award, and a detailed statement of costs paid by the Government or the other parties to the suit in connection with the arbitration in each case, and to whom paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889.—*Mr. Casey*..... *Not printed.*

49*i*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1889, for copies of all tenders received by the Department of Railways and Canals, in September and October, 1888, for the enlargement of the Cornwall and Galops Canal, including the approximate quantities on which such tenders were computed, and the gross amounts; and all correspondence, reports, and orders in Council, relating to the same, since the receipt of such tenders. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1889.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Not printed.*

50. Copies of General Orders No. 84 and No. 85, of the Supreme Court of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th March, 1889, by Sir John Thompson—

Printed for Distribution only.

51. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for copies of all correspondence, reports, &c., between the officials of the Intercolonial Railway and Mr. Louis Fortin, of St. Octave de Métis, in relation to the killing of a horse by the cars in October, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1889.—*Mr. Fiset*.....*Not printed.*

51*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1889, for a Return of Orders in Council relating to the division of the subsidy of $256,000 to the International Railway Company, between the different portions of the road, say, from the St. Lawrence to Lennoxville, from Lennoxville to Moose River and Mattawamkeag, from Mattawamkeag to Harvey's Station, and from Harvey to Salisbury, giving the number of miles in each division, and the amount apportioned thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1889 —*Mr. Jones (Halifax)*—

Order in Council printed, for Sessional Papers only.

51*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th April, 1889, for copies of all correspondence between Mr. Allan Knight, or his solicitor, with the Government of Canada, or any of its officers, in reference to a claim for damages in connection with the Indian Town branch of the Intercolonial Railway, and also any report from any of the Government officers in reference to the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1889.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*

51*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th April, 1889, for copies of all letters, reports and correspondence had between Mr. George R. Parker and the Government, or any of its officers; and also between the Government and its officers, in relation to claims for land, and damages, in connection with the Derby Branch Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1889.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*

52. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1889, for a Return of the names of all chaplains of public institutions under appointment of the Government, together with the dates of their appointment, the amount of their salaries, and the religious denominations to which they belong. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1889.—*Mr. Innes*.....*Not printed.*

53. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return showing what sums of money have been paid by the Government to W. A. Webster during each of the financial years, 1887 and 1888, and since the 1st July, 1888, specifying the services for which he was paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th March, 1889.—*Mr. Colter*—

Not printed.

54. Copy of the Bill, 51-52 Victoria, chapter 13, Quebec, intituled: "An Act respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' Estates;" copies of the report made on the 16th January last, or any other date, to His Excellency the Governor General upon the said Act; all Orders in Council, reports, opinions or other papers showing the consideration and conclusion arrived at by the Government in regard to the said Act; all correspondence in relation to the said Act had between the Government and the Government of the Province of Quebec, or any other person or persons whomsoever; as well as all petitions or written representations made to the Government for or against the said Act becoming law, and showing at what date the said Bill was received by the Government and approved of by them. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1889, by Sir John A. Macdonald—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

55. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1889, for a Return of copies of all petitions presented to the Government by the residents of the townships of the front of Yonge and the front of Escott, in the county of Leeds, Ontario, praying that an Act passed by the Local Legislature of the province of Ontario, assented to the 23rd March, 1888, intituled: "An Act to provide for the union of the townships of the front of Yonge and front of Escott," might be disallowed. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1889.—*Mr. Taylor*—*Not printed.*

56. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 11th March, 1889, for a statement or Return of the Government in answer to the request of the Home Government for information as to the working of "The Canada Temperance Act" in the several provinces of the Dominion. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1889.—*Mr. Jamieson* ..... *Not printed.*

57. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1889, for a Return showing what repairs have been done to the dredge "Prince Edward" during the year 1888, the date of commencement of work, and when finished, with cost of said work; also the amount of work done by said dredge during the year 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1889.—*Mr. Perry* ..... *Not printed.*

58. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1889, for a copy of the names of fishermen in Prince Edward Island who, for the years 1886 and 1887, have made claims for the fishery bounty, and whose claims have been rejected; also for copies of the reports of the officers or parties against such claims, and the names and residences of such officers or parties. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1889.—*Mr. McIntyre* ..... *Not printed.*

58*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 13th February, 1889, for a Return of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of Ontario in respect to the expediency of permitting net fishing by white men in the inland waters of Ontario, north and north-west of Lakes Huron and Superior. Also of all correspondence between the Indian Department and any other department of the Government in regard to the distress and destitution which would be brought upon the resident Indian population by unrestricted net fishing in the waters from which they derive their chief means of subsistence. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1889.—*Mr. Dawson.* ..... *Not printed.*

58*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th March, 1889, for: 1. Copies of any order or regulation adopted by the Department of Marine and Fisheries with a view to regulate fishing, and to put in force a system of licensing and taxing of fishing utensils in the counties of Berthier, Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Richelieu, Yamaska and Nicolet, during the two years ending 31st December, 1888. 2. Copies of all instructions forwarded during the period aforesaid to the fishery overseers having jurisdiction in the said counties, respecting the enforcement, suspension, modification or re-enactment of the said regulation. 3. Copies of all reports and information furnished by the fishery overseers to the Department of Marine and Fisheries in relation to the enforcement of the said regulation. 4. A list of all the fishermen of each of the said counties as furnished by the fishery overseers, showing those who took out the license so required, the amount paid by each of them, the total amount received as the product of the said licenses from the date of the enforcement of the said regulation up to 31st December, 1888, and also those who did not take out the license so required, and whose fishing utensils were confiscated or not, as the case may be. 5. Copies of all letters, petitions and correspondence addressed to the Government, or any of its members, asking for the repeal of the said regulation and the abolition of the said license, of all answers made thereto, and of all other documents relating to the matter. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889.—*Mr. Beausoleil.* ..... *Not printed.*

58*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1889, for copies of correspondence between the Government and the holders of fishing rights under permit in river Matane, and of correspondence on the same subject with the riparian proprietors, and reports on their opposition to permits, &c. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1889.—*Mr. Casgrain* ..... *Not printed.*

59. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return showing: 1. In what ports of the Dominion the Government collect hospital dues on ships. 2. What amount was collected in each of the said ports during last season. 3. How many seamen

were under treatment in each of the said ports during the season. 4. How much the Government have paid to the hospitals of the several ports during last season. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889.—*Mr. Lépine*.....*Not printed.*

80. Continuation of the correspondence as published in the Auditor-General's Report, on the subject of carrying forward the gross amount of the Loan and Sinking Fund of the Consolidated Canadian Loan Converted. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Not printed.*

81. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 11th March, 1889, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories, together with any papers, reports and documents in reference to the issue of permits or licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, beer or other intoxicants, in public houses or otherwise in the North-West Territories; also copies of all regulations, documents or other proceedings issued or adopted by the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories, under which licenses or permits for the sale of beer or other intoxicants in public houses have been granted in the said Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889.—*Mr. Jamieson*.....*Not printed.*

82. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return showing the amount of money paid on account of work performed or material furnished for opening or improving public roads or streets in the city of Ottawa, from the 1st of July, 1888, to the 1st January, 1889; the names of the party or parties to whom paid, for what paid, and the amount; the name or names of all parties in charge as inspectors or superintendents, and amount per day or month paid to them. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd March, 1889.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

82*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1889, for copies of all petitions, correspondence and documents respecting the extension of McMahon Street through the Ordnance land, in the city of Quebec, to D'Aiguillon Street. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd May, 1889.—*Mr. Guay*.....*Not printed.*

83. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1889, for a Return showing the cost, to date, of the barn at the Experimental Farm, or of any and all other outbuildings upon the said farm, with a statement showing the number of outbuildings and their kind, if any; also the number of residences built on the farm and the cost of each one separately; likewise the sum total of the cost of all buildings upon said farm, to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd April, 1889.—*Mr. McMillan (Huron)*.....*Not printed.*

84. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return showing public buildings erected in various places throughout the Dominion from 1st July, 1867, to 1st January, 1889; giving date of first appropriation made for same, locality in which erected, and total cost to date of 1st January, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd April, 1889—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

85. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 7th February, 1889, for copies of the Resolutions passed at the conference held in 1887, at the city of Quebec, of delegates from the several provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba; and of all papers and correspondence relating thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd April, 1889.—*Mr. Edgar*.....*Not printed.*

86. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return showing the total amount of expense incurred and moneys paid up to 1st January, 1889, on account of the preparation, publication and completion: 1. Of the various lists under the Dominion Franchise Act upon which the last general election was held; and stating: (*a*) The total amount paid for printing; (*b*) The total amount paid to revising barristers; (*c*) The total amount paid to revising barristers, clerks and bailiffs; (*d*) The total amount paid for all other expenses in connection with preparation, publication and completion of the said lists; (*e*) Whether any claims against the Government in connection with the preparation of the lists are yet unsettled. 2. Showing the expense incurred up to 1st February, 1889, in connection with the preparation of the second voters' list under the Dominion Franchise Act, and stating: (*a*) The total cost of type used, or to be used, in setting up the lists; (*b*) The amount paid for composition in setting up the lists; (*c*) The cost of paper and presswork in preparation of the lists; (*d*) The cost or rental of plant used in connection with the preparation of said lists up to the above date; (*e*) Amount of all other expenses incurred in connection with the preparation of the said lists up to 1st February, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd April, 1889.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

67. Return to an Address of the Senate, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 22nd March, 1889, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, copies of leases or existing arrangements permitting the occupancy of the reserve of public property on the Ottawa River, from Bay to Kent Street, in the city of Ottawa. Presented to the Senate, 3rd April, 1889.—*Hon. Mr. Clemow*.....*Not printed.*

68. Return to an Address of the Senate, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th March, 1889, for a list giving the names of the veterans of the war of 1812, actually living, with their place of residence and the amount of their respective pensions. Presented to the Senate, 10th April, 1889.—*Hon. Mr. Guévremont*—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

69. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return of all evidence, papers and correspondence relating to the liability of the Government to construct, or to aid in constructing, a bridge across the Grand River, at the village of York, in the county of Haldimand. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th April, 1889.—*Mr. Colter*—

Not printed.

69*a*. Return,—Correspondence, &c., in connection with tenders called for and received for bridge at Grand Narrows, Cape Breton Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889, by Sir John A. Macdonald.....*Not printed.*

69*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1889, for a Return of copies of all petitions presented to the Government by the residents of the township of the front of Young, county of Leeds, Ont., praying that Jones' Creek in said township be declared a non-navigable stream, and to allow the municipal council to build a low solid bridge across said stream. Also copies of the report of the engineer on the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1889.—*Mr. Taylor*.....*Not printed.*

70. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1889, for copies of all correspondence, reports, petitions and other documents, up to this date, between the Post Office Department and the Post Office Inspector for the district of Montreal, Mr. King, and any other persons, respecting a change in the location of the post office of Belle Vallée, in the county of St. John's. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889.—*Mr. Bourassa.*—

Not printed.

71. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th March, 1889, for a Return of all correspondence between the Government and the officers and men of the 15th Battalion, respecting aid to construct a drill shed at Belleville, and for any reports made to the Government respecting the desirability of granting such aid. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd May, 1889.—*Mr. Burdett*.....*Not printed.*

72. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return showing the amount of duty collected upon baskets and boxes containing fruits admitted free of duty since 1st May, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*

73. General Rules of the Maritime Court of Ontario. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1889, by Sir John Thompson.....*Not printed.*

74. Return to an Address of the Senate, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1889, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a detailed statement showing the total annual cost for supplying the electric light for the use of the Intercolonial Railway and charging the cars with electricity at the respective stations of St. John and Halifax, and the names of the parties performing such service. Presented to the Senate, 23rd April, 1889.—*Hon. Mr. Botsford*.....*Not printed.*

75. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th April, 1889, for copies of all papers and correspondence in connection with a claim of Messrs. A. and J. Adams for loss incurred by the wreck of their vessel, "Carrier Dove," caused by the change of lights at Crapaud Harbor, without due notice to the public. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd April, 1889.—*Hon. Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*

76. Return to an Address of the Senate, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 10th April, 1889, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the report made to the Minister of Public Works, by the commissioners on the floods in the St. Lawrence River. Presented to the Senate, 25th April, 1889.—*Hon. Mr. Drummond*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

77. Certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 5th September, 1888, relating to Appeals in Criminal Cases to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th April, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

78. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copy of the correspondence having reference to the translation into French of the "Field Exercise," from 23rd July, 1879, which has passed between the Militia Department and Lieut.-Colonel A. Audet, and also between either of them and the manager of the Compagnie d'Imprimerie Canadienne of Montreal, Benjamin Sulte, Esquire, and Gebbart Berthiaume, and any other person in relation to the said translation. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th April, 1889.—*Mr. Amyot*.....*Not printed.*

79. General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Chicoutimi, Gaspé, Iberville, Joliette, Montmagny and Saguenay, for the year 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1889, by Hon. Mr. Speaker.....*Not printed.*

80. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return of all Dominion Scrip issued for any purpose in connection with Manitoba and the North-West Territories; the dates and amounts of the several issues, and the purposes for which they were made; the mode or modes of redemption; the amount of each issue so far redeemed, and the balances outstanding on the 1st March, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1889.—*Mr. Wilson (Elgin)*.....*Not printed.*

81. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return showing: 1. The number of immigrants that have arrived at the several ports of entry in Canada each year, from 1st July, 1867, to 1st January, 1889, distinguishing their several occupations, with the number in each. 2. The number reported as having settled in Canada, and number that went to United States, in each year. 3. The number received at the several immigration offices in each year during the same period. 4. The amount of money expended annually for immigration purposes. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1889. —*Mr. Brien*.....*Not printed.*

82. Letter from the Chief Engineer of Public Works respecting the state and condition of the road between the towns of Dundas and Galt. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1889, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Not printed.*

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER

1888.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED FOR THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY.
A SENECAL, SUPERINTENDENT OF PRINTING.
1889.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 1st January, 1889.

To the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Preston of Preston, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

I have the honor to submit the Report of this Department for the year which ended on the 31st of December, 1888, being the twenty-eighth Annual Report which has been published on the Indian Affairs of Canada.

PROGRESS, EDUCATION AND GENERAL CONDITION.

In reviewing the transactions and events connected with Indian management during the past year, there is certainly cause for encouragement, as the same surely indicate advancement towards that status which when attained must result in the amalgamation of the Indian element with the general population of the country, from whom, owing to the special circumstances of their condition, they are and must yet be for a length of time dissociated in their ideas and in their habits of life. The progress, however, towards this greatly to be desired end, must necessarily be very gradual.

We have, therefore, to be contented with small results in each year.

As, however, the improved methods now employed for the amelioration of the condition and the mental enlightenment of many are applied to all of the bands, the progress of the Indian towards complete civilization will be more rapid, and his eventual emancipation from the present state of ignorance, superstition and

helplessness, in which too many of them still remain, will be more assured; and it is submitted and earnestly pressed that the most essential lever for the elevation of the race would be the adoption of a vigorous policy of imparting to the young a thorough practical knowledge of mechanical arts and of agriculture, as well as of other employments, including a systematic method of ordering and managing their domestic affairs—in short, a complete training in industries and in domestic economy.

The satisfactory state generally of Indian matters referred to in the Report of the Department for the year 1887 as then existing has, I am pleased to be able to inform Your Excellency, remained unchanged during the past year.

Indeed the slight cause for apprehension which then existed, in consequence of certain complications which had arisen in the Kootenay district, in the Province of British Columbia, through a combination of untoward, and apparently unavoidable, circumstances, has since been totally removed; and the force of North-West Mounted Police, which was temporarily stationed in the locality, as referred to in the Report just mentioned, was recently recalled, there being no occasion for their continued presence there, and it is proposed if possible to use the material of which the buildings erected for and occupied as barracks by the Police were composed in the construction of others for industrial school purposes in the interests of the Indian children.

The matter of the adjustment of some of the Reserves on the North-West Coast of British Columbia, which formed one of the subjects of discussion when Messrs. Cornwall and Planta, the Special Commissioners from the Dominion and Provincial Governments, met the Indians in the autumn of 1887, for the purpose of hearing any complaints which they might have to make, the papers in respect to which were published with the Report for that year, was arranged by the Indian Reserve Commissioner on his return from Europe in July last, after a prolonged term of absence on leave owing to illness. His report will be found among the appendices to this Report.

The buildings for industrial schools in British Columbia, which, as stated in my predecessor's Report for 1887, it was hoped would have been erected last spring, have not, as yet, so far as the two institutions to be established in the Kamloops and Cowichan Agencies are concerned, been commenced; the difficulties referred to in the same Report as then existing in the selection of suitable sites for them not having been finally arranged until late in the season.

For the buildings for the institution, however, which it is proposed to establish at Kootenay, the material in the structures recently vacated by the North-West Mounted Police will be, it is hoped, as before stated, available, and it is anticipated that they will be occupied for the above purpose at an early date.

Buildings at Metlakahtla on the North-West Coast were, after some slight alterations and repairs made therein, rendered suitable for use as an industrial

institution at that point, and steps have already been taken to open the same, so soon as the requisite furniture and other equipment necessary for the proper management of the school can be supplied.

A principal possessing excellent testimonials of ability as an educationist and holding certificates of success in conducting similar institutions in Australia, as well as of character and general competency, has been appointed to manage the school.

The two institutions last referred to may therefore be regarded as being "well under way."

Plans and specifications for the buildings proposed to be erected at Kamloops and on Kuper Island, which latter lies off the east coast of Vancouver Island, were forwarded to the Department of Public Works, with a request that the work of construction might be promoted with the utmost despatch.

The building which as stated in the Report of this Department for 1887, it was proposed to have erected at Regina for industrial school purposes, has, I regret to state, not yet been put in course of construction, owing to unforeseen obstacles, which, however have now been removed, and it is therefore confidently expected that the erection of the buildings will be commenced early in the ensuing spring.

The institutions at Battleford, Qu'Appelle and Dunbow, have each had an augmentation in the number of pupils, and the educational work, both of a practical and of a literary character conducted thereat, is prosecuted with customary vigor and ability, and is attended with satisfactory results.

The additional wing to the building at Qu'Appelle, which, as stated in the Report for 1887, was then in course of construction, is now approaching completion; and the buildings when finished will be capable of affording accommodation to 200 pupils; the number at present in residence thereat is 103, consisting of 63 boys and 40 girls.

It is gratifying to learn from the report of the Principal of the school at Dunbow, in the District of Alberta, that the prejudice alluded to in my predecessor's Report for 1887, as then existing in the minds of the Blackfeet Indians against the institution, has to some extent, diminished; and that several of their children have been confided to the care of the Principal and his assistants.

It is proposed, if Parliament will vote the requisite money for the purpose, to enlarge the lodging capacity of the Industrial School at Battleford, as it is found that the accommodation that can at present be given to pupils, is insufficient to meet the demands for admittance.

This I submit is a most favorable indication of growth on the part of the Indians in intelligence and in consequent appreciation of the benefits of educational advantages.

The Boarding School referred to in my predecessor's Report for 1887, as then about to be established by the Presbyterian Church in the vicinity of the Muscowpetung Agency, in the District of Assiniboia, has since been brought into operation, and it has met with a good measure of success. In addition to the literary education imparted thereat to the pupils, they receive instruction of a practical nature in several branches of industry.

The day schools on the Reserves of Chiefs Gordon and Muscowequan, in the Touchwood Hills Agency, in the District of Assiniboia, will each be made adaptable for the accommodation of a few boarders, as a number of the Indian families on these reserves reside at too long a distance from the schools to admit of their children attending as day pupils.

For similar reasons the day school at Chief Coté's Reserve in the Fort Pelly country, and that on one of the reserves at the File Hills, in the District of Assiniboia, have recently been converted into partial boarding schools; a commodious stone building having been lately erected for the said purpose at the latter point by the Presbyterian Church.

A similar system is to be followed in connection with the day school on the Sioux Reserve of Chief Standing Buffalo, in the Muscowpetung Agency.

A boarding school to be conducted on a larger scale has been quite recently opened under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, at Birtle, in Manitoba, for the education of Indian children.

The two institutions at St. Albert, and Morleyville, in Alberta, which have been in operation for several years, and the school of a similar type which is of more recent foundation at Round Lake in the Crooked Lakes Agency, in the District of Assiniboia, have continued their benevolent work during the past year.

The institutions above described are conducted under the auspices of one or other of the religious denominations; those of the essentially industrial type being wholly supported by the Government and those of the boarding and semi-boarding school character being carried on at the joint expense of the denominations by which they were inaugurated and of the Government; the annual subsidy given to establishments of the latter class varies in amount from $50 to $60 for each pupil, according to the size of the institution and the expense to which the denomination is put in providing the requisite staff and the equipment for the efficient management of the same.

Of the two institutions of the industrial type proposed to be established in Manitoba, as stated in the Report for 1887, I am happy to be able to state that one has been partially brought into operation.

It is situated at Elkhorn, in the western portion of the Province. The construction of the buildings required for the full complement of pupils whom it is

proposed to lodge and educate thereat, and for the officers of the institution, will probably be completed in the ensuing spring, when the school will be at once put into full operation.

A site for the buildings required for the other institution has been selected, and projected plans and specifications of the buildings have been placed in the hands of the Public Works Department, for such amendment or changes as may be considered necessary, with a view to the erection of the buildings at as early a date as possible.

The location selected for this school is situated in the Parish of St. Paul, about twelve miles from the city of Winnipeg.

It is proposed to give each of these institutions a lodging capacity for 80 pupils. They will be conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, the Department contributing, at the rate of $100 per annum for each pupil; the balance of the expense to be met by the authorities having the institutions in charge.

The superiority of the boarding over that of the day school system as a means for the enlightenment and elevation, both morally and intellectually, of Indian youth, is, I think unquestionable. The extension of the same to several of the reserves should, in my opinion, be regarded with satisfaction by all who really take an interest in the advancement of the Indian race.

It is most gratifying to learn from the reports, published herewith, of the Principals of these schools of practical instruction, and from the reports which also form appendices to this Report, of the officers of the Department, who have visited the institutions from time to time, that the work which they were designed to effect is being accomplished in a most satisfactory manner.

As respects the day schools, while as a rule they cannot be considered a successful medium for imparting instruction calculated to render permanent benefit to Indian children, there are nevertheless quite a number of these institutions which are ably conducted by teachers, who have, in the face of the very great obstacles to progress which the surroundings and influences to which the children are exposed in their homes present, succeeded in a marked degree in advancing their pupils,as the reports of the school Inspectors and Agents clearly demonstrate.

Turning from the education of the young to that work which is being continuously carried on, for the amelioration of the condition, materially, morally and socially of the Indians in general occupying the numerous reserves in the North-West Territories, I am happy to be able to inform Your Excellency, as the result of my own personal observation and from the reports published herewith from the Inspectors and from the Agents, that the progress being made in husbandry, cattle raising, building, and in the various other duties tending to inculcate domestic ideas in the minds of the Indians is most encouraging.

On the part of almost every band on which these civilizing influences have been brought to bear, there has been a satisfactory response to the efforts made for their improvement.

Several of the bands recognize the importance, from self interested motives, of each individual possessing the particular piece of land reclaimed and the improvements made by him thereon, and members of those bands have in consequence taken up their lands in severalty, and there is good reason to hope that in the near future their example will be followed by many more bands, and that the old system of communism in the occupancy and cultivation of reserves will ultimately be abandoned. A gradual but unmistakable improvement in the houses now erected is perceptible; many of them are floored with boards, have roofs of shingles, and some of them are sub divided into apartments.

In not a few houses modern articles of furniture are to be seen, and in some of them pictures on the walls and other simple ornaments indicating some degree of refinement are to be observed.

Their cattle are, as a rule, as jealously guarded by the Indians as they would be by white farmers, and that they are well fed and cared for, were other proof wanted than is contained in the reports of the Inspectors and Agents, the competition of their owners at the agricultural exhibitions, and the frequency with which they succeed in obtaining prizes for their choicest animals, should convince the most skeptical.

The progress made towards self-sustenance is of course slow, when, however, the material with which we have to deal is remembered, namely, a race who scarcely a decade since were wild rovers on the plains, depending for a living upon what their rifle or bow and arrow were able to procure for them, whose entire course of life was the exact opposite of that mode of existence to which they are at present endeavoring to adapt themselves—it is little to be wondered at if the progress of such a people is not rapid in pursuits so uncongenial to their tastes and opposed to their inclinations, as the plodding occupations and steady habits of husbandmen which they have now to adopt; nor is it remarkable, if in their present state of transition from a nomadic to a comparatively sedentary and civilized life, with its attendant changes of habits and associations, the death rate is in the case of many of the bands heavy; indeed it would be surprising were it otherwise.

Pulmonary complaints are the most prevalent and fatal diseases among these Indians; and notwithstanding that medical relief is afforded, very many of those afflicted fall victims to the attacks.

We may, however, look forward with hopeful expectation to the time when the Indians of the North-West Territories, habituated to domestic life, will begin to increase in number as have their brethren in the eastern Provinces, after having passed through an experience similiar to that which the former are now undergoing.

In the old Provinces of the Dominion, Indian matters have maintained their normal satisfactory status. Indications are not wanting of nearer approach to that condition which when reached will merge them in the general population of the country, breaking asunder the very slight barriers which now separate many of them from the rest of the community.

The attainment of this grand end, which will crown all the efforts made for the elevation of the red man, will be greatly facilitated by the extension, more universally to the young, of the improved methods of education, of a literary, industrial, and, where there is sufficient genius displayed to justify it, of a professional character. I may here state that the Indian element is now not by any means without representatives in the learned professions of the country.

The project before referred to for the improvement of the educational system will embrace, *inter alia*, suggestions having in view the more speedy accomplishment of the object above referred to as so desirable of attainment.

With these few introductory remarks I shall now proceed, My Lord, to deal more in detail with Indian matters, but in as concise a manner as the circumstances which should be alluded to in connection with the numerous Indian tribes and bands in the various Provinces and in the North-West Territories will admit of, premising that inasmuch as the Reports on Indian Affairs previously published contain very ample descriptions of the locality of each reserve, as well as of the bands and reserves included in each superintendency and agency, I do not deem it necessary to repeat in this report, information on those points.

ONTARIO.

The Six Nations are annually increasing in number. During the past year there was an increase of 42 souls, their population at present being 3,362. This augmentation indicates a satisfactory sanitary condition.

The educational requirements of this important community are probably better supplied than those of any other Indians in the Dominion.

They have eleven well conducted day schools on the reserve, the managment of eight of which is supervised by a Board of Trustees—the chairman being the Reverend R. Ashton, the able Principal of the Mohawk Institute, which is situated in close proximity to the reserve,and draws many of its pupils from the day schools. Instruction is imparted to the pupils at the institution in various lines of industry or to qualify them to fill positions as teachers. Most of the incumbents filling those positions on the reserve were educated at that institution. It has capacity for lodging 90 pupils and it is always filled; the demand for admission far exceeding the accommodation that the building is capable of affording.

The Principal reports that the progress of the pupils has been satisfactory; five of them passed successfully the entrance examination at the Collegiate Institute at Brantford, and these pupils are now qualifying themselves thereat for positions as public school teachers.

Other two of the pupils attended a session of the Provincial Normal School at Toronto, and obtained second-class certificates as public school teachers.

The usual agricultural exhibition and ploughing matches were held on the Six Nation Reserve in the fall of 1887, and they were attended with a fair measure of success; the exhibits at the show being very creditable though not so varied or numerous as usual, which was doubtless attributable to the partial failure of the crops of that year.

Vigorous measures were adopted to suppress the traffic in intoxicants. They resulted in liquor being almost totally banished from the reserve.

The Superintendent reports that the Six Nations are in a promising condition.

The Mississaguas of the Credit, who were previously included in the same superintendency with the Six Nations, were, in the early part of the past year, separated therefrom and assigned to the care of an agent.

A member of the band, Dr. Jones, who is a medical man, being a graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, and who was for a number of years the head chief of the band, under his Indian name of Ka-ke-wa-quo-na-by, was appointed to the position.

The Indian Superintendent at Brantford, from whose charge this band was severed, says, with regard to them, that during the many years they were under his care, improvement in all respects continued; and by their aptitude and desire for progress they set a good example to other Indian bands.

Their present population is 245, being an increase of 5 in the last year, and of 37 in eight years.

The sanitary condition of this band may therefore be regarded as excellent.

They are in prosperous circumstances—poverty, requiring the extension of charity to any of them, being quite rare.

The interest payable on the amount at their credit in the hands of the Government admits, after paying the cost of medical attendance, education and of public buildings, salaries of officials of the band, pensions and other necessary expenses, of a distribution of over $30 per head, and the Agent reports that in a number of cases the amount thus received is given by the husbands to their wives for "pin money," the former supporting their families by their own exertions.

The school on this reserve is efficiently conducted and the attendance has largely increased of late; all of the children of an age to attend being, it may be said, on the roll, with an average attendance daily of nearly two-thirds of the number.

The *morale* of the band is, as a rule, good; the Agent reports that habitual drunkenness is now not known among them.

The members of this interesting community are very keen to avail themselves of opportunities for making money. For instance they have recently, with a view to meet the demand for rustic chairs, settees, &c., undertaken to manufacture those articles, and they sell them with profitable results.

Under the management of a resident agent, and with the control over their local matters exercised by the council elected annually in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Advancement Act, there is no doubt that this band will make further and more rapid progress.

The Chippewas and Pottawatamies of Walpole Island have likewise experienced an increase in the population, the former band to the extent of 16 and the latter of 2 souls; their respective members being 658 and 166.

The sanitary condition of both bands is, as may be supposed from the foregoing statement, satisfactory, which is no doubt attributable in a large degree to the fact that their houses and premises are as a rule kept in a state of cleanliness.

The two schools on the Island are numerously attended, and it has been suggested that a third should be established in the interests of children who reside at too great a distance from either of the schools at present in operation to attend thereat.

Quite a number of the more advanced pupils have gone from these schools to the Mount Elgin Institution at Muncey, to the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Industrial Institutions at Sault Ste. Marie, and to the public schools at Sarnia, in quest of education of a higher order than the day schools on the reserve afford.

One of these youths, after completing a course at the Shingwauk institution entered Trinity College school at Port Hope, where he distinguished himself by carrying off some prizes, and he recently presented himself at the Civil Service Examination, and should it be found that he has passed successfully, I purpose submitting his name to Your Excellency, with a recommendation that he be appointed to the staff of this Department, in fulfilment of a promise made by my predecessor to this promising lad.

The Indians of this Reserve competed at the Agricultural Fair held last autumn in the city of London, Ontario, and the Agent states that they had abundant crops from which to choose the exhibits, they having been the best that he had seen raised on the reserve.

They are essentially an agricultural people, and the Agent reports that all available land on the reserve is worked to its full capacity.

The Chippewas and Pottawatamies of the Sarnia, Kettle Point, and Rivière aux Sables Reserves number 502 souls; being 3 in excess of the population in 1887.

The large majority of these Indians reside on the reserve near Sarnia. It is not a favorable location for them, as the facility with which they can obtain liquor of an intoxicating nature, both at Sarnia and at Port Huron in the United States, is greatly demoralizing to some of them.

The land on the Sarnia Reserve is very valuable, but the low lay of it caused an accumulation of water at certain points, and this necessitated the construction of a system of drains; which work has been carried on by the Indians for several seasons past at considerable expense to the band; but the improvement effected to the land has been more than commensurate with the cost of the work.

The schools on the reserves near Sarnia and at Kettle Point are fairly well attended; that at Rivière aux Sables has been closed for some time, a new school-house being in course of construction.

The crops of last season on these reserves were superior to those of 1887; the latter having been injured considerably by drought.

The general health of these Indians has been good.

It is much to be regretted that harmony among them, as well as among their kinsmen on Walpole Island, has been for some years past greatly interrupted owing to a dispute as to the right of certain Indians, who are and have been for many years the recipients with the others of an equal share of the annuity payable under treaty, to participate therein. The parties whose claims are disputed compose the larger number of the Indians.

The disputed rights of the parties who have been objected to, are at present being investigated by an officer of the Department. The rights of those resident on the Sarnia, Kettle Point and Rivière aux Sables tracts were during last year investigated in part, but the investigation was suspended in accordance with a decision by vote of the majority of the dissidents at those points. Since then, however, the minority have pressed for a final settlement of the questions at issue and counsel applied on their behalf for permission to bring the matter before a court of law and on reference to the Department of Justice of the question of the permission sought for being granted, I was informed that no other advice than to recognize the right could be given, unless one of two other courses suggested were taken, viz, to bring the question at issue before the Court of Exchequer under the provisions of the Act sanctioning references of such matter to that tribunal, or to allow the investigation already commenced by an officer of the Department, under section one of the Act 50-51 Victoria, chapter 3, to be completed. The latter course being the one which would be attended with the least expense, I decided upon adopting, and as stated above the investigation is now proceeding.

The Chippewas, Munceys and Oneidas of the Thames number 1,363, showing an increase in the population of the three bands of seven souls. The general health of these Indians has been good.

The crops of 1887 raised by these Indians were very light, owing to the exceptionally dry weather.

Some of the Oneida Indians are very fair farmers.

The population of the Oneida Band consists of 778 souls.

The three schools on their reserve are managed with a fair degree of efficiency.

The Chippewa Band comprises 454 members.

The three schools on their reserve are not as efficiently managed as is desirable, but contemplated changes of teachers will probably, when effected, produce more satisfactory results.

The Industrial School located on this reserve and known as the Mount Elgin Institution, has had 70 pupils in residence during a portion or all of the year. Several of the children on the reserve are among the number. The Principal reports that of the pupils who completed their course at the institution, last year, four entered the High School at Sarnia, two received appointments as school teachers, and one is following his trade as a carpenter. Shoemaking, carpentering and agriculture are the industries, in a knowledge of one or other of which the boys are trained, while the girls receive instruction in sewing, knitting, tailoring, dressmaking and in household duties generally. The Principal reports that the morality of the pupils is excellent, and that about two-thirds have professed conversion. Application has been made for a grant towards an enlargement of the building sufficient to admit of 125 children being lodged.

The Muncey Indians, above referred to, consist of 131 souls. They have a school on their portion of the reserve which is managed by the Church of England. Many of these Indians are industrious and work their farms quite skilfully.

The Delaware band who occupy the reserve in the Township of Orford, have also had an augmentation in their number, which is at present 288, being seven more than they numbered in 1887.

The condition of these Indians is most satisfactory. Although the crops of 1887 were not as large as usual, the Department was only called upon for assistance from the funds of the bands in three cases. The protracted dry weather which prevailed during that season occasioned a partial failure of the crops.

All kinds of grain and roots are raised on this reserve.

The Indians completed the erection of the new agricultural hall of 50 by 30 feet, which as stated in the report for 1887 was then in course of construction.

The Agent reports that this building was found to be inadequate for the display of products at the fall exhibition of 1887, that an addition of 20 by 40 feet was in course of construction at the date of his report, and that the cost of the same would be paid from the surplus of the receipts at the gate for entries, after paying all prizes and expenses. The agricultural society has benefited these Indians materially, having the effect of arousing emulation both in the production of superior grain and root crops, and in raising finer animals.

Their chief possesses a Durham bull with registered pedigree, and they have a number of thoroughbred Berkshire and Suffolk swine.

These Indians compete with considerable success at the fairs held annually in the vicinity of their reserves. At the East Kent County Exhibition of 1887, one of them obtained the first prize for fall wheat, the second prize for butter, and four other prizes; and at the Orford Township Fair, one of them won the first prize for oats, and others received nine prizes for different exhibits. At the date the Agent

wrote they were preparing to make as creditable a display as possible at the Western Fair held at London in September last.

The moral status of this band has greatly improved in the past year. Spiritual work has been earnestly carried on amongst them by devoted Christian workers. Indulgence by any of them in intoxicating liquor is of rare occurrence.

The two schools on the reserve have a fair average attendance, and progress is being made in their studies by the pupils; one of them successfully passed the July examination for entrance into the High School at Ridgetown.

The Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes have not varied in number, the population being the same as it was in 1887, viz, 247. This is a better state of things than the Report of that year indicated as then existing, as it showed a decrease of eleven since the date of the previous year's report. The Agent states that the sanitary condition of these bands has greatly improved, which is to be attributed in a great measure to more cleanliness being maintained about their premises and in their persons.

The abundance of wild fowl, deer, fish and wild rice to be had in this part of the country has interfered with these Indians becoming more generally dependent upon agriculture for a subsistence than they would otherwise be.

In the event of the above resources proving insufficient to afford them support they procure employment from timber merchants and from others wherewith to make up the deficiency. They are for the most part industrious and well conducted Indians.

Some of them cultivate land with considerable success, especially on the Mud Lake Reserve.

The work of improving the roads and fences and planting ornamental trees on the reserves has been prosecuted with considerable vigor.

The two schools have continued in operation. The attendance at the one at the Rice Lake Reserve and the progress made by the pupils are satisfactory, and every effort is put forth to obtain a good attendance at the school at the Mud Lake Reserve, with the result that the daily average is 21 pupils.

A portion of the reserve at Rice Lake was up to the present year held under a deed of trust from the Crown granted many years ago. The trust was recently relinquished by the trustees; a deed conveying the land to the Government having been executed by them.

The Mississagua Band of Alnwick have not decreased in number; in fact the population is the same as it was in 1887, namely 232, the number of births and deaths having been equal, viz, 8. Of the latter, however, 4 were infants.

The liquor traffic is unhappily too successfully plied with some of the members of this band; no less than ten persons were however in the past year convicted and fined for the offence of selling intoxicants to them—and this has had a deterrent effect upon others.

Only a few of these Indians farm to any considerable extent, most of them, however, raise quantities of potatoes and other vegetables.

The larger portion of the reserve is under lease to white people.

The school on this reserve continued in operation during the past year.

The sanitary condition of the band is reported to be favorable.

The Agent for the small Band of Mississaguas of Scugog, who number only 50 souls, does not give a satisfactory report of them.

The facility with which they can procure intoxicants is too great for them to resist the temptation to over-indulge therein. Some of them have, however, made considerable propress in agriculture.

There is no school on the reserve, but from its proximity to the public schools the Indian children can without difficulty attend the latter institutions, and many of them do so.

The Mohawk Band of the Bay of Quinté have increaased in number; the present population is 1,050, being 13 more than that of 1887. The number of births having been more than double that of deaths. This is a satisfactory showing.

The crops on this reserve were almost ruined by the protracted dry season.

The work of refencing the various farms with wire, referred to in the reports for 1886 and 1887 as then in progress, was continued during the past year.

There has been a fair attendance of pupils at the four schools on the reserve during the year.

The Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands, in Lake Simcoe, have 3 less of a population than they had in 1887; this was not, however, the result of mortality as there were apparently 10 births to 5 deaths, but the marriage of eight women with members of other bands made the loss to the band from both of the latter causes 13, and deducting therefrom the gain by births, viz, 10, the actual number in the band is reduced by 3, notwithstanding that the gain by births was double of the loss by deaths.

The Agent reports that although sickness was very prevalent in the early part of the year, the health of the band has been since then excellent, and that the majority pay great attention to the hygienic rules of the Department, in regard to the maintenance of cleanliness about their premises.

The land on Georgina Island is being gradually sub-divided by survey into individual holdings at the request of the Indians; and as a consequence the occupants of the lots to whom location tickets issue will no doubt further improve them.

They bestow much attention upon their cattle and other animals, and cultivate their land successfully.

The Chief of this Band is an energetic shrewd man, and likewise an excellent farmer.

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The moral tone of the band is good, intemperance being of rare occurrence.

The school on Georgina Island was closed for a short time owing to the resignation of the teacher, but it has been re-opened.

The crops of 1887, on this reserve, were very light, as were the crops generally in that section of country in that year, but last season's crops, when the Agent reported, were promising well.

The Chippewa Band of Rama number 237 souls, being one more than was their population in 1887..

The Agent reports that the health of these Indians has, as a rule, been very good, and that the houses and premises of many of them are kept clean and are comfortable. Not a few new houses have been erected, and altogether there is perceptible improvement.

There is an excellent school on the reserve, wherein besides the other instruction imparted to them, the girls are taught to sew and knit.

The Chippewa Band of Saugeen has a population of 360, being an increase over that of 1887 of 7 souls.

The general health of this band has been satisfactory.

The land on the reserve was, during the past year, at the request of the Indians, sub-divided by survey into lots, in order to admit of the Indians holding the lots in severalty.

Progress in agriculture is reported, but the crops were not as large as usual last season, in consequence of drought.

Three efficiently conducted schools have continued their operations in educating the children of this reserve, with favorable results.

The Chippewa Band of Cape Croker, can also boast of an increase in population from 391 to 395 souls. The health and general prosperity of this band is excellent. The Agent reports that none of them suffered from poverty last winter, there was work for all, and their fishery in the autumn proved very successful, the Indians realizing large profits from the sale of fish.

Building operations have been carried on to quite a considerable extent on the reserve, and numerous agricultural implements, waggons and carriages were purchased by the Indians. There are 3 good schools in operation. In short matters generally would be in a most satisfactory condition with this band, were it not for the too frequent over indulgence of some of them in intoxicants.

Their crops in the season of 1887 were fair, but owing to the extreme drought those of last season were very light.

The Chippewas of the Christian Islands had an increase of 7 in their population since 1887. They number 347 souls.

These Indians sustained a severe loss during the past year in the death of their estimable chief, Noah Assance. He was a man of considerable energy and

endeavored to inspire his band with the same spirit in their efforts to support themselves by agriculture, the chief setting them a practical example in that respect.

The health of the band has been good and they are a progressive and well conducted community.

They obtain lucrative employment in loading and unloading vessels engaged in carrying timber, which bring their cargoes to or take them from harbors in the vicinity of this reserve.

The Indians in the 1st division of the Northern Superintendency of this Province have their Reserves on the north shore of Lake Huron at various points extending from Byng Inlet westward and inland, and on the Great Manitoulin Island.

They are composed of Ojibbewas or Chippewas, Ottawas and Nipissingues ; the former tribe exceeding very largely the other two in number.

The total population of the Superintendency is 3,506, as against 3,465, which was their number in 1887, showing an increase of 41 during the past year.

The Superintendent, I regret to state, has not complied with the instructions sent to him in common with all other Agents of the Department, in connection with the annual reports required of them, namely, to report on the affairs of each band and reserve. I am consequently precluded from furnishing information in as much detail in regard to this important superintendency as would be desirable.

It would appear, however, from the Superintendent's report that the Indians generally of the various bands in his district succeeded, during the year, in deriving a subsistence from trapping, fishing, farming, stock raising, timber cutting, and that cases of destitution were rare. An increased area of land has been brought under cultivation, and stock raising promises to be a most important source of revenue to some of these Indians. Improved houses are being erected. From the considerable addition to the population it may be concluded that their sanitary condition has also been satisfactory.

The traffic with these Indians in intoxicants is reported not to have increased, but the efforts to repress it have not had the effect of diminishing the supply of intoxicants to some of them.

Schools have been conducted on the reserves on Manitoulin Island, situated at Wikwemikong, Wikwemikongsing, South Bay, Buzwah, Sheguiandah, Sucker Creek and West Bay: as well as on the reserves on the north shore of Lake Huron, at Mississagua, Serpent River, White Fish River and White Fish Lake ; and schoolhouses are being erected at Thessalon and Spanish River Reserves.

In addition to the reserves on Manitoulin Island, above-mentioned, there are reserves on that island at Sheshagwawing, Sucker Lake, and Obidgewang ; there is also a reserve on Cockburn Island.

There was, until last year, a school in operation at the first named reserve, which is occupied by an enterprising and prosperous band of Indians. The school,

however, appears to have suspended operations for some cause. At the three other points there are only a few Indian families residing.

In addition to the reserves on the north shore of Lake Huron, which are named above, there are reserves at Point Grondine and at Byng Inlet.

On the former there is only a very small band, and the latter reserve is not occupied by its Indian owners, as they live on Manitoulin Island.

The industrial schools at Wikwemikong on that island impart instruction to the pupils in quite a variety of trades, viz., those of the blacksmith, tinsmith, carpenter, shoemaker, wheelwright and boatbuilder; and the Superintendent states that considerable proficiency has been shown by them in the acquisition of a knowledge of the same.

The female pupils are instructed in all that is calculated to qualify them to be good housewives. The number of pupils, male and female, in residence at the institution, is 70.

The second division of the Northern Superintendency comprises the reserves and bands from Nottawasaga Bay to Byng Inlet, not including the latter point. Progress and prosperity distinguish most of the bands in the district.

The population of the Indians is 846, being 19 in excess of their number in 1887.

On the Parry Island Reserve the Indians are specially well circumstanced, having the means at their doors of always obtaining lucrative employment from the licensee of the timber which the Department sold for them some years since, when it received for the privilege of cutting the large timber $30,000 in addition to dues to be paid on every tree cut, as well as an annual ground rent. Thus these Indians not only enjoy the receipt of a revenue from the timber, but any of them who are willing to work obtain good wages from the licensee.

The Superintendent reports that agriculture is gradually receiving more attention, and the chase less from these Indians, and that there has been nothing approaching destitution, misery or a high death rate on the reserve.

There are two schools conducted, with successful results, on the Island.

The band at Shawanega is not in as satisfactory a condition. They depend mainly on fishing, and the grounds to which they resort for that purpose are remote from their reserve. The whole community moves there at the approach of the fishing season, neglecting everything on the reserve; agriculture is consequently abandoned, the schools emptied of pupils, and desertion of the reserve becomes general.

At Henvey Inlet Reserve a better state of things exists.

These Indians give more attention to manual labor and agriculture, although many of them still adhere to the precarious chase for obtaining a subsistence; but they all appear to be fairly prosperous.

Their crops did not yield more than an average quantity during the past two seasons. The schools on this reserve and on that at Shawanega have not been successfully managed. A change of teachers at both points is about to be made, in the hope that an improvement will be the result.

The band occupying the reserve at Lake Nippissing continues to prosper, and were it not for that bane of the red man, spirituous liquor, matters with them would be quite satisfactory. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway near their reserve has been the means of rendering access to points whereat liquor can be procured easy for the Indians of this reserve.

The reserve on French River belonging to Chief Dokis and band still remains unoccupied by them, they residing as heretofore on the Lake Nipissing Reserve, by permission of the band owning that tract.

Dokis and his followers continue to carry on a trading business with fur hunting Indians of other bands.

The Lake Temagomingue band are still without a reserve and nothing has been heard from the Government of Ontario on the subject, although the attention of that Government has been repeatedly called to the matter. As a result of no decision having been communicated to them respecting their title to a reserve, the Indians have become discouraged and will make no improvements on the tract claimed by them as their home.

The Iroquois Band on the reserve at Gibson have had almost phenomenal success.

They acted very wisely in withdrawing from the long disputed territory at the Lake of Two Mountains, and it is greatly to be regretted that all of their brethren did not remove from that point to the new reserve; it is to be hoped that at an early date their eyes may be opened, when, seeing the success of those who have gone there, to the fact that the Department is and has always been actuated by a sincere desire for their welfare in advising them to follow their relatives; of whose well cultivated and extensive fields, fine and increasing herds of cattle and comfortable houses, many farmers would be envious—to say nothing of those advantages which are generally so highly prized by Indians, of a splendid fishing and hunting country in and surrounding their reserve.

All of the Indians in the above Superintendency, excepting the band at Gibson, are of the Ojibbeway or Chippewa Tribe.

The third division of the Northern Superintendency comprehends the bands and reserves at Garden River, Batchewana Bay and Michipicoten.

The Indian population of this district has likewise increased; their present number being 1,094 as against 1,084 in 1887.

The largest proportion of them reside on the Garden River Reserve, which is quite an extensive tract.

They can readily obtain employment at that point in cutting timber for the licensees of part of the same. They receive therefore, like the Parry Island Indians, both a revenue from the sale of the timber and wages for the work done by them in cutting it.

A new industry, which was started recently on the reserve, and which consists in quarrying marble and stone, promises to afford the Indians an additional means of obtaining a subsistence.

The quarry was purchased by the person who is conducting the work from the Department.

Last season was late and the crops on this Reserve were seriously affected in consequence; the potatoes being likewise injured by the bug that is so destructive to that plant.

There is an improvement reported in the attendance at the schools, of which there are two on the reserve.

A fragment of the Batchewana Band occupies land on this reserve. They appear to be possessed of more energy than the Garden River Indians proper, and consequently live more comfortably.

The Agent describes their houses as being very clean.

Another section of this band is composed of fishermen. They catch large quantities of fine whitefish in the rapids of the St. Mary River, for which they find a ready market on either side of the boundary line.

These Indians also own and cultivate lands outside of the reserve, as do likewise their kinsmen at Goulais' Bay and at Batchewana.

One of their number carried off several prizes for cattle at the Sault Ste. Marie Agricultural Exhibition.

The Indians at the two last named points also fish and hunt to a considerable extent.

At Michipicoten there are a few houses, which the Agent describes as excellent structures, with neatly kept gardens attached to them.

The greater number of the band do not reside on the reserve.

These Indians earn a subsistence by trapping fur-bearing animals.

Their sanitary condition appears to be satisfactory.

Within this district at Sault Ste. Marie, the industrial institutions known as the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes are located.

The report of the zealous Principal of the above schools will be found appended. It shows a satisfactory condition of matters, indicating progress in the acquirement of the knowledge designed to be imparted at such schools of practical instruction. The number of pupils in residence at both institutions is 65. There is lodging capacity however, for 80, and pupils to that number were lodged

therein until last spring, when owing to the insufficiency of means the number had to be reduced.

It is proposed, if the money shall be voted by Parliament for the purpose, to recommend that an addition be made to the buildings and that aid towards the maintenance and education of 35 additional pupils be contributed.

The fourth division of the Northern Superintendency includes all the Indians and their reserves on the north shore of Lake Superior inland to the height of land.

The population of these Indians has increased slightly since 1887. They at present number 1,742, showing an increase of two souls.

These Indians are all Ojibbeways or Chippewas.

The reserve at Fort William bears signs of material improvement, in the well tended farms, substantial fences, and well kept roads and drains.

The Indian occupants own quite a number of cattle.

Their industry was last season rewarded by a bountiful harvest.

This reserve is the seat of an Orphanage, which is conducted under the management of the Roman Catholic Church authorities. It is filled to its utmost capacity, and its benevolent object is certainly most praiseworthy, combining as it does present provision for the orphans, with instruction which will enable them to procure their own living after leaving the institution. The Department contributes towards the support of this establishment, as it did towards the enlargement of the building which was effected last season.

There are likewise two schools—male and female—on this reserve, the attendance at which is very fair.

The Indians whose reserve is situated at Red Rock on the River Nepigon are for the most part followers of the chase; though there are indications of some of them settling upon the reserve, they having last season cleared up land and planted potatoes.

In the open season they earn money as boatmen and guides, from sportsmen visiting the Nepigon River to angle for trout.

There is a school in operation which is well managed, but it is situated at too great a distance from the centre of the reserve. It is proposed therefore to establish one at a more convenient point.

There are but few Indians resident on the little Reserve at Pay's Plat; and it is well that it should be so, as it is not a healthy location, the land being low and wet and the soil unproductive.

These Indians are industrious, but they have to depend on fish for a subsistence. Fortunately there are very fine lake trout and whitefish to be had in that part of Lake Superior.

The Indians occupying the reserve on the Pic River are a thrifty, industrious class, and from the various resources of which they avail themselves to obtain a livelihood manage to exist comfortably.

Their modes of obtaining a living consist of farming, in which they are making satisfactory progress, manual labor on the railway, fishing—the trout and whitefish caught by them being very fine—and trapping fur-bearing animals in the winter.

Their cattle are well cared for, and after feeding them they generally have a surplus of hay to sell.

The Indians of Long Lake Reserve are entirely dependent for subsistence on trapping fur-bearing animals, and on game and fish killed by them.

They are very successful in this avocation, and are quite comfortable in their circumstances.

During the open season they engage in the transport of supplies for the Hudson Bay Company to their posts on the north shore of Lake Superior and inland.

The land on their reserve is not adapted for agriculture.

The Nepigon Indian Band has the largest population in this superintendency—they at present number 500 souls.

They form a prosperous community, being described by the Agent as well-to-do, industrious and cleanly in their habits; many of them possessing excellent houses and good gardens.

Like their brethern at Long Lake, these Indians make a lucrative living by trapping. Fish are also abundant and of excellent quality in the vicinity.

They have a large reserve on Gull River, but they have not yet settled thereon; although when the survey of the tract was made about two years ago, they were anxious that it should be correctly defined.

Their houses and gardens are on an island which is locally known as Jack Fish Island.

Near the mouth of the River Nepigon there is a small band located on land which was surveyed for them last season. The soil is very productive and the Indians farm successfully and occupy their lots in severalty.

They form a prosperous and happy settlement.

Many of the men obtain remunerative employment as guides and boatmen from tourists during the summer.

There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The small band owing the reserve on Golden Lake, in the County of Renfrew, suffered a diminution of 2 in their population during the past year; their present number being 77. Diphtheria attacked some of the children and proved fatal in several cases.

Improvements in the farms and buildings of those members of the band who cultivate land is reported; and attendance at the school is said to be regular, and the progress of the pupils satisfactory.

In reviewing the condition of Indian matters in Ontario as described in the foregoing statement respecting each band in the province, one cannot but feel that the position is certainly a gratifying one, but as stated in a previous part of this Report the progress would be very greatly enhanced were the facilities greater for imparting to the young, more generally than is now the case, thorough practical instruction in useful occupations which would admit of their taking their places in the ranks of the industrious classes, and thus the solution of the Indian question would be greatly expedited in so far as this province is concerned.

QUEBEC.

The Algonquin and Têtes des Boules Indians of the River Desert number 455 souls, being an increase of 10 over the population of the band in 1887, but I regret to have to state that this augmentation does not arise from the number of births exceeding that of deaths, as when they are compared it appears that the reverse is the case, there having been 17 deaths to 15 births. The increase is the result of additions to the band caused by twelve Indians having joined it.

This reserve was set apart for occupation by any Indians of the above tribes frequenting the upper Ottawa country in the Province of Quebec, or the Lake of Two Mountains, who might at any time elect to settle upon the tract.

The Indians, therefore, who have in the past year added to the number already resident thereon are doubtless from one or other of those districts.

The larger number of these Indians are dependent for their subsistence upon trapping fur-bearing animals, and upon game and fish.

The residue of the band cultivate land and are making fair progress.

New houses are in course of erection; and during the past season the division lines between the holdings were surveyed at the request of the Indians who hold their lands in severalty.

The soil of this reserve is fertile and when the season is favorable the Indians raise good crops.

A commodious new schoolhouse has been erected, which will be opened, so soon as the services of a competent teacher can be procured.

The school which is at present conducted on this Reserve is not conveniently situated for the majority of the children to attend it; it was therefore considered advisable to establish a school at a more central point. The Indians willingly allowed the cost of the same as well as the salary of the teacher to be charged against their funds.

This band recently erected a handsome monument of Scotch granite, at a cost of $220, to the memory of their late chief, Pakinawatick.

They, last season, constructed wire fences around their fields, at a cost of $200.

A constable is stationed on the reserve in the interest of the Indians, for the prevention of disorderly conduct and more especially for the suppression

of the liquor traffic, which had in the past been too prevalent. The wages of the policeman are paid from the funds of the band.

These Indians have contributed liberally from the capital at their credit towards the construction of roads and bridges in the locality, and the work has been done almost entirely, if not altogether, by themselves; but the public benefit materially thereby.

The reserve at Lake Temiscamingue is occupied by 110 Indians. They have increased since 1887 by 19 souls.

The Agent reports that many improvements have been made during the past year. Several of the band having erected good buildings; he also reports that a church building is in course of construction.

Like most of the Indians of the Upper Ottawa these Indians support themselves mainly by capturing fur.

The Iroquois band, whose Reserve is situated at St. Regis, have had a remarkable increase to the population from natural causes, the births having exceeded the deaths by more than double the number.

As may be assumed from the foregoing, the sanitary condition of these Indians is most satisfactory.

They earn a livelihood in various ways, namely, by piloting rafts of timber down the St. Lawrence and its tributaries, working for farmers at harvest time, picking hops, manufacturing baskets, hats, mats, mocassins, mittens and bead ornamental work of various kinds. Some of them cultivate land on the larger islands which forms part of the Reserve, and there are some very fair farmers among them.

There are five schools in operation, but the attendance is very small compared with the number of children in the band of an age to attend, which amounts to 225, while the daily average attendance is only 48.

The situation of this reserve, being close to the boundary line between Canada and the United States, renders it very difficult to control the traffic in intoxicants with these Indians.

The important matter referred to in my predecessor's report for 1887, as then having the consideration of a board of special arbitrators, relating to certain leased lands belonging to the Indians in the Township of Dundee, was finally arranged by the Municipality of Dundee agreeing, on the recommendation of the Board, to purchase the interest of the Indians in the lands for $50,000, provided the Provincial Legislature would pass an Act authorizing the municipality to issue debentures for that amount, by the sale of which the money might be raised, and upon payment of the same to the Government in trust for the Indians and on payment of all arrears of rent due on account of said lands, the Government would undertake to issue letters patent conveying them to the locatees. The Indians are to be allowed to buy back such of the lands at the price at which they were sold as they may require. This basis of settlement was also agreed to by the Indians, who subsequently surrendered the lands in question to be disposed of in the manner and on the terms proposed; the Government ratified the agreement, the Provincial Legis-

lature enacted the required law, and the matter is now in a fair way of being settled on the above basis, which will be quite satisfactory to all concerned.

The sister Band of Iroquois, whose reserve is situated at Caughnawaga, make even a better showing in the increase of population, namely, 98 births to 44 deaths, or an augmentation to their number of 54 souls, the present strength of the band being 1,673, a condition of matters which indicates the best of health among them as a community.

These Indians are as a rule quite comfortable in their circumstances.

Many of them are successful cultivators of the soil, others are skilful pilots and boatmen, and earn considerable money in taking rafts and boats down the rapids of the Sault St. Louis; others of them again are employed in quarrying stone on the reserve by two of their people who are lessees of the quarries from this Department, and who pay a royalty on all stone excavated, which is carried to the credit of the Band; while more of them engage in the manufacture of lacrosse sticks, axe handles, mocassins, snowshoes, baskets, Indian fancy work and such like things, one or two of the most enterprising engaging certain of them to manufacture and others to peddle these wares through the country.

The Agent reports that the moral tone of the reserve was good during the past year.

There is an excellent school in operation at this point.

The Abenakis of St. François du Lac have also increased in number, their present population is 330, as against 319 in 1887, being 11 more than they then were.

These Indians are intelligent, enterprising and industrious.

Their skill in manufacturing all sorts of Indian wares is well known both in Canada and in the United States.

At the proper season they are to be found at some of the sea side or mountain resorts, plying their business as merchants of these goods, for which they obtain quite high prices.

They have two very good schools in their village. In fine they may be described as a very respectable community.

The Huron Band of Lorette has also gained in population since the year 1887, their present number being 279, an increase of 14 over that of the former year. The sanitary condition of the band is described by the Agent as good.

These Indians used to manufacture, on an extensive scale, Indian wares of all kinds, but they no longer engage so universally in that line of industry. The competition of white people with them in the same has, the Agent states, in some measure caused the change.

As fur-trapping is also becoming very precarious they have been forced to engage more extensively than formerly in tilling land, the result being that an increased area has been rendered capable of cultivation.

Many of them obtain remunerative employment in the open season as guides to tourists.

There is an efficiently conducted school on the reserve, and the children attending it are making satisfactory progress in their studies.

The Micmacs of St. Anne de Restigouche number 550, being 16 in excess of the population in 1887.

They are good trappers and fishermen, and the soil of the reserve being productive, they, to some extent, cultivate it with successful results.

They are gradually extending their clearings, and several new houses and other buildings were erected during the past year.

The health of the band is in a satisfactory condition.

There is a school in operation on the reserve, but the attendance is not as large as it might be, considering the number of children of an age to attend school in the band.

The small Micmac Band, whose reserve is at Maria, has a population of 111 souls, being an increase of 19 over that of 1887.

The very meagre report of the Agent only admits of my stating that the progress of this band though slow is perceptible. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

These Indians are in comfortable circumstances.

The Montagnais of Pointe Blene at Lac St. Jean, number 459, as against 402 souls in 1887, showing an increase of 57. The statement in my predecessor's Report for 1887, that the number of souls in this band was 90, was evidently a clerical error as shown by what follows in that Report which puts the population at 402. The other statement probably meant to give the number of families at 90.

These Indians were much gratified by the visit so graciously made by your Excellency and Lady Stanley to their reserve last summer.

A favorable account is given by their Agent of the industry and of the sanitary and general condition of the band.

There is a small band of Neptoms at the *Grande Décharge* of the River Saguenay. The main dependence of these Indians is on the cultivation of the ground, and they are increasing their clearings every season.

Their industry was rewarded with good crops in the last and in the preceding season.

An instance of individual enterprise is reported by the Agent in one of these Indians having built a mill for sawing timber on his location.

A few Indians at St. Anne support themselves by building canoes; but the supply of these articles having been much in excess of the demand during the past season the manufacturers are suffering from poverty in some degree; the Agent however, reports that this has in a measure been overcome by their having

obtained assistance in ammunition and fishing gear, wherewith to procure their living in the interior of the country.

There is a school in operation on the reserve at Lac St. Jean, which is very favorably reported of by the Inspector of Public Schools and by the Agent.

The Montagnais of the Lower St. Lawrence were visited as usual by the Agent who is stationed at Betsiamits, and who proceeds, in the open season, to the various points at which they assemble in groups on their return in June from their remote hunting grounds.

That officer reports that these Indians had, on the whole, a successful season's hunt, so far as fur-bearing animals and game were concerned, but that the seal hunt, on which the bands at Godbout and Escoumains mainly depend, proved a failure.

These nomadic Indians had enjoyed excellent health, and they appear for the most part to have refrained from the use of intoxicants with which after their return to the coast with the proceeds of their winter's hunt, some unscrupulous traders are not slow to ply them, in order to obtain their valuable furs from them at the lowest possible rates, or even in exchange for liquor.

The Indians, whose rendezvous in the open season is Musquarro, were found, as well as those who generally resort to Natashquan, at the former point, in excellent health and circumstances.

Their capture of furs was not so large as that of the season of 1886–87, but game was plentiful, and they realized profitably for the furs they succeeded in capturing.

The Agent reports that indulgence in spirituous liquors is too prevalent with the Natashquan Indian contingent.

The Indians who gather at Mingan, experienced a successful hunt for furs; and the condition of matters generally as respects adequacy of food and clothing, health and conduct, was found to be most satisfactory in the case of these Indians.

A similar state of things existed at Sept Iles among the Indians who in summer frequent that point, as well as among the Indians of the Moisie, excepting that two or three of the latter had obtained intoxicants from some intinerant traders.

At Godbout and Escoumains, the usual good state of affairs was found to prevail. These Indians depend, to a large degree on the capture of seals for a subsistence. They did not succeed in obtaining many last season, but their take of furs was considerable.

The Indians at the two last places live more like white people than do the other Indians of the North Shore above refered to, having comfortable cottages, which they take a pride in keeping clean.

Those who reside at Escoumains cultivate land to a limited extent, but the lateness of the season on the North Shore does not usually admit of grain maturing, and therefore root crops are principally raised by those Indians.

At Betsiamits, whereat the only reserve proper on the North Shore is situated, many of the Indians are still too much addicted to over indulgence in intoxicating liquors. They appear to obtain it without much difficulty at several points, notably at Rimouski on the opposite coast, notwithstanding the efforts put forth by the Department to prevent the traffic. It is feared that this condition of matters is largely attributable to supineness on the part of the local authorities, in regard to the frequent and serious breaches of the law in this respect.

These Indians were also specially favored with a very successful season's hunt; they having captured a large quantity of fur of various kinds.

Their crops of roots for the two last seasons were abundant, and they would be in very comfortable circumstances were it not for the facility above complained of, with which some of them are allowed to procure intoxicants, the over indulgence in which is always attended with consequential misery to the debauchees, and often to their helpless wives and children.

The progress made by several of the Indian bands of the Province of Quebec, while not so marked as that of a number of bands in Ontario, is yet sufficiently so to encourage the hope that at no very distant day the barriers which at present in some respects separate them from the general community may be removed with advantage to themselves and to society at large.

But as in the case of the Indians of Ontario a more general extension to the young of practical instruction in useful industries would greatly facilitate and expedite this desirable change.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Micmacs of this Province are, as a rule, self-supporting. The Department, however, assists them in their agricultural pursuits by supplying grain and vegetable seed to any of them who have prepared land for planting. The sick, infirm and aged are also afforded aid periodically, and medical attendance is authorized when any of them require it.

The agencies into which the Province is divided for Indian management remain unaltered, excepting as regards the Counties of Digby and Yarmouth, which formerly composed one agency, but owing to the distance at which the Agent, who resides at Bear River, in the former county, was stationed from the Indians of Yarmouth, it was considered that it would contribute materially to the advantage of the latter Indians, for whom, as stated in the Report for 1887, a small parcel of land had been purchased were a local agent appointed; this therefore was done.

The Agent for Annapolis and Shelburne reports that the health of the Indians of those counties has been satisfactory.

There has been an increase of three in the population, which now numbers 118.

These Indians still continue to live elsewhere than on their reserves.

They appear, however, to succeed in obtaining a sufficient livelihood and to be improving in their circumstances.

In consequence of the distances at which these Indians are located from each other, it has been impossible to obtain a sufficient number of children, at any one point, to justify the establishment of a school. They are, however, for the most part situated sufficiently near to the public schools to admit of their children attending those institutions, but their Agent reports that very few avail themselves of the privilege.

The Indians of Bear River Reserve, in the County of Digby, had another sad experience from severe sickness in the band during last winter; the season was very cold and wet and a number of sufferers from diseases of a pulmonary nature succumbed to the same.

There were in the past year 14 deaths and only 3 births. The population was thus reduced by 11, making it 157.

These Indians, it is assumed, followed their usual methods for procuring a living during the year, viz., porpoise hunting, fishing, cooperage, manufacturing Indian wares and agriculture to a limited extent. The Agent's report is silent as to whether they increased the area of cultivated land or not. He merely states that all of the crops of 1887 were injured by drought, except potatoes, which, however, were affected to some extent by blight, and were afterwards further spoiled by frost getting into their cellars, owing to the exceptional severity of the winter.

The school on the reserve is not as numerously attended as it might be, but those children who are regular in their attendance have made fair progress.

The Indians of Yarmouth number 69 souls.

They have made preparations to remove to the land, which as before stated, was purchased for them in the year 1887, and they express an intention of cultivating the same.

Like their brethren in the County of Digby, these Indians suffered severely from illness and lost several of their member from disease of the lungs during last winter. They are reported to be an industrious and strictly temperate class of Indians.

The Indians of the Counties of Queen's and Lunenburg have apparently the same population as they had in 1887, namely 162.

Those of the former county have not, for years, resided, if they ever did so, on their reserves. They live at different places in the county; the majority at the village of Milton near Liverpool.

They subsist on the products of the sea, likewise by trapping fur-bearing animals and by selling baskets manufactured by them.

The larger number of the Indians of Lunenburg occupy the reserves at New Germany and on Gold River.

At the former place they farm quite successfully, and at the latter reserve there is a good fishing stream and the soil is also fertile. The Indians located thereon likewise hire out as laborers.

The Indians on the New Germany Reserve are very comfortably circumstanced, having good houses and fair farms.

Their children are making satisfactory progress at the school on the reserve, which is well managed by a painstaking teacher.

There are a few Indian families residing at Bridgewater, in this county. They support themselves by hiring out as laborers.

The Indian population of the County of King's consists of about 80 souls. It fluctuates considerably in number, as these Indians move about from place to place.

They are well conducted and industrious.

Their general health during the past year has been fairly good.

The Indians of this county lost a good friend and the Department an honest and faithful officer, by the death, during the past year, of Mr. J. E. Beckwith, who filled the position of Indian Agent for this county for a number of years, with credit to himself and to the Department which he locally represented.

In Halifax County, Indian matters remain unchanged.

The Indians of this county maintain their character for sobriety, industry and good conduct.

The reserve at Cole Harbor and land elsewhere is cultivated by them with sufficient success, to admit of the Agent reporting that the majority of them support themselves principally by agriculture.

A schoolhouse was erected over two years ago at the above reserve, but the Agent has, up to the present time, failed to obtain the services of a teacher.

The very short report of the Agent for the County of Hants contains so little information, that all that can be gathered from it is that matters in his district are about in the same condition as usual.

The population of the band has increased from 164 to 167, being 3 in excess of their number in 1887.

A gratifying report of progress on the part of the Indians of the County of Colchester has been received from the Agent.

Several frame houses of a superior class for Indians were erected, and a quantity of new land was prepared for tillage, fenced in and planted. The population is returned as numbering the same (100) as it did in 1887, notwithstanding that the Agent reports that several deaths occurred. It must therefore be concluded that the number of births equalled that of deaths.

The population of the Indians of the County of Cumberland has increased to 102, being 6 in excess of that of 1887.

They maintain their character for sobriety, honesty and industry.

They, for the most part, support themselves by cultivating the soil.

The Indians of the County of Pictou number 178 souls, being a decrease of 14 since the year 1886.

The Department recently purchased 30 acres of land adjoining their small reserve at Fisher's Grant opposite the town of Pictou. They had not sufficient land on the reserve for agricultural purposes, nor was there wood for fuel, fencing or building purposes on the reserve. The Indians consequently often trespassed on their neighbors' properties. For these reasons it was deemed advisable to secure for them the parcel of land referred to.

The Indians of the Counties of Antigonish and Guysboro' have suffered a slight decrease in their number, there having been 5 deaths and 3 births. The present population is 175, being 2 less than it was in 1887.

These Indians are industrious, temperate and well conducted. The Agent's report shows that gratifying progress has been made in agriculture; almost double of the quantity of seed usually sown by them having been planted last year. New and better fences have also been constructed around their fields.

The Indians of the County of Richmond have increased from 148 in 1887, to 152.

The Agent's report is destitute of any information respecting the condition, moral, social or material, of these Indians; but they have always been industrious and well behaved, and it may therefore be assumed, in the absence of any information to the contrary, that they continue to be so.

The school has been kept in operation on the reserve during the past year, and it is favorably reported of.

The Indians settled upon the reserves at Whycocomagh and Malagawatch, in the County of Inverness, number 130 souls, being 7 less than was the population in 1887. They are a sober, honest, and, for the most part, an industrious class.

The progress being made by these Indians in agriculture is quite satisfactory.

Additions were made by them to the number of their buildings, and there are two or three instances of individual enterprise shewn in the style and in the purpose for which the buildings were erected.

There is a school in operation on the reserve at Whycocomagh.

The want of reports from the Agents for the Indians of the reserve at Middle River, in the County of Victoria, and for those on the reserve at Eskasoni, in the County of Cape Breton, prevents me from describing the condition of the Indians settled on the same. It may be stated, however, that the Department has no cause for believing that the favorable condition of the band occupying the former reserve, as decribed in the Report for 1887, has changed; and with regard to the Indians located on the latter reserve, it is hoped that their crops were more successful in the year 1887 than they were stated in the Report for that year to have been in 1886, and that they were consequently in a better position in last winter as respects food supplies, than they found themselves to be during that of 1886-87.

This, it may be assumed, was the case, inasmuch as there has been no increased demand during the past winter on the Department for relief.

The Agent for either of the above districts having, however, failed to supply any information in connection with Indian affairs in his agency, it is impossible to state accurately what was the condition of matters.

This omission to report was perhaps somewhat more excusable on the part of the late Agent of the County of Cape Breton, than it was in that of the Agent for Victoria, inasmuch as the former has resigned his position. His resignation was, however, subsequent to the expiration of the fiscal year, to which period the Agent's reports are brought down.

In the case of the agent for Victoria the omission to report would appear to have been the result of negligence or indifference, and I regret to have to state that it is not the first occasion on which there was a similar omission by this officer to forward an annual report and statement.

It may be added that the Indians of the two agencies, according to the census of 1887, numbered 121 and 254 souls respectively; also that there is a school in operation at each reserve.

It will be observed from this Report that with the exception of the Indians of the several counties in the Island of Cape Breton, the Indians of the Province of Nova Scotia do not bestow much attention on agriculture.

The Indians of that island afford a pleasing contrast in the above respect, and in consequence they are as a rule much more comfortably situated, and having a vested interest in their lands, owing to the improvements made on the same, they value them accordingly, and endeavor to turn them to the best possible account.

The appearance of the Indians of Cape Breton Island and of their houses is also characteristic of a respectable thrifty class of people.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Indians of the other counties of this Province do not follow the example of those of Cape Breton Island.

Too many of the former are given to wandering about from one town to another peddling their wares.

There is, I fear, not much prospect of a change being effected in the habits of those who have attained to years of maturity. But were an industrial school to be established at some central point, as recommended in the Report of this Department for the year 1884, much it is believed could be effected in forming the habits of the young and providing, through practical instruction in various industries, the means of enabling them to support themselves when they would leave the institution, without having recourse to the nomadic life at present followed by so many of the Indians of the mainland of Nova Scotia.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Indians of this Province number 1,594 souls, being 28 in excess of of their population in 1887. This increase is to be found in the Amalicite portion

of the Indian population, which augmented during the year from 647 to 682, whereas, within the same period, there was a decrease in the Micmac population, from 925 to 912. This is not easily accounted for, inasmuch as the reserves and places of resort of the latter section of the Indian population of the Province are situated much nearer the sea than those of the Amalicite, and they should therefore be healthier locations. It is the fact, however, that the Micmacs have been diminishing in number for the last few years. Whether this decrease may be attributable to some of them having migrated to other parts is difficult to say. In 1886 they numbered 932, being 7 in excess of the population of 1887, which in the latter year, as before stated, exceeded, by 13, that of last year.

The Amalicites on the other hand would appear to have increased in population from the year 1884, as follows:—In the latter year they numbered 584 souls; in 1885 there was an augmentation of 40; in 1886, of 8; in 1887, of 5, and in 1888 of 55; their population at present being 682.

The larger increases in 1885 and 1888 were probably to a great extent the result of immigration of Indians from the other Maritime Provinces; indeed, the Superintendent states in his report for last year that 12 Indians had come from Nova Scotia, and that they had camped temporarily in Carleton County. The same officer however reports an increase from natural causes of 29 souls in that year.

It is probable that in the case of the Micmacs over indulgence in intoxicants largely accounts for the mortality; as the Superintendent of those Indians, in writing on this subject, states that they "suffer from the use of spirituous liquors, "and it is getting almost impossible to bring proof home to the guilty parties."

On the other hand the Superintendent of the Amalicites, whose number has been increasing for several years, states in his report, that "the habits and general "character of those Indians for the past year, have been very good. A few of them "will occasionally indulge in the use of strong drink, but this weakness is not so "prevalent now as in former years. In this habit there has been a marked improve-"ment lately."

If the liquor traffic with the Indians has been repressed so materially in one agency, it is difficult to understand why it should not have been reduced to the same extent in the other, unless it be that as energetic and effectual measures for its suppression were not adopted, in the latter as in the former superintendency.

At Eel River Reserve, in the County of Restigouche, no change of consequence is noticeable. The Superintendent remarks that the chances of the Indians owning it for making a living by fishing and farming are as good as those of the average Micmac.

The same remark applies to the Indians owning the reserve at Papineau, in the County of Gloucester, with the additional one that they also earn money from sportsmen, for whom they act as guides or canoesmen.

The reserve located at Red Bank, in the County of Northumberland, is very favorably situated.

There is abundance of fish at the confluence of the West and South West Rivers, and employment can be obtained by the Indians at a mill and in connection with timber operations which are carried on in the vicinity of the reserve. These Indians are described as being in a fairly comfortable condition.

The Indians owning the reserve at Eel Ground, which is also situated in the County of Northumberland, are in favorable circumstances (which are fully described in the Report for 1887) for making a sufficient living, and those who exert themselves succeed in doing so. This reserve is occupied by one of the most numerous bands in the Eastern Superintendency.

The school has continued its operations during the past year.

The Burnt Church Reserve, in the same county, is occupied by a band who are described as being in fairly comfortable circumstances.

The soil is fertile and fish are plentiful, especially smelts in the winter season; and these Indians as well as those of Eel Ground have ready purchasers of all the fish they can catch.

The school has continued to be conducted on the reserve during the past season.

The most populous reserve in the Eastern Superintendency is situated at Big Cove, in the County of Kent.

The occupants engage extensively, for Indians, in farming.

Fish form also an important means of maintenance with them; and, altogether, they may be considered as being favorably circumstanced.

On Indian Island, in the same county, there is a fragment of the Big Cove Band, whose resources are about similar to those of the main portion of the band.

The reserve at Buctouche, which is also in the County of Kent, contains good land, but the Indians owning it have hitherto failed, with the exception of one or two families, to cultivate it. They manage, however, to obtain a fair subsistence from the sea.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Shediac, in the County of Westmoreland, are, I regret to state, reported to be retrograding morally and materially.

The situation of this reserve is disadvantageous, owing to its propinquity to towns and villages whereat intoxicants can be procured by the Indians with little or no difficulty.

They have the means within their reach of obtaining from the fisheries a comfortable subsistence, but the temptation to loiter around the above places is, with many of them, more than they are able to resist, and consequent demoralization ensues.

There is perceptible improvement in the condition of the Amatecite Band on the reserve at Kingsclear. They appear to be quite comfortably situated. They planted more extensively last season than they had ever before done.

These Indians also engage largely in the manufacture of Indian wares, for which they seek a market in the United States, if they do not succeed in selling them in New Brunswick.

Their houses are clean and comfortable.

The school is efficiently conducted and gives satisfaction to the Indians.

The small reserve at St. Mary's is unfavorably situated, from its proximity to Fredericton. Owing to its contracted area their agricultural operations are necessarily restricted to the cultivation of garden plots; but this they do in a manner that leads to the conclusion that had they the opportunity they would cultivate a larger quantity of land successfully.

From the same cause as the above, the want of wood on the tract for domestic purposes has been a matter of serious import to these Indians; but, happily, through the benevolence of a gentleman engaged in the timber business, in the vicinity, a boom, in connection with his business, was purposely constructed opposite to the reserve last spring, thus affording the Indians an opportunity of gathering drift wood from the stream.

These Indians depend almost solely on the sale of their manufactures for a living.

Sickness was very prevalent on this reserve, as well as on that at Kingsclear during the past year; diseases of a pulmonary nature being the principal affections and the most fatal.

Notwithstanding the fact that the reserve near Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, is a very fertile tract, but very few of the Indian owners of it either reside on or cultivate it, and those who attempt a little in the latter line do not appear to be making any progress, but rather the reverse.

The whole dependence of this band may therefore be said to be on the sale of their manufactures.

Their sanitary condition is satisfactory.

At Apohaqui, in the County of King's, and at St. George, St. Andrews and St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, there are scattered Indian families resident or camping temporarily on lands not their own.

On the River Cousons, in the County of Charlotte, there is a reserve located with a few Indians on it, but no particulars respecting their condition have been furnished by the Superintendent.

The Indians resident on the important reserve on the Tobique River form quite a compact and thriving settlement.

They farm considerably, engage in timber cutting, running rafts, manufacturing mocassins and snowshoes, besides acting as guides and boatmen for tourists They derive lucrative wages from the above employments.

These Indians suffered greatly last year from scrofulous and pulmonary diseases, which terminated fatally in several instances, in spite of the medical skill employed to treat the cases.

The school continues to give satisfaction, notwithstanding the fact of there having been a change of teachers, caused by the resignation of one and the appointment of another functionary.

The small band owning the reserve near Edmundston, in the County of Madawaska, have a limited but very fertile tract of land, which, however, they do not make the most of, having fallen into the indolent practice of hiring white men to do the work for them. The Agent expresses the belief that if the Indians would work the land, and breed cattle to graze on the high land of the reserve, their profits would be greater.

The health of this band was likewise indifferent during the early part of the year, the number of deaths having exceeded that of births; but the Superintendent reports an improvement in that respect, no deaths having occurred since the summer of 1887.

If the most promising children of the Indians of this Province had the advantage of practical instruction in industries it would probably effect a remarkable change in the condition, social and moral, of many of these people.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Indians occupying the reserves on Lennox Island and in Township 39 in this Province, are of the same tribe as are those of Nova Scotia and those of the eastern counties of New Brunswick, viz., Micmac.

The Indian population of the Province is 319, being 2 less than it was in 1887, and 4 and 6 less than they numbered in 1886 and 1885 respectively.

The Superintendent reports that there was much sickness among the Indians of this island during the winter and spring of last year, but that their health has since greatly improved.

He also states that there is a marked improvement in their general condition, which is attributable to their paying greater attention to agriculture than they formerly did.

Their industry was, in 1887, rewarded by a bountiful crop of potatoes, which are the principal product of Prince Edward Island. But the growth of these roots was seriously interfered with last season by a prolonged drought, which prevailed in the summer.

Instances of individual thrift are cited in the report of the Superintendent.

The Indians who remain on the reserves manage to make a fair living by fishing and agriculture, while those who loiter around the towns and villages, suffer for the most part from want of sufficient food and clothing.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.

The Indians embraced in this Superintendency resemble more those of the Province of Ontario in the methods to which they were and still are in the habit of resorting for the purpose of obtaining subsistence, than they do those of the North-West Territories who were formerly known under the general term of "Plain Indians," and who in former times were wholly, or almost so, dependent for sustenance upon the buffalo, which roamed the plains in countless numbers. Consequently the disappearance of that animal from the country did not affect the former as it did the latter class of Indians, they being accustomed to live on other game, much of which still remains, and on fish, and to hunt fur-bearing animals and to dispose of the skins in exchange for the necessaries of life to the Hudson Bay Company and to other traders. The acquisition therefore by these Indians of a knowledge of agriculture and of other civilized modes of obtaining a livelihood was not so imperatively necessary as it was in the case of the Indians of the North-West. Consequently instructors in agriculture were not appointed over them; but in accordance with the provisions of the various Treaties (Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5) certain implements of husbandry mechanical tools and seed, as well as a limited number of cattle were delivered to them as they were prepared to receive and use them. Moreover in consideration of the fact that, in some districts, the quantity of game and the number of fur-bearing animals had considerably diminished as white settlement advanced, more articles than the treaties stipulated for were given to the Indian bands whose members had to give their attention to the cultivation of the soil and to the raising of cattle as means whereby to supplement their other resources for obtaining a subsistence.

That many of the Indians have turned to good account the tools and other useful articles, as well as the cattle given them, is evidenced by the substitution on so many of the reserves of cottages for wigwams, by the increasing herds of cattle and by the fields of roots and grain to be seen thereon, which while not so extensive as those of the Indians of the North-West Territories, yet go far to augment the food supplies obtained from other sources, and to afford to the Indians a healthful change from a purely meat to a partially farinaceous and vegetable diet.—

The establishment of the two industrial institutions in the eastern and western sections of the Province of Manitoba, as elsewhere referred to, will, doubtlessly, accomplish much in the desired direction, but a great deal more will require to be done before a radical improvement in the intellectual status of the Indians of the Superintendency will be achieved, and it is only by extending to them facilities of a superior and practical character for the education and training of the young that this result can be attained.

It is satisfactory to learn from the report of the Inspector of the Indian Agencies and Reserves of this Superintendency, that the instructions of the Department respecting the sanitary measures to be taken to ensure cleanliness in and around the dwellings and premises of the Indians, and consequent improvement in their health, have been carried into effect in many of the reserves.

There can be little doubt but that a general observance of these rules would contribute largely towards an improvement in the sanitary condition of the Indians.

The contemplated change referred to in the report of my predecessor for 1887 as then proposed to be made in the agencies for the Rainy River and Lake of the Woods Bands was carried out, and the Indians of the former section have now the advantage of the services of a practical man competent to advise and instruct them in the cultivation of the fertile lands contained in their reserves.

In the Savanne Agency the Indians of Lac des Mille Lacs Reserve had a favorable fur hunting season last year, and rabbits, game and fish being plentiful, these, supplemented with potatoes saved from the previous season's crop, afforded the Indians an ample supply of food during the winter.

They have erected new buildings for dwellings and for storing their crops, and this band may be regarded as being on the whole in a favorable condition.

The small band owning the reserve at Sturgeon Lake are similarly favored as regards fur-bearing animals, game and fish, but they do not cultivate the soil.

The Indians occupying the reserves at Wabigoon and Eagle Lake raise cattle and cultivate land, besides hunting and fishing.

The Department sold for these Indians the large timber on the reserve at Eagle Lake, of which there was a superfluity; the amount paid in hand for the privilege as well as the ground rent has been, and the dues to be collected on all timber cut will be carried to the credit of the band, and the interest on the same will be distributed periodically among the members of it.

The school was kept in operation up to the end of June last, when the teacher resigned, and he has not as yet been replaced by another.

The gardens of the Indians at Lac Seul are reported to be well cultivated, and the Indians are said to take a pride in attending to them.

Their cattle are likewise well cared for.

There were two schools in operation on the reserve up to the end of June, which were favorably reported of, but the teacher of one of them resigned and the vacancy had not been filled up to the date of the Agent's report.

The Indians who formerly occupied the reserve at Mattawan removed therefrom last year to another reserve owned by them at Wabuskang, where they have commenced to cultivate the soil and have erected a number of houses, and have begun the construction of a schoolhouse.

These Indians raised quite a quantity of potatoes in the year 1887, and they last season planted much more extensively. Fish, game and wild rice form staple articles of food with them.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Grassy Narrows, on English River, have pulled down their old houses and erected new buildings, which are reported to be a great improvement on the old ones. But the Agent reports that they are not making much progress, and that they neglect to take proper care of their cattle, two of them having died from want of the same during last winter.

The Indians, however, promised to build a new stable and look after their animals in future.

They support themselves by hunting fur-bearing animals, killing game and fishing.

The population of the seven bands above referred to is 863, being 11 more than they numbered in 1887.

In the Coutcheeching Agency the Indians were able to provide well for themselves and families, rabbits and fish having been plentiful and their crops of potatoes abundant.

The Indians owning the reserve at Hungry Hall have enlarged their fields.

There is a school in operation on this reserve.

On the reserves at the Long Sault, the Indians have made considerable progress in agriculture. They had a large field of wheat besides other crops. They also ploughed up about 16 acres of new land, and they promised to still further extend their agricultural operations.

A school is conducted at this point.

The band occupying the reserve at Little Forks grow successfully wheat barley, oats, Indian corn and potatoes. They propose erecting barns.

On the reserve at Coutcheeching the Indians prepared more land in 1887 for planting than they had in the year 1886.

There is an efficiently conducted school on this reserve, but irregularity of attendance interferes very seriously with the progress of the children.

The band owning the reserve at Necatcheweenin, owing to the flooding of their hay lands, were unable to take over the cattle due them under treaty which it was proposed to give to them last year. Their other crops were also damaged in the season of 1887 by an excessive rainfall.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Nikickesminecan also experienced heavy rains which injured their crops.

They are anxious to have a school, but object to one being established by any religious denomination.

The Indians whose reserve is situated at Manitou Rapids propose erecting barns wherein to store their crops.

There was a school in operation on this reserve up to a recent date, when the teacher resigned.

The Indians located on the reserves on Rivière la Seine have erected several new houses and have well cultivated fields, but owing to the backwardness of the season the crops were sown late.

The Indians whose reserve is situated at Lac La Croix having expressed their willingness to take over the cattle due them under treaty stipulations, they were purchased for them. They had erected a good stable for the animals.

The Indian population at the nine points above enumerated, the reserves in which are embraced in the Coutcheeching Agency, amounts to 895 souls, being 29 in excess of the population of 1887.

The Indians of the Lake of the Woods Reserves, which are included in the Assabaskasing Agency, are represented by their Agent to be well conducted and contented.

The sanitary condition of the several bands in this agency was not very satisfactory during the past year; pulmonary affections and fever were prevalent.

Their crops were a partial failure in the season of 1887 owing to a continuance of drought during the summer. The hay on most of the reserves was destroyed by high water on the lakes and rivers, and by drought on the high ground.

As a result of the scarcity of hay there was much difficulty experienced in bringing their cattle through the winter, and several of their animals perished.

Notwithstanding the failure of the wild rice crop upon which these Indians mainly depend for their winter's supply of farinaceous food, and their short crops of cultivated grain and vegetables they managed to supply themselves with food. Some of them subsisted on venison and other game and fish, and others worked in the woods at cutting timber for timber merchants, and cordwood for the owners of steam vessels.

No very minute particulars are given by the Agent as to the condition of matters on the reserves in the district mentioned in the Report of my predecessor for 1887.

He states, however, that when he visited the plantations of the several bands at the Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake he found them well attended to.

The Indians of this agency, like the other Indians whose reserves lie within the territory covered by Treaty No. 3, rely on the sale of the skins of fur-bearing animals captured by them for a revenue, and on game, fish, wild rice and to some extent on the crops raised on the reserves for their supply of food.

They number 1,033 souls, being an increase of 13 over the population in 1887.

The late Agent for these Indians, Mr. George McPherson, being over 70 years of age, was superannuated last year. He was a faithful and efficient officer, esteemed alike by the Indians and by the Department which employed him.

The several bands of Indians in the Clandeboye Agency appear to have experienced no difficulty in supporting themselves during the past year.

Their sanitary condition is represented to have been good, there having been no contagious disease prevalent among them, excepting a cutaneous eruption, which yielded to medical treatment.

The St. Peter's Band possesses a tract which owing to its fertility of soil and position is an object of envy to many, and the Indians who occupy it are annually increasing in material prosperity.

They own several hundred cattle, likewise horses, pigs and other domestic animals, as well as many of the labor-saving machines so generally now used by white farmers, also carriages, waggons and other convenient conveyances.

The Agent, who is a practical farmer, reported in November, 1887, that he never saw corn and potatoes more carefully cultivated than they were that season by some of these Indians.

The yield of hay from the low lands of this reserve is very large, and last winter after providing sufficient to feed their animals, the Indians sold over 1,000 tons of hay.

Six schools are conducted on the reserve with a fair measure of success, considering the obstruction to progress occasioned by the indifference of the parents and the irregular attendance of many of the children.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Broken Head River appear to prefer cattle raising to cultivating the soil, although they do a little of the latter likewise.

They own 100 cattle. With the exception of 12, which are the personal property of individual Indians, these animals are the progeny of the cows given them some years since under treaty stipulations.

These Indians also trap fur-bearing animals and subsist, to a large extent, on fish and game, especially moose, which are very plentiful in this district.

The school on this reserve is very efficiently conducted; the teacher and his wife taking a deep interest in the pupils; the female children are given instruction in sewing and knitting.

At the reserve at Fort Alexander fair progress in agriculture has been made; the Agent states that he has never seen better crops of potatoes, Indian corn, wheat and barley than were grown by the Indians on this reserve, and that there was not a weed to be seen in their gardens.

They had in the previous year a surplus of 1,500 bushels of potatoes to sell but there were no buyers, and they had also some Indian corn to dispose of.

These Indians likewise hunt and trap fur-bearing animals and engage in fishing at the proper seasons.

There are two schools on the reserve, one conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church is well attended, and the progress of the pupils thereat is satisfactory; the other is non denominational, but owing to the families from which it draws its quota of pupils living at such distances from the school, the

attendance of children thereat is small, and their progress is not so marked as is that of the children attending the Catholic school.

The population of the three Indian bands above described consists of 1,873 souls, being 5 less than was their number in the year 1887.

The Indians owning the reserve on the Roseau River possess one of the most fertile tracts in the North-West. There is also excellent grazing land in it.

If therefore they would devote their whole attention to agriculture and stock raising they could scarcely fail in a very few years to be quite comfortable in their circumstances. Unfortunately however very many of them have in a pronounced degree the love of roaming from one place to another which is so common with Indians, and indisposition for work when they are on the reserve is the natural concomitant of the former habit. They, however, appear to have increased the area of land under crop during the past season to the extent of about 30 acres over that planted in 1887. They likewise ploughed up an additional 20 acres for next season's planting.

The inducement of high wages held out to these Indians at harvest time, by white farmers resident in the vicinity of the reserve, proves too strong for some of them, and it is with difficulty that any of them can be persuaded to remain on the reserve and reap their own crops.

The celebration of a heathen dance which is religiously observed annually by the members of this band, and of other bands of Indians in the Portage la Prairie Agency, and which lasts for several weeks, interferes very seriously with their farming operations, as it is held at the time when they should be giving all their attention to the tillage of their land.

There is a school in operation on this reserve.

The band occupying the reserve at Long Plain have not as fertile land as there is in the reserve just previously referred to; but the crops of 1887 raised on it were very large, averaging at one point over 34 and at another 40 bushels of wheat to the acre.

The majority of these Indians went on a visit to a neighboring band in 1887, and did not return to the reserve until the approach of harvest time last season; consequently they made no addition to the area of land brought under cultivation in the former year.

Instances of individual thrift and industry among them are however cited by the Agent.

A new mower and horse rake were purchased for this band, to be paid for with part of the proceeds of the sale of the wheat raised.

There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The Indians, whose reserves, are situated at Swan Lake and Hamilton's Crossing on the Assiniboine, had a fair crop in the season of 1887,—but the land

cultivated on the reserve at the former point requiring summer fallowing was not planted last season,—the agricultural operations being confined to the small reserve at the Crossing. When the Agent visited the latter he found the fields looking promising.

There are no schools conducted on the reserve of the Swan Lake—notwithstanding the efforts made to induce the Indians to agree to the same being opened.

They have a prejudice against education, and until this can be overcome, they will not give their consent to the establishment of a school on their reserve.

Although there is not much progress in industrial pursuits to be recorded in connection with the three bands last referred to, it is satisfactory to learn from the Agent's report, that the habit of over-indulgence in intoxicants, which was for some time so prevalent among these Indians, has greatly diminished.

The Agent states that he did not observe an Indian under the influence of liquor at the payment of the Annuities of last year.

The population of the three bands embraced in the above agency is 518, being 2 in excess of their number in 1887.

The Agent states that there was no epidemic among them during the year, but that there was much sickness prevalent, which proved fatal in a number of cases, the same being traceable to diseases contracted from the miserable way in which many of them live and from want of proper care of their children.

The Indians of the reserves on Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis and on the tributaries of those lakes, and who are included in the Mani-to-wa-paw Agency may be described as being in fairly comfortable circumstances.

They have had usually (but such was not the case last year) an abundance of game and fish, which they supplement largely with the products of the soil, which with them principally consist of vegetables:—they also succeed in capturing a large quantity of furs; and they own considerable and constantly increasing herds of cattle.

The larger proportion of the Sandy Bay Band, as stated in the Report for 1887, being half-breeds, withdrew from treaty and accepted land scrip. There is consequently only a fragment of the band left, and they have been unsettled since the withdrawal of the others; and it is difficult to induce them to resume work. Some potatoes were, however, planted on the reserve last spring, and a promise given by them that new buildings would be erected and that hay would be saved for the cattle.

The band whose reserve is situated on the east side of Lake Manitoba, south of Dog Lake, and which is commonly known as the Lake Manitoba Band, would apparently be in a satisfactory condition, were it not for dissentions among themselves.

They cultivate land successfully, own good catttle, and take care of the implements and tools given to them under the stipulations of the treaty.

The school on the reserve is efficiently managed, but the dissentions referred to as existing in the band prevent as large an attendance as there would probably otherwise be, as the children of only one section of the band attend thereat.

The band owning the reserve at Ebb and Flow Lake appear to be in quite a prosperous condition, their fields being well cultivated, houses and other buildings neatly constructed, the roads well constructed, bridges having also been erected where such structures were requisite; their cattle in excellent condition and implements and tools kept in good order.

The school is efficiently conducted and progress is being made by the pupils.

On the reserve at Fairford River, those of the Indians who farm are prospering, their fields and gardens are well cultivated, and they obtain good returns for their labor; their cattle are well looked after and their number is annually increasing.

The residue of the band trap fur-bearing animals and rely on game and fish for their supply of food.

There are two schools on the reserve, both of which are well attended, and the pupils' progress is satisfactory.

The band whose reserve is situated on the Little Saskatchewan still continue to be divided into two sections, of resident and non-resident Indians; the latter, being settled at the mouth of the river, engage in fishing for a living, and they succeed in making quite sufficient from the sale of whitefish to keep themselves and families in comfort. They cultivate land at that point to the extent of raising potatoes.

The Indians who reside on the reserve are erecting new buildings of a superior class to the old structures. They keep their gardens in good order, and their cattle are well fed and comfortably stabled during the winter.

The school suffers perceptibly in attendance as a consequence of so many of the band residing off the reserve.

The children, however, who attend are making fair progress.

The Lake St. Martin's Reserve is occupied by a band of Indians who, like most of the other Indians of this agency, farm to some extent, but depend mainly on fish, game and their success in the capture of fur, for a subsistence. They manage, however, to procure sufficient to maintain their families in comfort.

Many of the houses on this reserve contain the ordinary articles of furniture to be found in the domiciles of white men.

Their cattle are carefully tended.

The school on the reserve appears to have a fair measure of success.

The Indians owning the reserve on Crane River are remarkable for their industry.

Their fields are very well cultivated; their cattle are in excellent condition; they are successful fishermen; and altogether the condition of this band may be regarded as being very satisfactory.

The school has a good attendance of pupils.

The Indians of Water Hen River Reserve were very unfortunate last winter in the failure of the previous season's crop and in the early setting in of winter, which prevented them from securing their usual supply of fish. They were, therefore, wholly dependent on game to maintain life during the winter, but providentially moose were numerous, and they managed also to capture a large quantity of fur, and were therefore able to subsist through the cold weather.

Their fields last season gave promise, when the Agent visited the reserve, of yielding good crops.

The Indians residing on the new reserve at Pine Creek, which tract was at their own request, substituted for the reserve previously occupied by them at Duck Bay, appear to be quite contented with their new location.

They propose erecting a new and more commodious schoolhouse. There is regular attendance of all of the children of an age to attend at the school at present in operation.

These Indians fish, hunt and farm; and they manage to support themselves fairly well from these resources.

The population of the above nine bands is 740, being 46 less than their number was in the year 1886, when the census of these Indians was last taken. This decrease was largely caused by the withdrawal of many half-breeds from treaty, in order to obtain land scrip.

The Indians occupying the various reserves on Lake Winnipeg did not suffer from scarcity of food during last winter; game being plentiful in the vicinity.

The Agent reports that to the north of Beren's River the Indians were able to catch a good number of fish, but that south of that locality very few whitefish were captured, and that in fact the portion of Lake Winnipeg extending south of Rabbit Point has been almost depleted of whitefish.

Fur-bearing animals were very scarce, but the high prices obtained for the skins secured compensated to some extent the trappers for the trouble they were put to in capturing them.

The Agent states that the Indians bestow more attention on their cattle, take better care of their farming implements, and keep their premises in better order than was formerly the case.

This all indicates progress and it is therefore very satisfactory.

The Indians owning the reserve at Black River probably occupy as many houses as there are families in the band.

They cultivate land to a limited extent, but their principal avocations consist of hunting and cutting timber for licensees of limits in the vicinity of their reserve.

These Indians are evidently alive to the importance of education, as they have both a day and a night school in operation, the latter being conducted for

the instruction of adults, who attend it with regularity, as do the children at the day school.

The band have erected a new schoolhouse of substantial structure.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Hollow Water River adopt the same resources to obtain a subsistence as do those of the band last referred to.

They appear to be well supplied with houses, and they have stables in which to winter their cattle, the latter being well cared for.

The little crop of potatoes put in by them in the spring of 1887, proved a partial failure and their hay crop was light.

A school is conducted with more success than would be expected, when the irregularity in attendance of the pupils is considered.

At Loon Straits Reserve there is a very small band, but they are comfortably circumstanced, having ample house room, and some of their houses are supplied with useful articles of furniture.

They are quite mechanics in their way. The resources from which they procure a livelihood are similar to those of the two bands just previously described.

The Indians owning the reserve at Blood Vein River support themselves entirely by trapping fur and on game and fish. They nearly all live in wigwams, there being only 3 houses on the reserve. They seem, however, to be in a good condition of health, there having been only one death in the band during the past year.

The band residing on the reserve at Fisher River is the most numerous in this agency, with the exception of the band whose reserve is situated at Norway House, and of which it is an offshoot. It consists of between 300 and 400 souls.

Their progress has been very fair.

They have only occupied the reserve for about twelve years and they have had to clear also the land of timber, as it was densely wooded.

They had last season 40 acres under crop.

They have erected 55 houses and 37 barns or stables. Their fields are fenced in very good style.

They own 42 cows, 22 oxen, 53 young cattle, 2 bulls, 1 horse, and a number of swine and fowl. The cattle are the increase of the cows given them about nine years ago under treaty stipulations.

Their houses contain the usual necessary furniture to be found in the houses of white farmers. They are well clad and have generally a sufficiency of the necessaries of life.

Mills for cutting up timber, which are operated in the vicinity of the reserve, give employment to many of these Indians, and they receive good wages thereat for their labor.

A school was conducted on this reserve up to about 18 months since, when it was closed, and the Methodist Missionary Society, under whose auspices it was operated, had not yet, at the date of the Agent's report, reopened it, although there are 93 children of an age to attend school on the reserve.

On the reserve at Jack Head River the Indians appear to pursue the same varied methods for procuring a subsistence that are so common in this agency, namely, hunting, fishing, and, in a small way, agriculture.

They do not appear to evince any preference for cattle raising, though they have a few animals.

They have a sufficient number of houses to accommodate their families, and ample stable rooms for their cattle.

Up to the end of June last there was a school in operation on the reserve, but the teacher was, at his own solicitation, transferred to the charge of a larger school at Norway House Reserve, and the school at this reserve had not been reopened when the Agent reported.

The band occupying the reserve at Beren's River appear to be in fairly comfortable circumances. Their crops of 1887 were, however, a partial failure; but their main dependance is on fishing and fur trapping.

These Indians are well housed and their cattle are comfortably stabled. They appear to take pleasure in keeping their premises clean and neat.

Their sanitary condition is fairly good.

A very commodious schoolhouse was erected by this band in 1887, which was fully equipped, but school has not yet been regularly conducted therein, as the Methodist Missionary Society, who have the appointment of a teacher, have failed to supply one, since the resignation, about 18 months ago, of the former incumbent, and the missionary in charge, although he teaches occasionally, is much hindered in this work by his other duties, which necessarily monopolize much of his time.

The Poplar River Band appears to have had a successful season both as regards hunting and fishing, but their crops in 1887 were very poor. The quantity of venison, however, which they procured was sufficient of itself to have fed them without fish, of which they also captured a large number; many fur-bearing animals were likewise trapped by them.

A substantial building for school purposes was erected during the year, and a school is conducted by an efficient teacher.

The reserve at Norway House is the most thickly populated of any reserve in the agency, there being 558 souls in the band which occupy it, and this is a reduction by 26 of the number in occupation in the year 1887, the same having been caused by the withdrawals from treaty of half-breeds and by the emigration of several families to the reserve at Fisher River.

The principal avocations followed by these Indians are freighting, piloting and building boats. They are renowned for their skill as pilots, and are employed

sometimes to go as far as Hudson's Bay. They also trap fur extensively, engage in capture of fish, hire as hands on the steamboat running on Lake Winnipeg.

They likewise are employed as interpreters by missionaries and others, and act as fur traders for the Hudson Bay Company.

They raise large quantities of potatoes.

Many of them own neat and comfortably furnished houses.

Organs, melodeons, violins and other musical instruments are not uncommon in their homes.

There are two schools in operation on the reserve, which appear to be doing good work in the education of the young, of whom there are as many as 165 sufficiently old to attend thereat, very many of them are said to be quite proficient in their studies.

Sickness prevailed in this band in the autumn of 1887. It was principally of a pulmonary or scrofulous nature; 25 died, of whom 15 were children.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Cross Lake were quite successful in last winter's hunt, having captured a considerable quantity of fur.

Their fishery was also remunerative, and they killed a great many deer.

They own a number of houses and they are building more.

A new and substantial schoolhouse has been erected, and the teacher, though an Indian, is reported to be doing well.

These Indians own cattle and cultivate land to some extent.

The Indians whose reserve is situated at the Grand Rapids of Beren's River can scarcely be said to occupy it, there being only one house on it, and the Indians, being nomadic hunters, live in wigwams and leave for their hunting grounds as soon as they receive their annuities. They cultivate patches of land, on which they raise potatoes. They also own a few cattle.

The Indian population of the above reserves is 2,048, being 78 more than that of 1887.

The Pas Agency embraces the remainder of the Indian bands and their reserves in the territory covered by Treaty No. 5.

They are scattered between the Grand Rapids of the North Saskatchewan and Cumberland House.

These Indians are quiet, well conducted, and many of them industrious.

They resort to similar methods for the support of themselves and families, to those followed by the Indians of the Lake Winnipeg reserves, namely, fishing, trapping fur-bearing animals, shooting game, and to a limited extent agriculture.

I shall, as I did in the case of the Lake Winnipeg Indians, give a cursory description of the condition of matters on each of the reserves in this agency.

On the reserve at the Grand Rapids of the North Saskatchewan, very little in the agricultural line is done by the Indians. They live principally on fish, and as this is the point at which all goods to or from the North Saskatchewan country *viâ* Lake Winnipeg, are trans-shipped, there is always, during the open season, considerable work to be had from vessels calling here in loading and unloading them.

During the winter season they trap furs ; and they catch fish under the ice.

The school continues its operations.

The Indians owning the reserve at Che-ma-wa-win derive a subsistence from game, fish, sturgeon and jackfish, a species of pike, being the principal fish caught. They also raise potatoes.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Moose Lake belong to the same band as those residing at Che-ma-wa-win.

The reserves are about 30 miles apart.

There are are quite a number of cattle at each.

The Indians of Moose Lake follow the same avocations as their brethern at the former reserve.

The Indians whose reserve is situated at the Pas make more attempts to cultivate the soil. They raise wheat, barley, potatoes and other vegetables. The quantity of grain reaped is not very considerable, but potatoes are raised in large quantities.

Some of these Indians appear to take more pride in keeping their premises neat than they formerly did.

There are two schoolhouses on the reserve, but only one school is in operation; the other was closed owing to the transfer of the teacher to another reserve.

These Indians follow pretty generally the same occupations as the others in this agency. They are, however, making greater progress in agriculture.

Steel hand mills were supplied to them last year, wherewith to turn their grain into flour. These machines work satisfactorily, and the Indians were greatly encouraged by the gift, and they were induced thereby to extend their grain production. They own two other reserves at the base of the Pas Mountains on Carrot River, where the soil is excellent, but on one of these reserves, viz at Shoal Lake, the Indians do not appear to make much progress in farming. Their cattle, however, are apparently well attended to, being in good condition.

The Indians of the other reserve in this mountain which is known by the name of Red Earth, are more industrious, as evidenced by their superior fields and houses. They also own more cattle. The products raised are potatoes and barley.

Moose are plentiful in this region, and their meat forms a staple of these Indians' larder, as do also fish and rabbits.

The Pas Band likewise own a reserve, containing very fertile land on Birch River. It is, however, unoccupied at present. The former occupants were half-breeds, who were members of that Band, and recently withdrew from treaty and accepted land scrip.

The remaining reserve in this agency is situated at Cumberland House.

The soil of this tract is ill-adapted for agriculture, being very rough and stony, consequently there is very little done in that line.

The Indians of this band support themselves by hunting, fishing and trapping fur for the Hudson Bay Company, who have an important trading post at this point.

The school on this reserve suspended operations recently, the teacher having resigned the position.

The population of the 7 bands above referred to is 929, being 4 in excess of their number in 1887.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

That the effect of the management during the past year of Indian affairs in this important portion of the Dominion, has been on the whole prolific of beneficial results, I trust to be able to prove to Your Lordship's satisfaction in the *résumé* which I propose giving of Indian matters in the North-West generally; as well as by information of a more detailed character, which will be afforded regarding the Indian situation in each district and agency in the Territories.

The increasing disposition of the Indians generally to remain on their reserves instead of roaming over the plains in quest of adventure or to visit their relatives on either side of the boundary line, leads to the conclusion that they are becoming accustomed to the more settled mode of life; that they are better satisfied with their condition, and that the treatment received by them is having the effect of weaning them from their old habits.

The increased interest taken by many of them in their individual holdings is evidenced by the greater care bestowed on the cultivation of the soil, the improvements in the style of buildings erected, and by the pride shown in the products raised, which in not a few instances has developed into a desire to compete at agricultural exhibitions held at towns and villages in the vicinity of the reserves, and which, when indulged, has been followed by the gratifying result of success in numerous cases when the competition was confined to rivalry between Indian bands, and in several instances when it took the more extended range of competition against all exhibitors. The strong desire evinced by many bands to become owners of herds of cattle, of flocks of sheep, of swine, and of other domestic animals, and the care taken by them of all live stock, especially displayed as it has been by one or two bands in voluntary killing their dogs or allowing them to be killed, because they had the habit of killing and worrying sheep, serves to show that a desire for acquisition of personal property is displacing the old improvident habit which seems to be inherent in the savages of parting with their property as soon as obtained.

This greater tendency to adapt themselves to their surrounding and the increased inclination to adopt at least the elementary methods of civilization, are probably attributable in a great measure to the fact that the young people who were mere children in the days when their fathers hunted the buffalo, and who had not therefore acquired such a strong taste for the nomadic life incidental to such a mode of obtaining a subsistence, have attained to years of maturity, growing up in the midst of scenes and under influences very different from those with which their fathers were familiar or by which they were swayed.

To ensure the accomplishment finally of the great result aimed at, great caution has to be observed that nothing be done that would be calculated to discourage the individual cultivators of the soil in their efforts, but on the contrary that every possible inducement to persevere, be held out to them. Such an effect as that first above referred to would be produced by suddenly throwing them on their own resources; while on the other hand permission to dispose of at least some proportion of the products of their own labor will tend to encourage them to greater exertion. The principle of self-support is one, to the application of which to themselves, they must be gradually trained to submit.

Were each Indian, who by his industry, had obtained a sufficient return from the soil to support his family, to be at once deprived of the rations he had been in the habit of receiving, before he became so thrifty, the conclusion at which the industriously disposed would arrive, would naturally be that those who had done little or nothing and received rations were better off than they were who, after they had worked, were compelled to support themselves with the fruit of their toil, and the formation in their minds of this opinion could not but be speedily followed by the abandonment, in most instances, of the course on which they had entered and in which they had achieved partial success.

The idea of self-support is being gradually inculcated in the minds of the various bands, by the individual Indians being required to deliver to the Agent or Farming Instructor in the autumn a sufficient quantity of the products raised wherewith to plant their lands in spring, and in a few instances, as circumstances appear to justify such a course being taken, by no rations being issued from the Government store house to certain bands for several months, excepting, of course, to the sick and aged, and in the case of other bands by no flour being issued for a length of time.

The perceptible improvement in the sanitary condition of the Indians is a subject for congratulation. It is no doubt largely the effect of the increased comfort with which they, assisted by the Department, have been able to surround themselves in their homes and of the additional means wherewith they are supplied to clothe their persons.

Many of the Indians have now plank flooring in their houses, instead of the damp ground, which was formerly in such common use among them for that purpose.

They are also as a rule much more warmly clad than they were in the past.

Then the increase in the number of physicians in the country, who reside in many instances in comparative proximity to the reserves renders easy now what was formerly often a matter very difficult of accomplishment, namely, the obtaining of skilled attendance on the sick; and thereby many lives are saved which would otherwise be sacrificed from want of proper medical remedies.

The observance of sanitary measures to increase the healthfulness of the Indian domiciles and of their premises, by insisting that the former be occasionally purified with lime, and that the latter be kept free from garbage of any kind, is as far as practicable insisted upon, and the children attending the schools are required to use liberally soap and water, the former article as well as basins and towels being supplied by the Department to each school for the use of the pupils.

These precautions may account in a great measure for the absence for some time of febrile diseases among the Indians of the North-West; in fact there was no epidemic of any kind prevalent among them during the past year; the diseases from which fatal results ensued were of a pulmonary nature in the cases of adults and the deaths of children were from the complaints common to them.

On some of the reserves the additions to the bands by births exceeded the reductions by deaths.

Referring to that very important subject the education of the Indian youth of the Territories, there is, as previously stated in this Report, undoubtedly room for much improvement in the Indian school system at present in vogue in the Dominion, and the changes proposed to be made with the object of bettering the same will apply in an important degree to the schools in the North-West Territories.

That the Indians are becoming more sensible of the benefit that must accrue to their children through education would appear to be probable from the fact that during the past year there has been an increase of 673 pupils on the rolls of the various schools over the number enrolled in the previous year, the total number of children on the school registers for last year having been 2,089 and the average daily attendance at day schools during the past year has been 673, or 82 in excess of the average for the year 1886-87.

The number of pupils in residence at the various boarding schools and industrial institutions has been already stated in the foregoing part of this Report.

Consequent upon the increased educational facilities afforded, and the other civilizing influences under which the Indians of the North-West are being constantly brought, the gradual abandonment by many of their old heathen celebrations, such as the sun dance, was to be looked for, and those who still indulge in the latter ceremony now omit a feature in it which formed the most objectionable, but which with the Indians perhaps was the most important feature in the performance, namely the torture test, which if passed successfully established the reputation of the subject of it as a "brave."

When the renowned Head Chief of the Blackfeet, Chapo-Mex-i-co, *Anglicé* Crowfoot, objects to the continued celebration by his people of these heathenish ceremonies, we may surely be said to have heard their death knell. And their partial cessation furnishes an additional proof of the progress of civilization among the Indians of the North-West.

I shall now proceed to describe the condition of matters on the reserves in in the various agencies within the several provisional districts in the Territories.

DISTRICT OF SASKATCHEWAN.

The Agent at Duck Lake reports favorably of the industry displayed by the Indians generally on the several reserves embraced in the agency. He also states that they are peaceably disposed, and that their health is fairly good.

There were 14 births and 13 deaths during the year 1887-88.

The Inspector reports that they are taking more interest in their cattle, and that they milk their cows more generally than they formerly did, and that some of them make their own butter.

The population of the seven bands in this district, with whose affairs I shall proceed to deal, is 642.

The Band of Okeemasis raised on their reserve in the season of 1887 wheat of splendid quality—a specimen of it exhibited at the agricultural show held at Prince Albert in the autumn of that year, won the first prize against all competitors. The Reserve of Beardy's Band adjoins that of Okeemasis. The wheat grown on it was equally fine.

Both bands saved sufficient wheat, barley and potatoes to put in their crops last spring.

These Indians were moreover able to support themselves for four months on the produce raised by them, and they planted with wheat such an increased area of land last spring, and the indications of a bountiful yield were so good, at the date of the Agent's report, that he anticipated, if nothing unlooked for occurred, that they would be able to supply themselves with flour without requiring any of that commodity from the Department during the winter.

The Indians on One Arrow's Reserve, who are the most backward in the agency, appear to have resolved to emulate the Indians of the other bands in industry, having planted 12 additional acres, and the Agent reports that they remained on the reserve and worked well.

To encourage these Indians to greater exertion and to assist them, a Farm Instructor was placed on the reserve.

The Inspector reports that they show marked progress in their manner of farming, and that their fields were better fenced than was formerly the case.

The Indians of Chief John Smith's Band occupy very good houses and have regularly defined fields.

A Farming Instructor was stationed on their reserve last spring, and already the band affords evidence of the advantage derived by them from his presence, by the increased efforts made by them to improve their condition.

Their fields are said to have looked as well tilled and fenced this season as those of their white neighbors.

A school was kept on this reserve up to March last. It was quite efficiently conducted, and appeared likely to be successful in the education of the children, but the teacher was obliged, on account of ill-health, to abandon the work, and up to the date of the Agent's report, no one had replaced the late incumbent.

This band are well advanced in civilization and are very desirous that their children should receive the benefits of education.

The Indian bands whose reserves are situated near Fort à la Corne, viz., Chief James Smith's Band, the Cumberland Indians, and a fragment of the band of Chekastaypaysin are reported to be making commendable progress, occupying, like their brethren on Chief John Smith's Reserve, comfortable houses, and having well fenced and skilfully cultivated fields.

The Inspector states that great improvement in the general condition and tone of the Indians of this agency is observable.

The recently established agency, the headquarters of which are at the reserve of Chief Mistowasis includes in it some of the best Indians in the Territories.

The Bands of Chiefs Mistowasis and Ah-tah-kah-koop maintain their character for good behavior, industry and progress.

The band of Pettequakey has made a considerable advance in the agricultural line, having added 27½ acres to the area planted in the year 1887; of this quantity 26 acres were sown in wheat.

The Indians' houses on the reserve have been improved, and their fields have been enlarged.

The school on the reserve has continued its operations during the year under the direction of the zealous resident missionary, the Reverend Mr. Paquette.

The Band of Mistowasis would be entirely self-supporting at an early date, had they milling facilities within easy reach of their reserve, or a market for their cereals, the absence of either however prevents them from raising much grain. They are nevertheless in a great measure self-sustaining, and they may be regarded as being in comfortable circumstances.

These Indians likewise increased considerably the quantity of land planted.

The Presbyterian Church still continues to conduct a mission and school on this reserve.

On the reserve occupied by Chief Atah-kah-koop, there are also pleasing indications of progress.

They have increased their cultivated area, their fields are enclosed by excellent fences, their crops are carefully attended to, their houses and other buildings are kept in good repair, new erections, as they are required, being put up.

The Inspector reports that great zeal in their work is shown by this band.

These Indians have lost a good friend by the removal of the Rev. John Hinds, of the Church of England, who for many years conducted mission work on the reserve, and a school in connection therewith, which, as has been stated in previous reports of the Department was most ably managed, and it was the means of improving very materially the intellectual and industrial status of the band.

The Indians of the three remaining bands in this agency, whose reserves are situated at Sturgeon Lake, Stony Lake, and Meadow Lake, have almost entirely supported themselves by trapping fur, and on fish and game.

The Agent reports that the health of the Indians within the district embraced in this agency has been tolerably good, the number of deaths not having exceeded that of births.

These Indians own a considerable number of cattle, which are reported to be in good order and to be well cared for by the Indians.

Of the seven bands embraced in the Battleford Agency, five raised sufficient grain to admit of flour rations being withheld last winter and spring, for five months in the case of three and for six months in that of the other two of those bands; and last season's crop will probably prove to be larger than was that of 1887.

The population of these bands aggregates 975 souls, being a decrease of 8 since 1887.

The live stock on the various reserves are increasing in number annually. According to the last information the cattle number 586.

The Indians turn the milk of the cows to good account, as well as the wool of the sheep; and so highly do they appreciate the latter animals on one reserve, that no sheep-killing dog is allowed to live.

The schools are more numerously and more regularly attended than was formerly the case; the Agent reports that the Indians are overcoming their prejudice against schools, and that the children are beginning to prefer attending school to remaining at home. He states that while last year the number in attendance at school was 3 or 4daily, now at some of the schools there is an attendance of over 21, and at none do less than 10 pupils attend daily.

The mortality among the Indians of this agency was less in the year 1887–8 than it has been since they settled on the reserve, and the deaths that occurred were principally the result of long standing complaints of a chronic character.

On the reserve of Chief Thunderchild, there was a large increase in last over that of the previous year in the wheat area planted, viz., 60 acres, making 80 acres of that cereal; the whole extent of the land under crop being 165 acres.

Everything indicates progress on this reserve, the houses recently erected being neat structures, having wooden floors besides windows, and the dwellings generally on the reserve may be described as being comfortable.

The school on this reserve continued in operation throughout the year.

The adjoining tract is occupied by Chief Moosomin's Band. There are not many men on it able to work, nevertheless they added 44 acres during last season to the area sown with wheat in the previous year, making the total quantity of land planted with that cereal 58 acres, and the aggregate area of land under crop 137 acres, and from which they reaped a good harvest. Their fields are very well fenced.

These Indians own a valuable flock of sheep, which were purchased with their own earnings.

They also possess cattle and other domestic animals.

They may, therefore, be regarded as being comfortably situated.

The school on this reserve was kept up during the year.

The reserves located on the opposite side of the Battle River, which are occupied by the bands of Poundmaker and Little Pine, are under the charge of one Farming Instructor.

The acreage of wheat was also increased on these reserves last season by about 77 acres; they likewise ploughed up new land to the extent of 70 acres, and 36 acres of fallow land were ploughed and harrowed. The whole quantity of land under cultivation on these reserves amounted to about 300 acres.

These Indians occupy fairly comfortable houses and they are adding to the number of their buildings.

The school on Poundmaker's Reserve continued its operations during the past year.

The Band of Sweet Grass occupy the next reserve. These Indians increased the land under crop last year by 63 acres, and they also ploughed up new land to the extent of 15, and fallow soil of the area of 20 acres.

One-half of the crop, which consisted mainly of wheat and oats, promised well; the remainder being on light soil was not so promising. The crop of hay was likewise light.

The school on this reserve was conducted throughout the year.

The three bands of Stony Indians, whose reserve is situated in the Eagle Hills, give more attention to the culture of root crops and barley than to that of wheat. They are more prone to keep up Indian habits than the other Indians of this agency.

These Indians had 117 acres under crop last season, and they fallowed 25 acres.

The band of Red Pheasant evince in their appearance, dress and homes, greater progress than do any other Indians in this agency.

The quantity of land brought under crop in last season on their reserve amounted to 164 acres, showing an increased area of 33 acres over that planted in the previous season. They fallowed 15 acres, and ploughed up new land to the extent of 20 acres.

A school is conducted on this reserve.

The Fort Pitt Agency, whose headquarters are at Onion Lake, appears to be succeeding admirably in the work of advancing the Indians of the seven bands which compose its charge in a knowledge of agriculture and of other methods of civilization.

As stated in the Report for 1887, all of the members of these bands who desire to adopt a civilized mode of life are located on the reserve at Onion Lake, where they form a compact community—occupying, like their brethren in the District of Saskatchewan, separate farms with very comfortable ceiled houses erected on them, having wooden floors; and many of them have also stables and cattle yards attached.

They have been taught to turn their hand to everything of which farmers living as they are, remote from any centre of population, have to acquire a knowledge, and they have become thereby dexterous in the use of both farming implements and mechanics tools, as evidenced by their well finished houses and barns and skilfully cultivated and fenced fields, and by the manner in which they reap and store away or thresh their crops. These Indians are likewise well clad, and in short they may be considered as being in a comfortable condition and to be making very satisfactory progress, which is not likely to be interrupted unless they are misled by evil advisers, who, for their own selfish ends, are often too ready to endeavor to delude the credulous Indians into the belief that they are the subjects of ill-treatment.

In the Report for the past year of the Commissioner of the North West Mounted Police the following remarks made by the Assistant Commissioner of that Force respecting the condition of matters in this Agency occur:—"I notice great "improvement in the appearance of the Indians who are advancing rapidly towards "civilization. Their crops were excellent this year."

Numbers of the Indians of this district who have subsisted almost solely on hunting and fishing were forced, owing to a scarcity of fur-bearing animals, game and fish, to come to the agency last year, and many of them settled down to farming.

The Chippewayan Band, who occupy a reserve at Cold Lake, and who have hitherto followed the avocation of hunting have, from similar causes to those above referred to, evinced a strong disposition to turn their attention to agriculture, having planted some portion of their reserve last spring.

The Indians of this agency who are farming take excellent care of their live stock and their cattle are in good condition. They milk their cows and many of them manufacture butter.

The area of land under crop in last season amounted to 481 acres.

The sanitary condition of these Indians was very good during the year.

The population of the members of the several bands resident on the reserves at Onion Lake and Cold Lake is 486, being an increase of 109 over the number of Indians on those two reserves in 1887. This large increase is to be attributed to the cause before explained, namely the return of many of the nomadic Indians to the reserve. There are besides this number not a few Indians belonging to those bands who still follow exclusively hunting and fishing for a subsistence.

Two schools are conducted on the reserve at Onion Lake.

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA.

The reserves in the northern part of this district are with two exceptions occupied by Cree Indians; the exceptions being the Reserve at Heart Lake, which is owned by a Chippeweyan band, and that on Wolf Creek, which is occupied by a band of Stonys.

The reserves in the southern portion of the district are for the most part the property of the several branches of the Blackfeet nation; the Sarcees and Stonys who were formerly allies of the Blackfeet tribe possessing reserves, the former south of Calgary, the latter at Morleyville.

The Indians of the Saddle Lake agency were unfortunate with their crops in the season of 1887, they having proved almost a complete failure.

They had also a poor hunting and fishing season, as both game and fish were very scarce in that region.

The omission by the Agent of this district to furnish in his report particulars in respect to the condition of each band and of their schools, &c., although he in common with all other Agents was specially instructed to do so, prevents me from informing Your Excellency as minutely on these points in this agency as I should like to have done.

The Indians forming the band known as that of Blue Quill, and who number about 30 souls, were removed from Egg Lake where they had been located, to the vicinity of the Saddle Lake Reserve in the spring of 1887.

The Agent reports that those Indians have made satisfactory progress, and have now good houses and fields; they also own some cattle.

The health of the Indians of the several bands within the agency is stated to have been good.

The bands referred to are those of Seenum or Pecan, Little Hunter, Muskegwatie, Blue Quill, Lac la Biche, Kah-qua-nun and Heart's Lake.

The population of these bands is 496, being a decrease of 104 since 1887; which has doubtlessly been caused by so many of the half-breed members having with drawn from treaty for the purpose of receiving land scrip.

The two schools on Chief Pecan's Reserve at Whitefish Lake, have been in operation throughout the year, and a school was opened in January last on the Little Hunter's Reserve, at Saddle Lake.

In connection with the Edmonton Agency I regret to have to make a similar complaint respecting the report sent to the Department to that made in regard to the report from Saddle Lake, namely, the absence therein of information regarding the condition of each band. And I have to express regret that in the case of this agency also I am therefore unable to give Your Lordship such succinct information in regard to the condition of each band and reserve as I should desire to do. Indeed with the exception of one or two desultory remarks about other matters, the Agent's report is taken up with a description of the schools, and even on that topic his statements are quite general in their character.

The Indian bands of the district are those of Chiefs Michel at Sturgeon River, Alexis at Stony Lake, Alexander at Lac La Nonne, Enoch at Stony Plain, Pass pass-chase near Edmonton, and Iron Head at White Lake.

The aggregate number of Indians in these bands is 684 souls, being a decrease of 25 since 1887.

The Agent states that their sanitary condition has improved since last spring.

A better class of house is being erected on the reserves in this district.

More cleanly habits are also being inculcated in the minds of the children, through making them use the lavatory appliances provided for them at the schools.

There are two schools in operation on Chief Alexander's Reserve and another on that of Chief Enoch. The attendance of pupils has been fair during the year, and considerable progress has been made.

The females attending the last named school are instructed in knitting by the wife of the resident Presbyterian missionary; and some of the male pupils have been instructed in carpentry and blacksmith work by the teacher.

The scarcity of fur-bearing animals, of game, and of fish during the past year, coupled with the failure in the season of 1887 of their crops, threw all of the Indians of this agency on the Department for support.

The appearance however of the crops at the date of the Agent's report afforded good promise of a bountiful return last season.

The Indians of the six bands included in the Peace Hills Agency had bountiful crops of grain and roots in the season of 1887, and there was a proportionate reduction in the issue of rations for a short time. But in consequence of the unusual depth of the snow last winter the Indians were unable to hunt for any length of time, and the issue of full rations had to be resumed.

The weather was extremely cold and very stormy; and although the greater number of the bands of Chiefs Sampson and Sharphead, and a few of Chief Ermineskin's band started out to hunt for fur and game, as is usual with them in the winter, and the band of Chief Muddy Bull went to their fishery at Pigeon Lake, the severely cold weather and deep snow compelled all of them to return to the agency, and they were unable to resume their hunt until the month of April.

These Indians take very good care of their cattle and other animals.

The schools established on the reserves of Chiefs Ermineskin, Sampson, Muddy Bull, Chepoostequahn and Sharphead continued their operations during the year.

The Agent reports that the health of these Indians was good, and that they appear contented.

The population of the several bands in this agency is 593, being 56 less than it was in 1887.

Although the report from this agency is not quite as destitute of information as are the reports of the two other Agents, which were previously referred to, it is nevertheless very far from being as full as it should be, and as the instructions from the Department require that such reports shall be, of information in respect to each band.

The Agent to the Sarcee and Stony Indians reports that he has not heard a complaint of any kind from either band, and that they worked very industriously both at planting their fields and at getting in the harvest.

There was much sickness among these Indians in the early part of the season, but by careful medical attention being given to the sick, it was very considerably diminished.

The Sarcee Band has commenced to spread out more upon the reserve, and to take up their farms in severalty, a movement which the Department is most anxious to encourage in every band.

These Indians are erecting a superior class of house which is a great improvement on their old tenements.

The Stonys are likewise building better houses.

The Inspector states that when he visited the Sarcee Reserve in November, 1887, he found a number of the Indians ploughing, and that there had been a quantity of land fallowed during the summer; he also refers to the superiority of the new houses to the old structures.

The Sarcees had no sun dance last season. It is to be hoped that the abandonment by them of the celebration of this heathen rite may be permanent.

The Stonys own a good herd of cattle which were given them under treaty stipulations. The Agent reports that there has been a satisfactory increase to the herd from natural causes during the past year.

On the Stony Reserve there are two day schools and another of the semi-industrial boarding school type. The day schools are both favorably spoken of, and the school of practical instruction above mentioned, which is known as the McDougall Orphanage, is effecting considerable benefit.

The attendance at the day schools is seriously interfered with by the parents taking their children with them when they go to the Rocky Mountains to hunt for fur.

There is also a school in operation on the Sarcee Reserve, kept in a neat, commodious building; but the attendance thereat is poor, and the progress of the pupils is unsatisfactory.

The population of the two bands is 932 as against 977 their number in 1887, showing a decrease of 45.

The next agency in the southern part of Alberta is that of the Blackfeet proper, of whom the well-known Crowfoot is the chief.

It is gratifying to learn from the Agent's report that these Indians are making satisfactory progress, and that they are taking more kindly to cultivating the soil. The Agent states that never before had these Indians evinced so much interest in the work on their farms as they did in last season; that they ploughed with the oxen supplied to the band by the Department as well as with their own ponies. This can be all the more appreciated when it is remembered that scarcely a decade has passed since all of the Blackfeet nation were literally savages—constantly on the war path, veritable Ishmaelites—depending on the buffalo for a subsistence.

They have commenced to take up their lands in severalty and are fast learning the value of individual proprietary rights.

There are three schools conducted on the reserve, but irregularity of attendance, the usual hindrance to the success of Indian day schools, is very pronounced at these institutions.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the sun dance held on this reserve last season proved to be a failure, and that Chief Crowfoot, who seems to be always desirous of doing whatever will benefit his people, lent his powerful aid to the Agent in preventing the usual infliction of torture in connection with the celebration.

The Agent reports that considering the number of Indians on the reserve and the numerous visitors from other bands, the amount of crime has been small.

The Indian population of this reserve is 1,952, being a decrease of 94 since 1887.

The Blood Agency comprehends the most numerous contingent of the Blackfoot Nation. The Blood Indians, similarly with their brethern on the reserve of Chief Crowfoot, have the advantage of being led and counselled by a wise and well diposed chief, the universally esteemed MeKasto, *Anglicé* Red Crow, who personally sets them an excellent example by attention to the wishes of the Department, and of industry in the endeavor to improve his own condition and that of his people. For, although he is not by any means a young man, the chief does not hesitate to work at tilling the soil, or in threshing grain.

The Agent reports that the Indians wrought daily from sunrise until it was dark at harvesting their grain in 1887, and they did all their own ploughing last spring, using oxen and their ponies as the propelling power.

They have likewise erected many new houses of an improved style, which are calculated to afford better ventilation and therefore to be much healthier. They went to the forest and cut, brought in and prepared the logs for these houses and built them without assistance.

They recognize the expediency from a sanitary point of view of employing lime wherewith to purify their premises.

An improvement in the general health of these Indians during the past year when compared with their sanitary condition of 1887 is reported. The deaths however still considerably exceed the births in this band, as is the case among so many others in the North-West Territories.

The population of the Bloods is 2,169, being 30 less than it was in 1887, but the comparative mortality between the two last years is not as heavy by 22 as it was between the years 1886 and 1887.

The Church of England and Methodist Church have schools on this reserve, and the Roman Catholic Church is about to establish one.

There is also a building for an undenominational school in process of construction.

Very little success however has attended the efforts of either missionaries or teachers to enlighten or educate any of the branches of the Blackfeet nation or their children, notwithstanding that the latter are very intelligent and are not affected by that excessive shyness which as a rule seems inherent in Indian children, and is one of the principal impediments to their progress.

The conduct of the Piegan Band, which is the least populous division of the Blackfeet tribe, has been excellent during the past year. No crimes requiring the interference of the police were committed by these Indians.

Their farm work was done willingly and well last season. They ploughed with their own ponies or with oxen lent them by the Department—doing unassisted, except by advice, all the work required in that line.

A number of them have taken up fields in severalty, and these fields were worked by the individual locatees and substantial fences have been constructed around them; thus indicating that no interference with or encroachment upon them is wanted.

The Agent reports that the Piegans have made fair progress during the year in their agricultural occupations.

Their cattle herd is increasing in number, being more carefully guarded than was formerly the case.

There was much sickness prevalent among these Indians during last winter and spring, which in not a few cases terminated fatally, reducing their number from 938, which was their population in 1887, to 931 souls.

There are two schools in operation on the reserve, which are conducted under the auspices of the Church of England and of the Roman Catholic Church, that of the latter with considerable success; at the Church of England School the indications of progress are not so marked.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA AND WESTERN MANITOBA.

The agricultural operations of the Indians of the Muscowpetung Agency in both the season of 1887 and in that of 1888 were attended with considerable success.

The Band of Chief Pasquah exhibited wheat at the Regina agricultural exhibition which took the second prize against all competitors, and the first prize for wheat in the Indian class was also taken by this band. The Inspector remarks, in referring to this fact, combined with other successes of the Indians at the Regina show, which will be enumerated in their order hereafter, and with reference to the successful competition for prizes of Indians at other exhibitions, that "when it is considered that the best samples of wheat in the Dominion are grown in the Regina district, it speaks well for our Indians that they competed so successfully."

The fields of the Indians of this band are well cultivated, all the work being done by themselves, and it may be here stated, in regard to the Indians generally in this agency, that they work their own lands under the direction of the Farming Instructors.

The fences around their farms are kept in good repair, in short these Indians evidently take a pride in having everything in proper order.

The progress made since 1887 is quite considerable, and the Indians appear proud of their success.

They possess quite a herd of cattle, for the use of which, during the winter, they have stacked most skilfully 300 tons of hay.

In addition to the second prize for the best wheat, they also obtained 25 prizes at the same fair for other articles, such as potatoes, corn, onions, carrots, turnips, the best assortment of vegetables, and for bread, butter, jams, mats, knitted socks, neck scarfs, hoods, mitts, &c., all of the manufactured articles being the product of the labor of Indian women.

Improved houses and larger stables have been erected.

The fishery opposite to this reserve was successful during the autumn and winter of 1887, and in consequence of the number of fish caught the meat rations of these Indians were reduced while the fish lasted.

The adjoining reserve of Chief Muscowpetung shows similar signs of industry and progress; the buildings and premises being neatly kept, the fences excellent, the implements and tools well cared for, the cattle in good condition, the grain in stacks, 250 tons of hay secured for the cattle during the winter, and the root crop satisfactory.

These Indians own seven double waggons purchased with the proceeds of hay and of products of which they were allowed to dispose.

At Chief Piapot's Reserve an equally good condition of matters exists, notwithstanding the difficult element with which the employés have to deal in this band, which is largely composed of aged people.

The grain was stacked and the root crops were looking well when the Inspector visited the reserve in October, and the greater part of the fall ploughing had been completed.

These Indians have purchased, with money earned by themselves from produce and hay which they were permitted to sell, ten double waggons, besides mowers and horserakes.

A school is conducted on this reserve, but the attendance is not numerous or regular.

The Sioux Reserve of Chief Standing Buffalo is within the precincts of this agency.

The Indians occupying this reserve are for the most part self-supporting. They are very energetic, cultivate a fair proportion of the soil, and compete in the labor market of the surrounding settlements for employment, which they generally succeed in obtaining, as they work well.

They have also the advantage of a good fishery opposite the reserve, of which they are not slow to take the benefit.

They likewise own a number of cattle and horses; altogether they are in pretty comfortable circumstances.

These Indians have no treaty relations with the Government of Canada. They are a fragment of the band of Sioux refugees who fled to Canada after the Indian massacre in Minnesota of 1862, and to whom reserves at various points were ultimately allotted by the Government.

The affairs generally of this agency are in a most satisfactory condition, reflecting credit upon the Agent, his clerk, and the Farming Instructors.

The population of the various bands in the agency is 781, being a decrease of 58 since the year 1887.

The boarding school which, as stated in the Report for 1887, it was proposed to establish near Muscowpetung's Reserve was duly opened and it has since been conducted by the local representative of the Presbyterian Church. It has as many pupils as the building can accommodate, and the work being done thereat is most favorably reported of.

The Indians of File Hills worked well in putting in their seed.

Although there are four bands under as many chiefs in this agency, yet the Indians cultivate the land in common, but this is merely a temporary arrangement to admit of the soil of the old fields having a rest and being fallowed, when the cultivation of their land in severalty will be resumed.

There is a school in operation which is fairly well attended. It is proposed to make this institution a semi-boarding school.

These Indians have been perhaps with the most difficulty of any in the North-West induced to settle down to the quiet life of agriculturists. They seem however to have now made up their minds that there is nothing else left for them to do.

The Inspector, when he visited the agency in the end of September, found 100 acres of wheat and barley reaped and put up for stacking, besides 400 tons of

hay stacked for their live stock. They had also made a considerable quantity of fencing and 15 acres of new land had been ploughed up. They had nearly 200 acres under crop.

They own 223 cattle, 14 sheep and 48 horses.

They manufacture their own hay racks and bob-sleighs.

The women knit and sew, and a few of them make butter.

The money received for their annuities as well as from the sale of wood, was for the most part expended by these Indians in purchasing clothing, blankets, tea and tobacco.

There is a boarding school about to be opened under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church at this agency.

The Indians of the File Hills number 271 souls, being 4 less than was the population in 1887.

The Assiniboine Agency contains the smallest Indian population, namely 243, of any agency in the Territory; but the amount of work which has been done and the improvement that has been effected in their condition, and their character for sobriety, industry and propriety of conduct is unsurpassed, if equalled by any Indian community in the country.

The chief of this band is an excellent Indian, setting his people a good example by his industry, by his ready compliance with the wishes of the Department, and by his good conduct generally.

These Indians succeeded in obtaining quite a number of prizes at the agricultural exhibitions held in last autumn at Regina and Indian Head, which has greatly encouraged them to renewed exertions in cultivating the soil, at which they are becoming more skilful every year.

They ploughed up a large quantity of fresh land.

They hold their fields in severalty, each one taking a proprietor's pride in his holding.

As many as 14 families of this band had sufficient flour to keep them in that article for five months of last winter, besides saving wheat sufficient to plant in the spring.

The area of land put under crop last season consisted of 253 acres, and all of it was tilled and planted by the Indians.

They ploughed the land which they proposed to plant with wheat, consisting of 124 acres, in the autumn of 1887, in order that the grain might be sown early in the spring.

These Indians own 75 cattle young and old, 11 pigs, and 39 sheep, likewise 49 ponies.

They take very good care of their cattle.

The Indian women are quite expert at knitting. Stockings, mitts, gloves and mufflers are thus manufactured by them.

There is a day school conducted at the reserve.

The condition of the health of this band was fairly satisfactory during the year.

The Indians of the Touchwood Hills are progressing in a most satisfactory manner.

Their crops of grain were a failure in the season of 1887; but the roots, especially potatoes, gave an abundant return.

The fields were ploughed in the autumn for the spring sowing.

The large return of grain of last season will enable these Indians to supply themselves with flour during the winter and spring, as well as to have sufficient seed for the spring crop.

The agent reports a steady improvement in the habits of these Indians.

They are becoming more industrious, and do not roam about the country but remain contentedly on their reserves.

He states that their general health has been fairly good, that sanitary precautions are observed in connection with their houses and premises, and that their behavior during the past year has been unexceptionable.

Some of these Indians competed in the fall of 1887 at the fair held at Regina, and succeeded in winning eleven prizes. They exhibited wheat, barley, oats, peas and potatoes and manufactured goods, such as mats, baskets, mocassins and bead work.

Some of the women make butter. They all take great care of their cattle.

On the reserve of Chief Day Star considerable improvements have been made. Many of the Indians are building new stables or enlarging the old structures. New houses of an improved pattern have also been erected.

A large quantity of hay was secured in last autumn for winter use in stacks at each stable on this reserve.

This band had 47 acres in crop, 32 of which contained wheat.

They possess 84 cattle, old and young. Each cow had her calf last season.

There is a school in operation on the reserve; but the attendance thereat is very small, and the progress of the pupils is slow.

The Indians of Chief Poor Man's band have likewise increased the number of their houses and stables.

The fences on their reserve are of excellent construction.

They ploughed up a quantity of new land and prepared it and the old land for sowing in the spring.

The area under crop last season consisted of 70½ acres, 43 of which were of wheat.

They own 65 cattle: and, as was the case on Chief Day Star's reserve, so here, each cow had a calf last season.

They saved a large quantity of hay for the use of the cattle during the winter.

There is a school conducted at this reserve; it is succeeding fairly well.

The band of Chief Gordon are in their usual condition of prosperity and have made further progress.

Several very well constructed houses were built during last year; and it is proposed to erect better stables than the present structures are.

The fields are well fenced on this reserve. They had 92 acres under crop last season, 55 acres of which contained wheat.

They own 116 cattle, old and young stock.

There is a most excellent school on this reserve; the building for which is being increased in size, in order to admit of pupils from distant parts of the reserve being lodged thereat. The first prize for the best Indian school in the North-West Territories was awarded to the Reverend Owen Owens the teacher of this school.

The fourth band and reserve in the Touchwood Hills Agency are those of Chief Muscowequan.

Several new houses were built on this reserve. They are a great improvement on the old buildings.

These Indians had in last season 71½ acres under crop; of which 35 acres were of wheat.

They own 67 young and old cattle.

There is a very ably conducted school on this reserve, the teacher of which, Mr. F. W. Dennehy, received the second prize for the best Indian school in the North-West Territories. It is also to be converted into a semi-boarding school.

The Band of Chief Yellow Quill, whose reserve is situated at Nut Lake, still continue to support themselves almost entirely on the fruits of the chase.

They cultivated last season about 10 acres of land.

They own 36 cattle.

The population of the Indians of this agency aggreaates 803 souls, showing a decrease of 63 since the year 1887, but, at the same time, the mortality was not so great by 30 in last, as it was in previous years, when there was a diminution of 93 souls.

The Inspector reports that the health of these Indians is good, and that this condition of matters is, in a great measure, owing to the fact that the Agent takes great care in seeing that the Indians clean up their houses every spring, when they move into their wigwams, even to the extent of lifting the floors of their houses, and thoroughly cleansing every corner where dirt is likely to have accumulated.

Satisfactory progress still continues to be made by the Indians in the Crooked Lake's Agency.

The inspector reports that "the Agent, Colonel McDonald, has his agency in splendid form. The Indians are contented and pleasant, and work is going on at all points very smoothly."

The Agent reports that the progress made by the Indians since the date of his last annual report has been marked, and that the prospects of last season's crops turning out successful were so good that several Indians who had not previously shown any disposition to farming, made a commencement.

The harvest of 1887 included, besides other products, over 2,000 bushels of wheat. The area planted in that grain last season was 363 acres, and in other seed 176 acres.

The Indians of this agency competed at the agricultural exhibitions held at the various towns and villages in the district. They succeeded in obtaining prizes at several of them.

At the exhibition held at Broadview, Chief Ka-ke-wis-ta-ha carried off the first prizes for the best milch cow, and for the best yoke of young steers, also a special prize for the fattest steer against all competitors.

The houses and fences of the Indians in this agency are excellent. Many of the former being as good as those of the white settlers in the district. The Indian occupants likewise keep their premises clean, appreciating the great necessity of cleanliness as a sanitary precaution.

The health of these Indians has been satisfatory; the number of births having during the past year exceeded by four that of deaths.

These Indians earned in the year 1887, by work done for parties residing outside of the reserve, and by the sale of the products of their labor not including what they realized from the sale of furs and fish, $1,414, being double the amount of their individual earnings of the previous year.

They own in private property paid for with their own money fifteen mowers, twelve horse rakes, five self binders and numerous waggons.

Fur-bearing animals have become very scarce in the district over which these Indians usually hunt. Very few were trapped during the season of 1887–88.

A number of the Indians belonging to this agency have remained for over a year in the United States; others are in the Turtle Mountains.

The Indians of Chief Kakewista-ha's band had last season 107 acres under crop.

They own 75 cattle; and individuals among them are also owners of 18 animals.

The Inspector reports an improvement in the condition of matters on this reserve; he says, that the Indians work industriously, and that the young men evince much interest in agriculture; that the cattle are in excellent condition, and the increase in calves is very satisfactory; that the fields are well ploughed and sown, the crops properly cared for, and the fences good.

On the reserve of Chief Ochapowace a similar satisfactory condition of matters exists. The Inspector reports that when he visited it in the month of August last he found all the Indians, who were able to work, busy at cutting, binding, and carting their grain into the stack yards. They had under crop in last season 133 acres, of which 84 acres were sown in wheat.

Some of the Indians individually own self-binders, which they turn to profitable use not only by reaping their own grain with them, but by working for other Indians therewith at a charge of 50 cents per acre.

This band owns 74 cattle and 4 swine. Individuals among them are the possessors also of 49 heads of live stock.

The boarding school, conducted by the Rev. Mr. McKay, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, is situated quite near this reserve. The building was considerably enlarged last year and when it was completed, the institution renewed its useful work with increased vigor. It is very highly spoken of by all parties who have had an opportunity to visit it.

The most of the children of this agency who are of an age to attend school are either at the institution last referred to or at the Industrial School at Qu'Appelle.

On Chief Coweses' Reserve are to be seen well cultivated and fenced fields, and many other indications of progress.

The Inspector states that the ploughing done by these Indians would do no discredit to the best white farmers.

The area of land planted last season was 201½ acres, of which quantity 147 acres consisted of wheat.

These Indians likewise purchased self-binders.

They own 74 cattle and 18 swine, and individual members possess as personal property 163 animals.

Many improvements in the houses and other buildings of these Indians are perceptible.

Some of them propose imitating the example set them by their chief in dividing the interior of his house into separate apartments.

The work accomplished on Chief Sa-ki-may's Reserve indicates that on the one hand the Indians are industrious and progressive, on the other hand that they are well supervised in their work.

These Indians have inaugurated a new industry in the reserve, namely, the manufacture of lime for which there is an abundance of suitable stone on the tract. They propose selling such quantity as they do not require for their own use to the settlers in the vicinity and in the towns nearest to their reserve.

They put up in last season 350 tons of hay, which will be sufficient to feed their cattle, of which animals they own 55, and individual members possess 50, and will leave a surplus of 75 tons for sale.

It is proposed to make arrangements with a cheese factory, which is carried on in the vicinity, to purchase such quantity of milk as these Indians, and those of the other bands in the agency, may not require for domestic use.

There were 100 acres of land under crop in last season on this reserve, 65 acres of which were in wheat.

The population of the four bands in this agency is 619, being a decrease of 36 since 1887, which is probably the result of the absence before referred to of a number of families from the reserves.

The Indians of the Birtle Agency, which comprehends eleven bands and their reserves, excepting three in the vicinity of Fort Pelly, are situated in the western portion of the Province of Manitoba, have perhaps as a whole made less progress than those of the more westerly reserves.

This may in some measures be accounted for from the fact of several of the reserves being situated at no great distances from centres of white population, and the consequent temptation to the Indians, to which they too often yield, to loiter in the towns and villages, instead of remaining steadily at work on the reserves prevents much progress being made in agriculture. Many of them, however, especially among the Sioux, obtain employment at daily labor in these places.

The facility with which they appear to be able to procure spirituous liquor is also much against their advancement, and is most demoralizing to them.

The total population of the eleven bands is 1,656, being 139 less than was the population in the year 1887. This diminution in number must to a large extent be attributable to absences from the reserves; as the death rate during the past year exceeded that of births only by one soul, there having been 63 deaths to 62 births.

On the reserve of the chief known as "The Key" the crops were somewhat backward owing to the spring being late.

Some of their cattle were not in good condition from the same cause.

The majority of the band owning this reserve subsist by hunting. Their capture of furs in last season was rather successful.

These Indians had only 20 acres under crop.

They have very fair houses which they keep in good order.

They appear to be in comfortable circumstances and quite contented.

A member of this band has received a contract for the erection of a church building on the reserve.

The school conducted under the auspices of the Church of England is managed with considerable ability, is attended by all the children of an age to go to school, and satisfactory progress is being made by them.

The band and reserve of Chief Kesekouse are in similar circumstances to those of "The Key," having about the same area of land under crop.

The roads and bridges are kept in a good state of repair on both reserves, and the houses on this reserve are likewise maintened in a good condition.

There is also a school in operation on this reserve.

The band occupying the tract known as Coté's Reserve appear to have done better than the other two bands in the Fort Pelly country.

They had twenty-six acres under crop last season.

The roads and bridges have likewise been very much improved on this reserve, and the cattle are in good condition.

As stated elsewhere in this report it is proposed to convert the day school on this reserve into a boarding school, as it is difficult, owing to the manner in which the Indian families are scattered on the reserve, to obtain a fair average attendance at the day school.

The Indians of the three reserves last described are essentially hunters, supporting themselves and families almost exclusively on the products of the chase. The Inspector states in respect to them, that although they have not increased the area of land planted, yet what they have sown is well done, and that they possibly put in as much of a crop as they could properly attend to and follow the hunt as well, and that the latter occupation is the most profitable to them.

The reserve which is situated on Silver Creek and is known as that of the Gambler, appears to be occupied by a thrifty and prosperous Indian community.

They had 128½ acres under crop last season, 102 acres whereof consisted of wheat.

Their houses and out-buildings are substantial structures, and they are kept in excellent order. Some of the former being even nicely furnished.

They own cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry.

One of these Indians is the possessor of a very fine stallion.

This band may be described as being in quite comfortable circumstances.

The Sioux Reserve on Bird Tail Creek is also the home of some very industrious Indians.

They had 149 acres under crop in last season, of which 107 acres contained wheat. Additional new land was ploughed by them in a very skilful manner.

A number of nicely furnished houses have been built.

They also by their own labor erected a very neat church building on the reserve, and they have an organ in it which is valued at $85.

Some of the men supplement their other means of support by hiring with white people in the town of Birtle and elsewhere, and the women manufacture mittens, moccassins and baskets which they sell to the settlers.

The school in operation on this reserve is likely to be affected, in so far as attendance thereat is concerned, by the boarding school which it is proposed by the Presbyterian Church to establish at Birtle.

The band owning the reserve at Riding Mountain is divided into two classes, in so far as their avocations are concerned; some of them following the chase exclusively, while others obtain their subsistence by cultivating the soil.

They all appear to make a sufficient livelihood and to be quite contented.

The agriculturists had last season 42 acres under crop.

Their cattle were in very excellent condition.

The school continued its operations on the reserve during the past year.

The Band of Chief South Quill, whose reserve is sitaated at Rolling River, derive quite a considerable revenue from the sale of a root which is probably the "Snake Root," botanically known as *Cimi-cifuga Raccinosa*, quantities of which plant are gathered and sold by them at the rate of twenty-five cents per pound.

They had only 28 acres of land in crop last season. Following the industry just referred to andloitering at the village of Minnedosa which is in close proximity to their reserve, probably accounts for the small area of land cultivated by these Indinas.

The Sioux Band residing on the reserve at Oak River possess a very fertile tract of land, of which they have not been slow to take advantage.

Some of their fields of wheat are equal to any of those belonging to the white settlers of the locality; being very well ploughed, and planted, and being kept ree from weeds.

They had 220½ acres under crop, 180 acres of which were sown in wheat, besides that area 68 acres of new land were ploughed up.

The Sioux band who occupy the small reserve at Turtle Mountain, have made but slight progress. They are too prone to loiter at the village of Deloraine, and the reserve being distant from the headquarters of the agency, consequently they have not that close supervision which they evidently require.

They planted 27½ acres of land during last season; 18 acres of which consisted of wheat.

Matters on the Sioux Reserve at Oak Lake appear to be in a better condition.

They had 41 acres of land under crop; 32 acres whereof contained wheat. They likewise ploughed up 8 acres of fresh land.

Their cattle are in good condition.

Some new houses of an improved pattern are in course of erection on the reserve.

The band formerly known as that of Chief Way-way-se-cap-po, whose reserve is situated at Lizzard Point, on Bird Tail Creek, have improved in their circumstances considerably during the past year. Their fields and fences are better kept

than they formerly were, and they are more particular in keeping their houses tidy.

The area of land under crop was increased. Many who never attempted to farm previously have commenced to follow that industry.

Several of this band however still depend upon hunting for a subsistence.

The reserve is an exceptionally good tract of land. It possesses an excellent soil, abundant timber, game in the locality are plentiful, and there is a lake thereon which is well supplied with fish.

Some members of the band obtain remunerative employment from white settlers.

They also manufacture ox collars, sleighs, hay-racks and similar articles.

They have arranged for the purchase of a mowing machine to be paid for from their own earnings.

Their cattle are in good condition.

Most gratifying evidence of progress is to be seen in the condition of the Indians of the Moose Mountain Agency.

During the past year about 1,500 acres of land were fenced in by these Indians with rails cut and hauled by themselves, which added to the area previously fenced makes about 2,100 acres enclosed for pasture.

Nearly 180 acres were planted by them during last season, of which 126 acres were sown with wheat.

The houses on two of the reserves have had wooden flooring placed in them, the roofs have been shingled and the buildings have been whitewashed within and without, and they are kept very clean and tidy. Some of them are supplied with cupboards, and in others pictures are to be seen on the walls.

Several of these Indians succeeded in obtaining prizes for produce exhibited at fairs held at the Villages of Cannington and Carlyle, in the autumn of 1887.

The increase in the quantities of products of the soil raised in the year 1887, as compared with the quantities harvested in the preceding season is deserving of being noted; the increase in the amount of wheat raised was nearly treble, in the quantity of potatoes more than quadruple, and in that of turnips ninefold; moreover they harvested in the year 1887 for the first time peas, carrots and beets.

The quantities of the various kind of produce raised by these Indians in the year 1887 were:—

	Bushels.
Of Wheat	2,611
Barley	35
Peas	44
Potatoes	980
Turnips	970
Carrots	110
Beets	97

As a consequence of the harvest thus secured, it became unnecessary to issue flour to any of those Indians, except to the aged and destitute during last winter. Besides having a sufficiency of that article for domestic purposes, these Indians were able to purchase a new self-binder, the necessary twine for binding the shocks of grain and two hundred sacks with the proceeds of grain sold by them. They bought also a sufficient quantity of new wheat wherewith to plant their land in the spring, as there was some barley mixed with their own wheat.

Their cattle, sheep and swine are well cared for by them.

These Indians hold their fields in severalty; each family reaping its own harvest.

They are much better clothed than was formerly the case and they have for the most part discarded the use of the blanket as an article of dress, and have substituted the coat therefor.

They have also, as a rule, given up the habit of painting their faces.

It would effect a wonderful change in the ideas of all the Indians in the Territories, if they could be induced to make similar innovations in their habits. And what has been done in that direction in this agency within so short a time should be feasible in the other agencies, most of which are of older standing.

The sanitary condition of the three bands above referred to, was satisfactory during the past year.

A number of the children of members of this band are pupils of the Industrial Institution at Qu'Appelle, and they are quite happy and are making satisfactory progress, their parents being likewise satisfied with the treatment which their children receive at that school.

The Band of Chief Pheasant Rump planted 117 acres in the past year, 75 acres whereof were in wheat.

They own 59 cattle and 5 pigs.

Chief Striped Blanket's Band planted 61½ acres, 51 acres of which were in wheat. They own 53 cattle, 3 pigs and 5 sheep.

On the Reserve of White Bear, 11¼ acres were planted; and the band own 10 cattle.

The Indians of this band went off last winter to the United States, and after remaining there for some months they returned sadder, but all the wiser for their experience. They now express a determination to remain on the reserve, and to endeavor to emulate their less volatile brethren of the two other bands, in making comfortable homes for themselves and their families.

Very great credit is due to Mr. J. J. Campbell, the Indian Agent at this point, for the manner in which he has conducted the affairs of this agency, for the condition in which the majority of these Indians are to-day is largely to be attributed to his assiduous attention to and judicious management of them.

The population of the three bands of this agency is 278, being 5 souls more than there were in the year 1887.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Indian matters in this Province have proceeded smoothly during the past year, with the exception of some excitement which was caused among the Indians of the Upper Skeena, owing to one of their number having been fatally shot by a constable, who with other policemen had been despatched to the locality by the Provincial Government, to arrest the Indian, who was killed, on a charge for murder.

The threats of the Indians against the white inhabitants of that region appeared to the Provincial Government to be sufficiently alarming to justify the despatch of a gun-boat and of a military force to the locality.

Upon the arrival, however, of this force, the Indians displayed such a submissive spirit that all cause for alarm was dispelled.

An epidemic of measles of a virulent type was very prevalent in quite a number of the Indian bands of this Province, and in many instances fatal results followed an attack of the disease.

The N-hla-Kapm-uh Tribe of the Okanagan and Kamloops Districts also suffured considerably from mountain fever, which is said to have been typhoid in its character, as well as from consumption; attacks of either disease terminated fatally in many instances.

The Indian Reserve Commissioner for this Province, whose reports will be found attached as Appendices to this Report, proceeded immediately after his return from Europe, whither he had gone under authority to obtain medical advice and to undergo treatment, to the North-West Coast to make certain additional allotments of reserve lands to the Indians.

The question of enlarging their reserves formed one of the subjects of the conference held with the Indians of that Coast in the autumn of 1887, by the special Commissioners, Messrs. Cornwall and Planta, and which will be found fully treated of in the Report of my predecessor for that year.

The Indian Reserve Commissioner subsequently visited the interior of the Province in relation to certain reserve matters which required rectification in the Okanagan and Kamloops Districts.

The matters as arranged by the Reserve Commissioner afforded satisfaction to the Indians and to the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

As I have stated in the prefatory portion of this Report, four industrial schools are about to be established at different points in this Province for the instruction of Indian youth in occupations calculated to render them useful members of society.

During the year which has just closed, 12 day schools and 2 semi-boarding schools were conducted in the interest of Indian children in several localities.

The estimated value of the animal products of the sea and of the forest in the procuring whereof the services of the Indians were called into such requisition,

amounted to $1,386,202, showing an increase of $170,329 over the value of similar natural productions in the year 1887.

The names of the principal reserves occupied by the various bands of Indians in the Cowichan Agency are stated in the Report for the year 1887 and they need not therefore be repeated.

I regret to have to state that, notwithstanding the instructions sent which required full information regarding each band to be supplied, the report of the Agent for this district is so general in its terms that I am precluded from furnishing detailed information respecting the condition of matters on each reserve.

Much destitution is reported to have existed during last winter and in the spring in several bands in this Agency, in consequence of the salmon fishery having proved to be a failure, and owing to the unusually stormy weather which prevailed, preventing deep sea fishing.

The crops of 1887 were also very light; indeed, in many cases, there was no return for the seed planted.

The prevalence of the epidemic of measles above referred to, and which extended to almost every reserve, contributed greatly to increase the distress of many.

Assistance was rendered in the form of food and medical attendance to the sick, where it was possible to furnish the same

The Indians of this agency might very soon become quite independent, if they would abandon the habit of wandering from their reserves and if they would remain steadily thereon. In the reserve at Cowichan not a few of them have very nice fields and they appear to work industriously at times, but they are apt to suddenly leave for the fish canning establishments or hopfields and from this cause not unfrequently all the fruit of their labor in their fields is lost. The Agent, however, mentions some cases of individual thrift. He states that sanitary regulations are fairly observed, also that some of the houses are kept neat and clean, the walls of a few of them being even nicely papered.

The liquor traffic with the Indians of this agency has been to a considerable degree repressed by the legal proceedings instituted against parties accused of breaches of the law in that respect.

Schools are conducted at the Nanaimo, Cowichan and Kuper Island Reserves with varying success, owing to irregularity of attendance on the part of the pupils.

The Indian population of this agency is 1,852, being 132 less than was their number in 1887.

The number of seals captured by the Indians of the west shores of Vancouver Island, off that coast, was considerably below the average.

The total amount realized from the sale of the skins of these amphibia secured by them during the year ended on the 30th of June last was about $32,000.

Six schooners, manned by Indians, proceeded to the sealing grounds of Behring's Sea, but the seizure by vessels of the United States Government of sealing schooners in the season of 1887 prevented many Indians from engaging in these expeditions.

The epidemic of measles before alluded to as prevalent in so many Indian bands in the Province raged with great virulence among the Indians of this agency, and in many cases—more especially in those of children—an attack proved fatal. The rate of mortality in the 18 bands embraced in the agency was therefore unusually high during last year.

In consequence of the great distress to which the widows and families of the eighteen Indian fishermen of the Kel-se-maht Band, the loss of whom, with their schooner, was mentioned in the Report of my predecessor for the year 1887, were reduced, the Department has been obliged to render periodical assistance to them, which will probably have to be continued, though in a diminished measure, through this winter at least.

With reference to the statement made in the report of this Department for 1887, that the Hawaiian Government had not, up to the latest advices then received, rewarded the Indians of the Chai-cle-saht Band of this agency for their noble conduct in rescuing and caring for the shipwrecked crew of a Hawaiian vessel, I have much pleasure in informing Your Excellency that since the date of that Report the Hawaiian Government generously presented the sum of $150 to those Indians.

This gift with the amount bestowed by the Government of Canada in recognition of the benevolent conduct of the Indians, will have the effect of inducing them and other bands, should occasion for it arise, to act in a similar manner.

Indeed this instance of rescue by Indians of this coast of shipwrecked mariners is only one of several similar instances which have occurred within the last few years, showing the beneficial effect of the presence of Agents of the department among the Indians of this Province.

The Indians of the West Coast of Vancouver Island were formerly regarded with dread as irreclaimable wreckers; who not unfrequently associated the massacre of a ship's crew with the plunder of the valuables of the wrecked vessels. Now such acts of barbarity are unheard of.

The Ky-u-quaht Band of this coast appear to be making some progress in the direction of domiciling themselves after a more civilized method, having established their families in houses on the Mission Island, opposite Actis; and the reverend gentleman in charge of the Roman Catholic mission at that point has had surveyed a number of lots adjoining the buildings connected with the mission, which he hopes to induce Indian families to occupy, in order that the children may be able to attend conveniently the church and school.

The schools at Hes-qui-aht, Ky-u-quaht, and Clay-o-quot continued their operations during the past year.

The population of the Indians of this agency includes 3,160 souls, being a decrease of 201 since the year 1887.

There is not much progress observable in the Indians of the Kwaw-kewlth Agency. They do not attempt to cultivate land, their whole dependence being on the sea for a subsistence.

Indeed except at Cape Mudge, on the Reserve of the We-wai-ai-ki Band, there is no land that is suitable for tillage in the agency; the reserves consisting for the most part of barren rocks.

It is regretted that there is no apparent improvement in the moral status of these Indians, they continue to be the most degraded in the Province. They are quite peaceable and harmless, but this is more probably due to constitutional torpor than to the dictates of a placable disposition.

The present generation of these Indians, as a consequence of the diseases attendant upon the immoralities continued through former generations for many years back, are physically, mentally, and morally degenerate.

They inhabit a region where a subsistence lies at their doors, so to speak, in the abundance of fish which the sea opposite their villages affords them as a food supply, requiring little exertion on their part to obtain it.

The wretched heathen feast known as the "Potlach" is still celebrated among them and entails on them loss of property and of time.

The Agent reports that at one of these feasts during the past year, as many as three or four hundred dollars were parted with, and in lieu of blankets pieces of wood were given, which were to be redeemed by the donors as soon as they should be able to do so.

There is a law in force which renders the celebration of this feast a misdemeanor, but the authorities charged with the execution of criminal justice in the Province, do not apparently take steps to enforce it in this agency or in other agencies where the same is practiced.

The school at Alert Bay has been continued during the past year, but the attendance thereat was very small and irreguler, notwithstanding the assiduity shown by the missionary of the Church of England and his helpmeet, to ensure a better condition of matters.

The prejudices of these Indians against the education of their children are very strong, and the pupils who attend school do not do so from any constraint on the part of their parents.

The Agent however conceives that there is an inclination in the minds of the younger members of the various bands to adopt a better mode of life, and that it only needs encouragement to develop into something more practical than sentiment.

At Alert Bay the saw mill and fish canning establishment of the Reverend Mr. Hall, afford employment to such of the Indians as possess sufficient energy to work at those industries.

The number of Indians in the Kwaw-Kewlth Agency is 1,898, being 38 less than they numbered in 1887.

The Indians occupying the 54 reserve in the Fraser River Agency are as a rule orderly, industrious and progressive.

They possess many resources for making a living.

They engage extensively in salmon fishing, in extracting oil from the dog fish, in working at saw mills, in loading and unloading vessels, and in cultivating the soil.

In short they are an essentially industrial class of people, with whom the country could ill afford to dispense.

The Assylitts band, though few in number, cultivate a considerable quantity of land, and raise sufficient produce to have a surplus for disposal, after supplying their own need.

The band at Co-quo-plet have the advantage of an excellent example of industry and enterprise set them by their chief. They appear to profit thereby, as they are reported by their Agent to be very industrious, and to make the most of the small tract which forms their reserve.

The Indians of Cheam are also represented as being industrious and moral.

They had to mourn the loss by death during last summer of their chief, who had the reputation of being a good and wise man; he was highly esteemed by the Indians generally of the agency.

The above named bands depend mainly on argriculture for a subsistence, as do also those at Popcum, False Creek, Musqueim, Tawassen, Semiahmoo, Langley, Uatsqui, Skawkale, Yack-y-yon, Too-y-lee, Squah, Sumas, Yale, Sea Bird Island, Hope, Texas Lake, O-ha-mille and Skow-all.

These Indians are all reported to be industrious, and to cultivate the soil to advantage, except in two or three cases, where owing to the character of the country or the flooding of land their success is some what hindered.

Some members of the band at Cheheles also farm with much industry, rarely leaving the reserve. The other fragment of this band earn a subsistence by fishing.

The band at Coquitlam also depend on fishing.

The bands at Capatand Creek, at Clahoose and at Sliammans, on Jarvis' Inlet, are described as a hardy race who follow fishing principally for a living, and manage to have always enough and to spare.

The Capatand Band also work at saw mills at Burrard Inlet, and the Sliammans have recently adopted sheep breeding as another means of obtaining a livelihood; their reserve being especially well adapted for a sheep pasture.

The Sechelt Band, whose reserve is situated between Burrard Inlet and Sliammans, pursue the avocations of fishermen and timber cutters; they also engage in extracting oil from and in curing fish. They cultivate the soil to a limited extent. They are represented as being very industrious.

The epidemic of measles before referred to as having been so prevalent among some of the Indian bands, attacked, with fatal effect in many cases, members of several of the bands last referred to.

The Mission Indians of Burrard Inlet, who occupy a reserve near the city of Vancouver, are very highly spoken of for their morality, industry and cleanliness.

The Agent reports that their nice clean houses, with their fine church building, are a credit to them.

Sanitary regulations are strictly observed by them.

They dress as well and are as clean in their habits as white people.

Their men work at the saw mills in Vancouver, receiving as remunerative wages as white laborers are paid.

The Douglas Indians, whose reserve is located on Harrison River, failed to make the salmon fishery profitable to them last season, the run of that fish having been very light in the Fraser, whither these Indians come in large numbers for the purpose of capturing them.

Their crops were also light, and unless they succeeded in catching their winter's supply of fish after leaving the Fraser, they will be in rather straightened circumstances during this winter.

The Keitsey Band, who are settled on a reserve situated at a distance of about three miles from the city of New Westminster up the Fraser River, and the small band who occupy the reserve on Seymour Creek are unprogressive and given to idleness, and in the case of most of the members of the latter band they are intemperate in their habits; while those of the former led by their chief are fond of celebrating Potlach feasts, and Tamanawas or Medicine dances.

In this agency there are boarding schools for the education of Indian children, one of which is conducted at New Westminster under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and another at Lytton under the charge of the Church of England.

The population of the various Indian bands of the Fraser River agency is 4,986, being 236 in excess of their number in the year 1887.

The Indians upon several of the reserves in the Williams Lake Agency suffered in some instances severely, during last winter, from the epidemic of measles previously referred to.

The general behavior of the Indians of this agency during the past year is favorably reported of; and with the exception of the reserves which were effected by the epidemic of measles, their sanitary condition was satisfactory.

There was an abundant supply of berries, and although the run of salmon was not large, the agricultural products of the reserves were bountiful.

Owing to the fact that there were in the Toosey Band of the Chilcotin Tribe very few families exempted from the attack of the above disease, no trapping of fur-bearing animals which, is their principle resource for obtaining a subsistence, was done during last winter.

The Department was obliged therefore to supply them with the requisite seed, wherewith to plant their fields in the spring. Three adult members and seven children of the band fell victims to the disease.

The Stone Band of the same tribe escaped entirely from the infection. They did not leave their reserve while the epidemic was prevalent.

These Indians used to be altogether dependent upon trapping fur-bearing animals and game. During the past year and since a reserve was allotted to them in 1887, they have evinced a remarkable aptitude for agriculture, having ploughed up a considerable quantity of land and fenced it in good style. The Agent states with regard to them that although they were considered to be the most intractable of the Chilcotin Indian bands, they will soon be an example to the rest as steady and prosperous farmers.

The Anahun band lost seventeen of their band from measles. The disease was very prevalent among them, and its attack virulent.

The Department in this instance also had to furnish them with grain in the spring wherewith to sow their land.

The Chilcotin tribe, to which the Indian bands above referred to belong, appear to be Indians of considerable force of character. The Agent states that they seem to aspire to procuring more than a mere subsistence.

Now that they have had reserves allotted to them, the possession whereof they feel confident they can retain, they are displaying much energy in improving the land, in the hope of bettering their condition.

With regard to the Lillooet tribe I can add nothing to what was stated in respect to the good character of these Indians in the Report for the year 1887, except to say that they have continued to maintain it.

The band at Colchopa were rejoiced over the confirmation by a court of law of their title to a reserve at that place, and to the right to divert water from a stream in the vicinity wherewith to irrigate the land, by virtue of a document held by the chief of the band.

The want of water for purposes of irrigation of the land previously held by them, had been a serious hindrance to their agricultural operations. The Agent states that these Indians who have hitherto been the poorest in the agency, will now be able to cultivate their lands successfully.

The Indians of the Pavillion band are in comfortable circumstances.

Besides cultivating land on the reserve with considerable success they obtain employment at lucrative wages from the white settlers of the locality.

The bands at Clinton, High Bar, Canoe Creek, Dog Creek, Alkali Lake and Williams Lake are in an equally prosperous condition.

The Indians of Alkali Lake were however affected to some extent by the epidemic of measles, but only in the cases of two children were there fatal results.

The Soda Creek Band are still without a sufficiency of land. The Agent remarks that these Indians are anxiously waiting for some action to be taken in the matter, and that the Soda Creek Indians are among the most industrious in the agency, also that they would become prosperous were a fair quantity of agricultural land added to their reserve.

The two bands composing the Alexandria tribe consist for the most part of industrious Indians, and being successful trappers of fur and hunters of game as well as fishermen, and to some extent agriculturists, they, as a rule, succeed in obtaining a comfortable livelihood. Intemperance is however of too frequent occurrence among them.

The epidemic of measles prevailed in these bands during the past winter, and proved fatal in the cases of 5 adults and 6 children.

The band at Quesnelle also lost from the same cause 3 adults and 2 children.

The band at Kanim Lake had a good harvest last season, and are in a prosperous condition.

The Indian population of this agency consists of 1,918 souls, being 36 less than was their number in 1887.

It is observed with regret that the N-hla-Kapmuh tribe have seriously diminished in number during the past two years.

Pulmonary diseases and fever of a malignant type appear to be endemic with these Indians.

They are also greatly addicted to excess in the use of intoxicants. They are through these combined causes being rapidly decimated.

The decrease in 1887, as compared with their number in the preceding year was 40, and in 1888 it amounted to 48 souls.

This decadence is all the more deplorable, as the N-hla-kapm-uhs are an energetic and progressive people, as evidenced by their efforts in the past to improve their condition in the face of many obstacles to their advancement.

They increased the area of cultivated land in their reserves to the extent of 53 acres, but the amount of produce raised was relatively little.

Three arid seasons in succession have greatly reduced the fertilizing qualities of the soil of the numerous reserves.

The catch of salmon was comparatively small, and the price of furs also was reduced.

These drawbacks however only drove them to renewed exertions in other lines of industry, which resulted in an increase of revenue therefrom of $1,600 over that derived last year from similar sources.

There was an augmentation in the number of their live stock during the past year.

The twenty-seven bands which compose the N-hla-kapm-uh Tribe occupy reserves some of which are located in the Kamloops district, and others in the Okanagan country.

Several of these reserves are practically useless for agricultural purpose, owing to the want of water, wherewith to irrigate the arid soil.

The Sushwap, or Se-whapm-uh Tribe appear to be possessed of more vigorous constitutions than the N-hla-kapm-uhs, and they do not, as is too much the case with the latter, indulge in the immoderate use of spirituous liquor.

Although these Indians have made additional improvements on the seventeen reserves occupied by them, their live stock have deminished in value, owing to their poor condition, which was caused by the severity of the cold weather in the winter of 1887, and by the scarcity of fodder.

They are however breeding a superior class of horses which will in a few years command remunerative prices.

The grain crops were almost a total failure in the season of 1887 in consequence of excessively dry weather.

They increased the quantity of cultivated land on the reserve during the past year.

They have also purchased additional farming impliments, including two mowing machines, and tney are the owners of quite a number of carriages.

These Indians were unfortunate in obtaining last season a less number of salmon than usual.

They also failed to realize as much for the furs captured by them, owing to a reduction in the value of the same.

They were likewise unable to procure employment on the railway.

Sickness of various kinds was very prevalent on the different reserves, which however yielded in many cases to skilful medical treatment.

The number of Indians in this agency, including N-hla-kapm-uhs and Sushwaps is 2,579, showing a decrease of 43 since the year 1887.

The N-hla-kapm-uh, Okanagan and Sush-wap Indians of the Okanagan district have apparently improved in their circumstances during the past year. New buildings have been erected on the various reserves, and the area of land brought under tillage has been increased.

Some of the larger implements of husbandry of improved pattern are owned by them, such as mowing machines, horse-rakes and sulky-ploughs.

Their horses were during last season attacked with the disease known as the mange. The Department caused immediate steps to be taken for their treatment, which happily resulted successfully. This disease is very infectious and loathsome.

With the exception of the crops on the reserve at N-kam-ap-lix and at Spellamcheen, where it was very good, the harvest on the various reserves of these Indians was a failure, in consequence of the severe drought.

It is regretted that the Indian Agent for Kamloops and Okanagan failed, similarly with several others elsewhere mentioned, to furnish information in respect to the moral, industrial and general condition of each band in those two districts, and I have it not therefore in my power to supply as succinct intelligence regarding each band as should be given.

The aggregate Indian population of the Okanagan district is 942, which, when compared with the number in 1887, shows a decrease of 14 souls.

The change for the better in the sentiment of the Kootenay Indians towards the Government is most satisfactory.

They now acknowledge that they have been treated with fairness.

So manifest was the improvement in the condition of matters in this district, that it was considered unnecessary to any longer retain the force of the North-West Mounted Police, which as stated in the Report of this Department for 1887, had been dispatched thereto, in consequence of disquieting rumors which had been in circulation for some time previously.

The Indians learned to regard the Police as their friends, and that they were stationed at Kootenay for the protection of themselves as well as of the other inhabitants of the district.

They regretted the withdrawal of the force not alone on account of the friendly feeling which they entertained towards it, but also for the more self interested reason that they would be deprived of many a dollar which, for services rendered or supplies furnished, they had earned from the Police since their advent to the country.

In the early part of last season assistance, in the shape of farming implements and seed, was sent to these Indians by the Department. This greatly gratified them, being an additional proof of the desire of the Government for their well-being. And this conviction was at a subsequent date greatly enhanced by an expenditure which was made in the construction of ditches for conveying water, wherewith to irrigate their reserves.

The conduct of the three sections of the Upper Kootenays whose reserves are situated at St Mary's, Tobacco Plains, and Columbia Lakes, as well as that of the Shushwap Band, whose reserve is situated on the east side of the latter lakes, was unexceptionably good during the last year.

They are a strictly moral, honest and religious people.

They have made rapid strides in agriculture, having increased the cultivated land by 97 acres, and ploughed up an additional quantity of new land to the extent of 78 acres; they also built 37 new houses and 3 barns; and they added 73 cows, 28 oxen and 117 young cattle to the number of their live stock.

The crops at the date of the Agent's report promised to be abundant. Those of the year 1887 were almost a failure.

The scarcity of fur-bearing animals of the larger kinds, excepting the bear, has probably been a warning to these Indians that they must look to some more domestic methods for securing a livelihood than trapping and hunting.

The Lower Kootenays or Flatbows are not so trustworthy as the upper bands. They had an important accession to their usual resources for obtaining a subsistence, namely canoeing, by the advent to that section of the Kootenay country of a large number of miners, from whom they obtain remunerative employment for themselves and their canoes.

The establishment in this agency of a boarding school of the industrial type for Indian children will undoubtedly tend greatly to the advancement intellectually of the Indian youth of the district, whom it will likewise enable to acquire a knowledge of useful trades.

The Indian population of the Kootenay district consists of 586 souls, being 18 in excess of their number in 1887.

Indian matters on the North-West Coast of this Province have, so far as several of the reserves are concerned, proceeded quite satisfactorily; but the continued objection on the part of some of the bands, notably those at Port Simpson and Greenville, which are no doubt made at the instigation of some designing self-interested parties, to the presence of an Indian Agent on that coast, and to the application to them of the laws regulating Indian affairs, renders it difficult to administer matters properly on those reserves; but it is hoped that the Indians thus led astray by evil advice may at an early date be brought under better influences which will produce in their minds sentiments more worthy of a loyal people, and similar to those that universally actuate the Indians elsewhere in the Dominion, and in no locality more eminently than on several reserves on this coast.

At one of the points whereat a loyal recognition of authority and consequent order and contentment prevail, namely Kincolith, the application at the Indians' request some few years since of the Indian Advancement Act to the band and reserve has proved so beneficial that application has been made by the band at Metlahkahtla to have the provisions of the same Act applied to them.

It is most suitable for a community of progressive Indians, as it confers on any band adopting it a *quasi* municipal form of government, with an annual elective system of councillors who have power to enact, subject to approval, by-laws for the good government of the reserve.

The Acting Indian Agent for this coast has been for so short a time in office, and the extent of country which his functions embrace is so large, that he has been unable to furnish me with statistical information. But there is no doubt that by next year he will be in a position to supply full intelligence on matters affecting each band in the agency.

The health of the Indians of this coast has been, on the whole, satisfactory during the past year. There was no epidemic prevalent except that of measles which attacked some of the Indians during last winter.

An attempt was made to introduce the whiskey manufacturing trade of Alaska on this coast last winter, but it was effectually stamped out by the adoption of vigorous measur es

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

The amount at the credit of the Indian Fund, which consists of all moneys which have accrued from annuities secured to the Indians under treaty, as well as from sales of land, timber, stone, &c., surrendered by them to be sold for their benefit, was on the 30th June, 1888, $3,324,234.62 capital and interest, being an increase of $20,370.38 when compared with the amount at the credit of the fund on the same date last year.

These funds are held in trust for the numerous bands to which they belong.

The expenditure from these funds, which was charged principally to interest, during the fiscal year amounted to $284,206.92, being $36,501.41 less than last year's expenditure.

The following statement shows the expenditure on account of the parliamentary appropriations during the same period :—

Manitoba and North-West	$876,384 65
Nova Scotia	5,619 19
New Brunswick	5,347 25
Prince Edward Island	1,931 18
British Columbia	66,834 20
	$956,116 45

The following is a statement of the most important portion of the work done by this Branch during the year :

Accounts kept and balanced daily, two hundred and thirty-two.

Pay cheques issued, ten thousand four hundred and twelve—being nine hundred and thirty-four in excess of those issued last year.

Certificates for credits, eighty.

Statements with vouchers forwarded to the Auditor-General, sixty.

Statement B, placed herewith, and the subsidiary statements, Nos. 1 to 82, inclusive, which follow it, contain details of revenue and expenditure in connection with the respective tribal accounts; and Statement C 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and the fourteen subsidiary statements, from A to N, following, supply similar information with respect to the parliamentary appropriations for Indian purposes.

CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.

Number of letters written between the 1st January and 30th, December 1888, 16,661, covering 22,589 folios, being an increase over the previous year of 1,207 letters, and 1,629 folios. Of this work about one-sixth was performed by the stenographers of the Department who as well wrote memoranda, reports, &c., covering 1,947 folios.

STATISTICAL, SUPPLY AND SCHOOL BRANCH.

Two thousand three hundred and seventy-five files, involving reports or recommendations to the Deputy Minister or other action, were dealt with, being an increase of 525 over the number received in 1887.

A number of new schools were opened during the year, adding 88 quarterly school returns to be examined and entered in 1887, making a total of 810 returns received during the year.

Five hundred and seventy-one requisitions for teachers' salaries, being an increase of 2 over the number received in 1887, have been duly checked and scheduled for payment.

There has been, during the year, a large increase in the quantity of school material sent out for the use of the various schools in the charge of the Department, as well as in the stationery and printed matter supplied to the different Superintendencies and Agencies of the Department.

Four hundred and forty-nine pairs of blankets were addressed and shipped to the different Agents for distribution to Indians.

Tabular Statements Nos. 2 and 3 and Special Appendix No. 1 were prepared for publication.

Statistical returns, statements, diaries and various other matters received due attention.

The printed matter and stationery for the use of the inside and outside service of the Department required 450 requisitions to be prepared, being an increase of 48 over the number issued in 1887; the material received in each case was duly checked and acknowledged.

TECHNICAL BRANCH.

The work done by this Branch of the Department consists of compiling, drawing and copying plans and reducing or enlarging the same as may be required; the examination of all returns of survey; preparation of instructions for surveyors; giving descriptions of lands when required, and computing their areas; also reporting on and checking accounts relating to such surveys, &c.; the preparation of plans, sections, detailed drawings and specifications of buildings, for schools, for Indian councils, for residences and offices of Agents, of farm or other employés, also for storehouses, barns, blacksmith's shops, root-houses, &c., and reporting on the tenders received and contracts made for building the same; the examination of and reporting on plans and specifications of bridges, wharves, roads, drainage, &c.

The following is a statement of the work done in the above lines during the year to the 7th December:—

Engineering.

Plans and Tracings	7
Reports	22
Examinations	49
Specifications	2

Architecture.

Specifications	9
Drawings	10
Tracings	22
Reports	28
Examinations	86

Surveying.

Instructions	10
Copies	45
Maps or Drawings	37
Sketches or Tracings	132
Reports	229
Examinations	636
Copies of Field Notes / Descriptions	53

Survey Accounts.

Reports	11
Examinations	31

Miscellaneous.

Contracts	4
Estimates and Calculations	137
Reports	22
Examinations	156

LAND SALES BRANCH.

The quantity of land sold during the year for the benefit of the Indians was twenty-one thousand three hundred and forty-four acres. The sale of these lands amounted to $30,344.58.

The approximate quantity of Indian land now in the hands of the Department for disposal is 458,283 acres.

The collections on account of old and new sales of land and timber amounted to $75,880.19.

The collections on account of rents of lands aggregated $18,903.46.

The total amount of purchase money and of interest thereon in arrear on land sales on the 30th June last, was $311,076.81.

Tabular Statement No. 1, which will be found among the appendices to this Report, contains particulars in respect to the quantity of land sold in each township during the year. It also shows the area of land in each township remaining unsold.

Statement of the principal work done by this Branch during the year:

Agents' returns examined and entered	293
New sales entered	276
Number of sales cancelled	248
Cancellations of sales revoked	1
Number of leases issued and entered	32
Number of payments on leases entered	887
Number of payments on old sales entered	511
Assignments of land examined and entered	408
Assignments of land registered	260
Descriptions for patents prepared and entered	261
Number of patents engrossed	261
Number of patents registered	275
Number of patents despatched	275
Number of patents cancelled	2
Location tickets issued and entered	21

REGISTRY BRANCH.

The number of letters received during the year was 18,713, being 1,148 more than the number received in the year 1887.

The foregoing statements show the quantity of work done in each Branch of the Department whereof a record has been kept; but there is a large amount of additional work of which no statement can be given, owing to the fact that no account has been nor could be kept of the same, a general description of the character thereof is given in the Report of this Department for the year 1887, under the heading "Miscellaneous Work."

SURVEYS.

During the past year alterations were made in the boundaries of several reserves in the North-West Territories, also the boundaries of a reserve near Carleton were surveyed, and the boundaries of several reserves which had become indistinct or obliterated were renewed. Full details in regard to these operations will be found in Mr. Surveyor Nelson's Report.

Surveys of two reserves at Rivière la Seine, of two others at Lake Manitoba, and of two more at Beren's River were also made. For particulars respecting these surveys reference is respectfully requested to the Report of Mr. A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., which is attached hereto among the general appendices.

In British Columbia two surveying parties were in the field.

Mr. Jemmett, the senior surveyor, surveyed the boundaries of reserves at Bella Bella, at Kokyet, at Kemsquit and at Bella Coola. The report of his season's work has been attached to this Report among the other appendices.

Mr. E. M. Skinner, who was in charge of the other party, ran the boundaries of several reserves on the north and west coasts of Vancouver Island and on the south-west coast of the mainland.

The reports of both surveyors will be found herewith.

I have placed with this Report, as a special appendix, a statement showing the number of Indians in each superintendency or agency, residing on the various reserves in the Dominion, the movable and unmovable property owned by them, the quantity of land under cultivation, and the area of fresh land broken up by them in the past year, the crops raised and the value of other industries followed by them during the same period of time.

The customary reports from the officers of the outside service of the Department in the various Provinces, territories and districts, and from the Principals of Industrial Institutions in operation at different points to each of which previous reference has been made in this Report, will be found attached as general appendices, and I have likewise placed therewith the usual tabular statements respecting Indian schools, the population of the numerous tribes and bands in the Dominion; also returns showing the crops sown and harvested in each Agency in the North-West Territories, and the quantity of land planted and harvested by individual Indians on the reserves within each Agency; likewise a return of resident and nomadic Indians in the Territories and their whereabouts. A statement is also appended showing the quantity of land sold during the past year, and the area of surrendered land remaining unsold in each township and townplot, and the amount for which the sales were made.

The usual statements of account in connection with the Trust Funds and with the appropriations voted by Parliament for Indian purposes will be also found herewith.

All respectfully submitted,

E. DEWDNEY,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Special

Provinces, Agency or Band.	Resident Indian Population.	Immovable Property, and Land Cultivated and Fresh Land Ploughed.				Personal							
		Houses.	Barns and Stables.	Land Cultivated.	Land newly broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons and Carts.	Threshing machines.	Fanning Mills.	Other Implements.	Cows.	Bulls.
Ontario.				Acres	Acres								
Grand River Superintendency—													
Six Nations	3362	715	531	27580	1410	524	315	482	12	136	471	713	.....
Mississaguas	245	87	88	3078	148	81	61	152	1	40	115	145	.....
Walpole Island Agency	824	198	97	2371	118	83	59	67	3	17	49	190	.....
Western Superintendency—													
1st Division	502	122	52	1587	88	71	51	86	2	23	31	100	.....
2nd do	1363	266	100	8220	91	154	112	110	2	51	123	197	.....
3rd do	288	72	40	1051	32	37	26	45	.....	13	87	57	....
Northern Superintendency—													
1st Division	3506	867	568	6025	230	291	255	105	10	28	1926	328	.....
2nd do	846	147	51	1343	95	23	33	5	.....	2	.....	83	.....
3rd do	1094	173	74	1533	385	45	28	9	1	3	1	75	.....
4th do	1742	117	24	379	8	7	5	3	1	1	150	26	.....
Golden Lake Agency	98	17	9	70	6	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Tyendinaga do	1050	199	180	9000	.....	115	100	110	4	60	120	170	.....
Lake Simcoe do	125	33	19	325	5	14	11	6	1	5	14	18	.....
Cape Croker do	395	94	84	1135	35	60	38	76	3	11	690	95	.....
Saugeen do	360	60	50	500	50	15	14	25	2	20	21	27	.....
Alnwick do	232	61	33	2465	6	11	10	16	.....	5	11	14	.....
Mud or Rice Lake Agency	247	61	33	790	8	11	11	17	.....	4	128	25	...
Rama Agency	237	69	18	793	2	10	9	8	.....	4	50	12	.....
Penetanguishene Agency	337	33	18	532	35	13	9	11	1	2	130	25	.....
Scugog Agency	50	13	10	275	13	9	5	9	.....	4	25	4	.....
Totals	16303	3464	2079	69252	2765	1578	1151	1344	43	434	4142	2313	.....
Quebec.													
Caughnawaga Agency	1673	378	339	4180	60	220	168	352	19	20	152	335	.....
St. Regis do	1179	155	98	2405	60	70	51	43	10	6	65	170	.....
Viger do	135	18	1	25	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
St. Francis do	330	62	30	300	.....	3	3	5	.....	.....	85	33	.....
Lake St. John do	459	85	38	180	15	12	16	14	1	1	.....	40	.....
Maria do	111	20	14	205	10	7	4	11	.....	3	.....	14	.....
Restigouche do	550	94	40	650	10	19	20	30	....	8	4	35	.....
River Desert do	455	65	30	675	30	9	15	9	....	2	130	41	.....
Jeune Lorette do	279	57	6	86	6	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
North Shore River St. Lawrence Superintendency	1460	139	8	21	2	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Temiscamingue Agency	110	25	14	77	27	2	2	1	.....	1	33	11	.....
Totals	6731	1098	618	8804	220	346	282	474	30	39	469	699	.....
New Brunswick.													
North-Eastern Superintendency	912	192	70	381	1	20	28	13	.....	1	2	34	.....
S.-Western Superintendency—													
1st Division	472	65	9	166	.....	6	6	6	.....	1	166	4	.....
2nd do	210	38	15	285	8	3	3	5	.....	1	90	5	.....
Totals	1594	295	94	832	9	29	37	24	.....	3	258	43	.....

Appendix.

Property.					Grain and Roots Harvested.									Other Industries, Value.
Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other Grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Roots.	Hay.	
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	$
204	1220	853	283	1220	11600	14260	6154	6250	1240	4200	.....	.....	1640	3,600
6	259	147	75	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550
33	324	307	102	485	2329	3765	1227	.....	5468	2939	.....	.....	610	7,127
1	121	138	22	239	3761	7789	744	548	1963	2950	.....	.....	324	2,786
.....	248	268	66	492	6580	10870	400	240	8810	1000	.....	.....	350	550
10	79	73	23	296	3227	1349	1039	.....	2238	1059	.....	.....	98	394
330	249	580	477	1263	4050	5030	4685	50	1745	21450	.....	.....	875	31,450
39	119	41	8	11	.....	200	84	.....	98	2200	.....	.....	65	8,881
37	75	70	22	65	.....	1337	271	.....	65	7017	.....	.....	659	16,320
15	83	3	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	8250	.....	.....	283	40,250
4	8	5	3	7	15	80	.....	.....	68	400	.....	.....	9	599
2	110	180	150	160	1000	8400	6500	8000	330	2400	.....	.....	200	.....
.....	24	25	18	59	325	950	215	265	30	200	.....	.....	22	2,150
52	220	63	207	240	650	740	1450	50	440	3530	.....	.....	485	3,230
14	59	69	6	118	500	1800	700	950	600	675	.....	.....	100	2,900
4	15	20	.....	32	386	635	271	305	140	1206	.....	.....	18	4,388
5	26	18	6	44	458	2120	530	410	15	797	100	.....	56	6,024
.....	20	7	....	50	475	1200	300	400	70	2300	.....	.....	130	4,800
14	56	20	....	83	250	473	79	.....	164	1295	.....	.....	52	625
.....	5	11	.....	16	540	375	175	600	48	210	.....	.....	7	1,325
770	3321	2888	1465	5045	36189	61473	24824	18068	23512	64078	100	.....	5913	137,949
50	315	455	70	371	.....	20000	500	19000	500	2500	.....	.....	600	26,500
10	125	130	.....	180	1700	4000	850	570	1670	2900	.....	.....	470	4,260
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	30	2,687
2	22	6	...	39	130	600	8	.....	75	3000	.....	.....	42	14 800
17	42	17	38	49	.....	425	408	.....	572	813	.....	.....	45	15,800
7	12	7	3	28	.....	465	3	9	106	810	.....	.....	20	1,400
18	30	22	50	75	.....	1500	25	30	425	2200	.....	.....	200	800
.....	42	15	46	40	100	1100	110	.....	65	4520	.....	.....	250	13,800
.....	.....	6	.....	10	.....	280	50	.....	.....	1050	.....	.....	33	73,110
.....	.....	3	5	9	.....	16	6	26	.....	475	.....	.....	15	56,600
4	18	8	21	1	52	17	14	.....	.....	1308	.....	.....	19	200
110	606	669	233	803	1982	28403	1972	19635	3353	19716	.....	.....	1724	209,957
14	55	20	38	68	94	1422	.....	.....	273	4475	.....	.....	99	2,868
1	16	5	.....	2	.....	728	10	.....	392	1120	.....	.....	45	10,400
1	13	4	.....	12	45	1000	.....	.....	1115	1050	.....	.....	105	8,050
16	84	29	38	82	140	3150	10	.....	1780	6645	.....	.....	249	21,318

Provinces, Agency or Band.	Resident Indian Population.	Immovable Property, and Land Cultivated and Fresh Land Ploughed				Personal							
		Houses.	Barns and Stables.	Land Cultivated.	Land newly broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons and Carts.	Threshing machines.	Fanning Mills.	Other Implements.	Cows.	Bulls.
Nova Scotia.				Acres.	Acres								
Annapolis and Shelburne	118	26	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Digby	157	40	3	255	13	2	2	8	.....	...	410	3	.....
Yarmouth	69	3	.....	½	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings	65	16	1	10	1	4	2	1	.....	.....	18	1	.....
Queens and Lunenburg	62	38	7	2·9	.....	2	3	6	.....	.....	34	9	.....
Halifax	102	15	7	12	.....	11	.....	3	.....	.....	40	1	.....
Hants	161	16	8	275	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Colchester	100	23	....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	102	28	5	25	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	15	1	.....
Pictou	174	41	2	30	3	.....	.....	3	.....	...	10	1	.....
Antigonish and Guysboro'	175	51	4	325	12	2	1	1	.....	....	.....	6	.....
Richmond	252	36	10	330	20	2	2	.....	.....	. .	60	18	.....
Inverness	130	14	5	278	8	4	4	6	.....	.....	50	10	.....
Victoria (1887)	121	5	5	68	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	30	.....
Cape Breton County (1887)	254	17	6	200	5	3	3	7	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
Totals	2145	369	63	2050½	71½	34	19	39	.....	.....	697	105	.....
Prince Edward Island.													
Superintendency	319	66	17	177	13	6	5	2	.....	....	66	2	.....
Manitoba and N.-W. Territories													
F. Ogletree, Agent, Treaty No. 1.	518	32	17	211	29	20	16	24	.....	1	401	26	.....
A. M. Muckle do 1.	1873	439	282	735	61	116	113	51	.....	6	1428	272	.....
H. Martineau do 2.	740	289	132	98	8	30	23	22	....	....	4	164	.....
R. J. N. Pither do 3.	895	298	41	106	.....	22	18	.....	....	3	992	22	.....
Geo. McPherson do 3.	1033	105	40	91	31	10	12	.....	94	.....	220	48	19
John McIntyre do 3.	863	232	15	90	.....	14	11	.....	.....	....	561	13	4
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	803	192	61	523	32	72	19	39	....	6	2083	94	.....
Muscowpetung's Agency, Treaty No. 4	781	270	76	508	41	85	40	52	....	5	1295	75	4
Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.	1656	174	120	904	151	112	85	104	1	9	3111	196	.....
File Hills do do 4.	271	49	34	190	.....	33	14	23	.....	...	509	65	.....
Assiniboine Res. Agcy. do 4	243	135	30	267	17	28	15	8	.....	2	43	17	.....
Crooked Lakes do do 4.	619	116	76	718	235	77	35	30	.....	1	1310	66	.....
Moose Mountains do do 4.	278	88	21	326	20	25	14	15	.....	2	881	30	2
A. Mackay, Agent, do 5	2048	639	122	138	16	38	38	....	....	....	2583	102	16
Joseph Reader, Agent do 5	929	253	46	52	3	26	36	1	....	2	1344	40	.....
Saddle Lake Agency do 6.	496	102	50	320	28	55	30	27	.....	5	1003	105	.....
Peace Hills do do 6	593	54	41	435	59	68	37	44	.....	1	1636	54	.....
Battleford do do 6	975	266	93	1079	136	131	61	46	1	4	802	153	.....
Onion Lake do do 6.	466	94	31	518	94	41	19	21	.....	.....	963	49	3
Duck Lake do do 6.	642	130	61	843	114	40	19	32	.....	2	395	60	.....
Edmonton do do 6	684	215	77	486	17	46	30	17	1	3	385	38	.....
Carlton do do 6	530	83	56	561	.....	45	28	38	1	2	.....	85	.....
Sarcee do do 7.	932	248	16	358	40	14	11	.....	.....	.....	657	157	12
Blood do do 7.	2169	225	12	240	.....	38	18	35	.....	1	1510	2	.....
Blackfoot do do 7	1952	437	.....	306	23	..	.....	....	.....	.....	764	.....	.....
Piegan do do 7.	931	94	4	130	17	33	9	11	.....	1	224	89	.....
Totals	23940	5259	1554	10228	1172	1219	741	640	98	56	26114	2022	60

—*Continued.*

Property.					Grain and Roots Harvested									Other Industries, Value.
Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other Grains	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Roots.	Hay.	
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	$
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	675
.....	2	1	8	8	.....	140	5	.....	5	750	.....	.....	65	11,715
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	3	1	.....	2	.....	16	.....	.....	8	100	.....	.....	5	502
2	10	2	5	3	15	....	45	.....	53	570	.....	.....	40	147
9	2	2	.....	4	.....	35	6	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	17	90
2	8	4	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	15	20	275	.....	.....	30	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	500
.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	75	.....	.....	4	300	.....	.....	2	600
.....	....	2	....	2	90	50	.....	.....	4	800	.....	....	2	444
4	8	.....	7	2	.....	204	.....	.....	.....	1620	.....	.....	54	3,880
4	15	3	40	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
2	12	5	....	5	.....	130	5	6	10	2240	.....	.....	157	2,155
6	22	.....	12	15	.....	200	8	.....	5	400	.....	.....	50	80
.....	30	9	13	6	.....	10	.....	.....	400	700	.....	.....	100	.....
30	112	31	85	69	105	1045	69	21	509	8200	.....	.....	522	21,018
3	6	7	4	4	300	824	....	.....	.....	3080	.....	.....	62	5,912
22	59	28	.....	16	4561	30	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	70	2,100
171	499	50	.....	52	2370	1300	20	1700	280	11480	.....	.....	4000	31,700
148	149	64	4	11	95	150	6	120	13	3384	.. ....	.. ..	1013	14,854
40	38	21	.....	23	190	50	.....	170	273	4998	.....	.....	257	9,539
32	5	19	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	3332	.. ....	.....	159	30,255
8	10	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	39	7	3010	13	6	73	19,807
76	260	89	.....	.....	655	50	118	320	.....	2250	.....	.....	875	6,275
109	176	194	.....	.....	730	.....	22	105	30	4692	2225	.....	1040	5,850
194	275	343	124	14	12605	3400	....	1021	.....	16550	.....	... .	.....	55,900
38	92	48	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	226	.....	475	.....	.....	375	487
19	39	49	39	11	670	219	8	157	.....	4000	.....	.....	175	774
88	117	.....	.....	22	2405	410	71	290	.....	2490	....	.....	792	2,873
33	57	12	5	7	2611	.....	44	35	.....	1055	1040	110	260	1,405
48	127	2	.....	.....	260	.....	.....	200	.....	8725	.....	.....	673	44,650
22	44	7	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	44	.....	2678	.....	.....	94	8,947
89	90	94	.....	.....	268	.....	.....	1061	.....	855	.....	.....	480	10,300
58	84	. .....	.....	43	162	50	.....	1661	.....	1457	.. ..	.....	295	2,845
186	252	16	148	.....	1455	3670	.....	7052	.....	9113	.....	.....	1085	260
47	47	33	.....	.....	150	100	.....	4110	....	1500	2100	.....	700	4,900
55	114	.....	.....	.....	1600	....	.....	2700	.....	2300	.....	.....	.....	9,650
44	76	1	.....	2	650	750	.....	3670	.....	1790	.....	.....	548	2,305
74	172	88	89	.....	3422	176	.....	729	.....	6400	.....	....	.....	5,600
.....	258	340	.....	.....	.....	560	.....	16	.....	410	1006	.....	.....	1,900
15	2	8	.....	.....	70	1626	.....	.....	.....	1603	.....	.....	100	400
.....	130	947	.....	.....	.....	1171	222	....	... ...	9406	1466	179	.....	.....
10	30	510	.....	.....	.....	795	.....	.....	.....	2525	.....	.....	.....	1,330
1626	3202	2963	409	206	35087	15307	511	25426	686	107278	7850	295	13064	274,926

Special Appendix

Provinces, Agency or Band.	Resident Indian Population.	Immovable Property and Land Cultivated and Fresh Land Ploughed.				Personal							
		House.	Barns and Stables.	Lands Cultivated.	Lands newly broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons and Carts.	Threshing Machines.	Fanning Mills.	Other Implements.	Cows.	Bulls.
British Columbia.				Acres.	Acres.								
Cowichan Agency	1852	479	203	1781	10	88	45	102	1	3	.....	288	.....
West Coast do	3160	293	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knawkewlth do	1898	178	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Fraser do	4986	1244	275	2467	296	98	63	50	.....	1	1639	463	.....
Williams Lake Agency	1918	382	114	891	30	52	42	1	.....	5	134	180	.....
Kamloops do	2579	392	146	507	124	75	53	17	.....	.....	1405	116	.....
Okanagan do	942	164	108	1164	15	75	85	9	.....	.....	404	240	.....
Kootenay do	587	114	9	146	78	24	4	2	.....	.....	.....	311	.....
Totals	17922	3246	856	6970	555	413	292	181	1	9	3582	1598	.....

Note —The 1st division of the Western Superintendency of Ontario includes the Chippewas of Chippewas and Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames; and the 3rd division of the same superintendency

The 1st division of the Northern Superintendency of that Province includes the Ojibewas, Ottawas Huron; the 2nd division of that superintendency embraces the Ojibewas of Parry Island, Shawanaga, division of the same superintendency comprehends the Ojibewas of Garden River, Batchewana Bay Superior

The North-Eastern Superintendency of New Brunswick includes the Micmacs of the counties on Province embraces the Amalecites of all the counties on the south and west sides of the Province,

—*Concluded.*

Property.					Grain and Roots Harvested.									Other Industries, Value.
Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Roots.	Hay.	
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	$
108	534	386	115	232	500	2000	200	.....	.....	3000	.....	.....	380	.....
.....	....	19	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2150	.....	.....	.....	42,300
.....	2	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,750
152	540	745	270	1778	3235	6645	7093	560	4277	24115	.....	.....	1082	60,800
.....	98	2959	.....	465	6445	300	965	.....	.....	3260	.....	.....	455	23,600
86	559	2894	.....	141	523	1601	528	.....	222	10078	.....	.....	192	51,320
426	779	4426	....	213	3840	4080	724	.....	562	7650	.....	.....	248	8,515
58	273	3112	....	.....	315	90	100	.....	.....	1200	.....	.....	14	1,000
830	2785	14543	385	2869	14858	14716	9610	560	5061	51453	.....	.....	2471	192,285

Sarnia, Kettle Point and Rivière aux Sable; the 2nd division of that superintendency embraces the comprehends the Moravians or Delawares of the Thames.
and Nipissingas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands and the Ojibewas of the north shore of Lake Henvey Inlet, Lake Nipissing, French River, Lake Temogamingue and the Iroquois of Gibson; the 3rd and Michepicoten; and the 4th Division of the said superintendency takes in all the Ojibewas of Lake

the north-east of that Province. The 1st division of the South-Western Superintendency of that except Victoria and Madawaska, which form the 2nd division of that superintendency.

PART I

OF THE

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALLACEBURG, ONT., 30th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

I have just finished taking the census, and have visited every house on the reserve within the last month.

The crops, now nearly harvested, are perhaps the best ever raised on the island; the wheat, perhaps, being the exception. The corn, oats, peas, potatoes and all crops sown in the spring being very good.

I only found two small places on the whole reserve that was not worked to their full capacity, every foot of land inside of fences being sown or planted with something.

The houses were, for the most part, clean and comfortable, and the yards well raked and swept up, leaving nothing to object to in this respect.

I found an old couple with no one but themselves, about the oldest couple on the island, who had cleared up about three-quarters of an acre of bush land, and had potatoes growing on it. The rest of their clearing, about three acres, was all planted, and bearing the finest crop of corn, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds that I have seen this year. They did all the work themselves and were cheerful and happy, their house being clean and home like. The name of this old gentleman I will, I hope, be excused for mentioning here, it is "Pemahquadoonce," father of ex-Chief James "Potquahong," one of the foremost and most enterprising men on the reserve.

The general health of the people during the year has been good, there has been no epidemic of any kind.

A good many old people have died during the year, but the death rate among the children has been much less than in former years.

The numbers have increased among the Chippewas from 642 last year to 658 this year; and among the Pottawattamies from 164 last year to 166 this year.

The schools are being well and regularly kept. The attendance at both schools being nearly, or quite to the full capacity of the schoolhouses. There are a good many small children living so far away from the schoolhouses that they cannot attend school. This want can only be met by establishing another school, which I hope to be able to do with the consent of the council and the department within the ensuing year.

We are trying to get the Indians to send some exhibits of grain and other products to the western fair to be held at London in September. A council was held on Tuesday last to discuss the question of sending exhibits, and a general council

appointed for Friday, 7th September, to take entries of exhibits, when I hope there will be entries made in proportion to the abundant crops they have to draw from.

The Indian band of the island will compete at the exhibition, and arrangements are concluded now for their attendance.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. McKELVEY,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION,
SARNIA, ONT., 21st September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my annual report and tabular statement fer the year ended 30th June, 1888.

The band of Chippewas under my care number 475, beside 27 Pottawattamies on Aux Sauble Reserve. I have nothing of a very special nature to report. The Indians as a band are pretty healthy; there are a few families who have consumption and consequently keep dropping off.

I cannot report as much progress in building this year as in former years. The tribal disputes among themselves have affected them in this regard, but I hope that will soon be over.

Our two schools are fairly well attended. The one on Sarnia Reserve is taught by an Indian and the one at Kettle Point by a white man. The school at Sauble will soon be completed and ready for occupation.

The system of ditching on the Sarnia Reserve is still in progress and will be nearly completed this fall. It has been a great improvement and has caused the opening of new roads all through the reserve, besides carrying off the surface water.

The crops last year were not so good as I would like to see; the dry weather affected them very much but there has been a great improvement this year. I think this is all I have to report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 2ND DIVISION,
STRATHROY, ONT., 31st August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report and tabular statement of the Oneidas, Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames, for the year ended the 30th June, 1888, in accordance with instructions contained in your circular of the 9th May, last,

Oneidas of the Thames.

This band numbers 778 souls, an increase of three since last census.

A number of them are both intelligent and industrious, and farm their lands in a very creditable manner indeed. The three schools on their reserve are apparently prospering, and are regularly visited by Mr. Dearness, the public school inspector for East Middlesex, a gentleman who takes very great pains in giving all necessary information both to teachers and scholars.

The spiritual interests of the Indians of this band are looked after by the Rev. A. G. Smith, of the Church of England, and the Rev. E. Hurlburt, of the Methodist Church of Canada, who appear to be devoted men.

Chippewas of the Thames.

This band numbers 454 souls, a decrease of four since last census.

It is the most important band within my agency, having a considerable capital of their own in the care of the Government, from the interest of which their running expenses are paid, and the surplus is divided among themselves semi-annually at so much per head, young and old sharing alike.

The Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, which is situated on the Chippewa portion of the Caradoc Reserve, is doing as usual a good work in training the young Indians in farming, shoemaking and joiner work, as well as teaching the young Indian girls in house work and dairying.

There are three schools supported from the funds of this band, one of them taught by Chief Joseph Fisher, for the past two years president of the Grand Council of Indians of Ontario. The other two are taught by white lady teachers.

Inspector J. S. Carson, of the public schools of West Middlesex, has the oversight of Caradoc Reserve schools, and he attends to his work very well indeed.

Munsees of the Thames.

This band numbers 131 souls, an increase of six since last census.

A very fine frame mission house with stone foundation has been built for this band during the past year. The funds from which the house was built were raised by Indian John Wampum, of Moraviantown, when in England a few years ago.

There is one school on the Munsee portion of the Caradoc Reserve, taught by a white lady teacher, which school is under the care of the Church of England. The Methodist Church of Canada and the Church of England have each a mission on the Caradoc Reserve. The former under the care of the Rev. A. Edwards and the latter under the care of the Rev. A. G. Smith.

I regret to say that the crops on the reserves within my agency were very deficient in nearly all kinds, and especially the potato crop, which suffered the most. The season was so dry the growth was very limited.

The general health of the Indians was very good, no epidemic having appeared among them.

The usual supply of blankets has been distributed among the aged and infirm.

The past year has been marked by no circumstance of especial moment. The morals and habits of the Indians are gradually improving.

During the past year I have adopted (with the consent of the several bands) a regular system of meeting with them on business matters, which is as follows:—

I meet with any Indian or other person on Indian business in the village of Melbourne, which village is contiguous to the Caradoc Reserve, upon the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Attend the monthly meeting of council on the Oneida Reserve on the second Wednesday, and the meeting of council with the Chippewas on the last Wednesday of the month, and when we have five Wednesdays in the month I attend the council meeting with the Munsey band on the fourth Wednesday, thus giving twenty-four meetings in Melbourne for all the Indians, twelve to each of the Oneidas and Chippewa bands, and an average of six to the Muncey. The latter being a small band, does not require so many meetings. I also, as circumstances require, visit the reserves on school business, and look after the general state of the Indians and lands, and in doing so, travelled within the past twelve months, 2,599 miles, and was away from my office 997 hours.

In conclusion I have again to give the assurance that the Indians within my agency are in good health and prospering in a satisfactory manner.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GORDON,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,—3RD DIVISION,
HIGHGATE, ONT., 20th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my annual report and tabular statement of the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

This band now numbers 288, being an increase of seven since my last report.

I have to report only an average harvest. Wheat has been a good crop, the yield being 3,227 bushels; this is 159 bushels more than the crop last year. In all other grain there has been a decrease, the largest being in oats and corn; this decrease was owing to the long drought, which did great damage to the spring crops.

For the same reason root crops were poor, potatoes being only about half a crop. As potatoes and corn are a food staple with the Indians, the reduced crop was quite a drawback to them; but I am pleased to report no cases of actual distress, and only in three cases was I asked for assistance, which, when reported to the Department, was promptly rendered.

A number of new buildings have been erected since my last report, but they are mostly built of square hewed logs, and do not add much to the appearance of the reserve.

We have two schools, with fair average attendance; the pupils are making good progress. One pupil, from the Moraviantown school, passed a successful examination for entrance to the High School, at the Ridgetown examinations in July last.

The churches are doing a good work. I have to report a great improvement, morally, among the Indians during the past year. I have seen only one intoxicated Indian since my last report. This improved state of affairs is due to the work of a number of earnest Christian men and women on the reserve.

The agricultural society on the reserve continues successful. The new hall built by the Department last summer is a fine building, and although it is 50 feet long by 30 feet wide, it was found too small to contain the exhibits brought to the fair last fall. The gate receipts were large. The society after paying all prizes and expenses had a surplus on hand, and is now building a new shed 20 feet wide by 40 feet long, wherein to exhibit grain and roots. With this increased accommodation it is expected there will be ample room for exhibition purposes, and that the new building will be paid for by the surplus receipts of the society.

I must say that the agricultural society has proved a great benefit to the Indians; it has been the means of making them try to excel in agricultural products; they work their land better (and they have good lands); it has improved their stock. They now have one thoroughbred Durham bull, with registered pedigree, owned by Chief Stonefish, on the reserve, as well as a number of thoroughbred Berkshire and Suffolk swine.

At the East Kent County Fair last fall an Indian took first prize on fall wheat, second prize on butter, and four other prizes. At the Oxford Township Fair they took first prize on oats, together with nine other prizes. This, I think, is not a bad showing for Indians in competition with white men. This I believe to be due to the good work of the agricultural society.

We are now making great preparations for the exhibition at the Western Fair, to be held in the city of London in September next, when I trust the Indians of this reserve will be able to show white men that they are not all children.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN BEATTIE,
Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION,
MANITOWANING, ONR., 31st August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In transmitting my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last, I am pleased to be able to state that the condition of prosperity noted last year still continues, and that the general health of the Indian bands under my superintendence continues satisfactory.

The hunting Indians have been fairly successful in their catch of furs, and those who follow agriculture have been rewarded with fair crops, those interested in stock-raising have been very successful; during last winter many worked at getting out cedar ties and posts for which there was a good demand, and fishing has been very remunerative to those engaged in that industry.

The interest and annuity payments were made at the usual times, the sum of $11,778.99 having been distributed.

Collections to the amount of $15,744.46 for land sales, timber dues and rents have been made at this office during the year.

The various bands have been visited as frequently as opportunities occurred, and the health of the Indians has been carefully looked after by the Medical Officer, Dr. R. M. Stephen, who has personally visited those bands within reach, while those at a distance have been supplied with medicines.

The importance of attention to sanitary matters has been impressed upon the Indians whenever practicable.

Attention has been paid to keeping the roads in the various reserves in repair.

Cases of destitution or need of pecuniary aid have been rare; in circumstances of want, from inability to work, from old age, accident or illness, assistance has been rendered by the Department, but such conditions while they are inevitable in a numerous body of Indians, have happily been of rare occurrence.

Blankets have been distributed as usual to those in need.

Schools have been in operation at Wikwemikong, Wikwemikongsing, South Bay, Buzwahs, Sheguiandah, Sucker Creek and West Bay upon this island, and at Mississagua, Serpent River, White Fish River and White Fish Lake on the main land. Schoolhouses are in course of erection at Thessalon and Spanish River Indian Reserves.

Care has been taken that the schools were comfortably warmed and commodious seats and desks have been provided for the use of the children.

The use of intoxicants by Indians, while it does not seem to have increased, cannot be said to have materially diminished by the efforts made for its suppression, the difficulty of watching such a large extent of territory and the covert assistance rendered to the whisky sellers by the Indians renders detection difficult.

The work being done by the Indian schools (although the attendance of the children is not as good as could be desired) cannot fail to bear good fruit, and the knowledge of mechanical occupations acquired at the industrial schools will fit the Indian to maintain himself, and largely increase his usefulness. The trades learned are blacksmithing, shoemaking, tinsmithing, carpenter, wheelwright and boat builder; in several instances a satisfactory degree of proficiency has been attained.

It is gratifying to be able to remark that the movement among the Indians for the improvement of their dwellings still continues this is more marked at Wikwemikong which village presents a highly creditable appearance. Increased attention is also being paid to farming and the area of land under cultivation has extended, a considerable amount of new land having been broken and brought into cultivation upon the unceded part of this Island. More attention is also being paid to stock-raising which will, in all probability, be in the near future, a most important source of revenue,

the Indians possessing a very large extent of pasture land of the best quality. Improvements in the breeds of horses and cattle raised are, however, much needed.

The Indians generally have been orderly and well behaved, and the year may be considered as one of prosperity and progress.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES C. PHIPPS,
Visiting Superintendent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 2ND DIVISION,
PARRY SOUND, ONT., 27th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report and enclosed tabular statement showing the condition of the various Indian bands under my charge, during the year ended the 30th June last.

Parry Island Band.

During the past year this band has followed an even course. Without much to note in any particular respect it has had a fair and satisfactory amount of prosperity. There has not been anything approaching to destitution, misery or a high death rate, and on the whole it may safely be reported that advancement by slow but sure and steady steps is being made. There has been and generally is abundant labor at good wages to be obtained in connection with neighboring lumber operations.

Agriculture is gradually receiving more attention and the chase less; while as an evidence of the interest taken in educational matters it may be stated that in order to retain the services of an efficient teacher the band voluntarily requested that his salary be increased.

Shawanaga Band.

As formerly reported this band is not so favorably situated in regard to communication with the influences of civilization as others in this superintendency and its progress is proportionally slow.

Their moving, *en masse*, in the middle of summer from their "gardens" to a distant fishing village is also prejudicial to progress. During such migration school matters become disorganized, agriculture is left to care for itself and retrogression is the consequent result.

A change of teachers has been effected and it is to be hoped that fresh vigor will produce better results.

It is much to be regretted that immorality produces a fouler blot on this than on any other band under my charge. On my last visit I warned some of the culprits that any further complaints would form the subject of a special report to your Department.

A number of children were vaccinated during my last visit.

Henvey Inlet Band.

During the past year this band has enjoyed an average amount of prosperity and I did not hear any complaint of hard times. Too much attention is however still paid to hunting, nevertheless, a good feature may be observed in the fact that some of the older members of the band put forth efforts to keep others at home and complain that these efforts are not always crowned with success. I encouraged them to persevere and pointed out that on the cultivation of the soil on an improved method rested their only, yet sure hope of future comfort and prosperity.

Last year the crops were barely average, this year they are, on the whole, damaged somewhat by the prevailing drought, but there is no reason to expect scarcity. It was on this reserve that I saw the finest field of potatoes that I have seen anywhere this season.

Here, as at Shawanaga, a change of teachers has been effected, and better results in educational matters are expected.

The vaccination of last year was found to have been successful. I again vaccinated about a dozen of the band and instructed them to continue the operation during my absence.

Nipissing Band.

This band is in a flourishing and in most respects in a perfectly satisfactory condition.

As my canoe sailed across the broad waters of Lake Nipissing and approached Beaucache Bay it was evident that that "beautiful hiding place" was putting on its holiday attire. Snow white tents were springing up in the shrubbery that lines the level beach and Indian men and maidens, all dressed in their best, gave each other and their superintendent a joyous cordial greeting. Smiles, merry laughter and the usual concertina were the order of the day, and after the rugged rocky camps and portages of the French River to arrive among the Nipissing band at Beaucache Bay seemed like getting to a haven of rest.

The only things that mar an otherwise perfect condition of this band are the facilities for obtaining intoxicants and the unfenced condition of the Canadian Pacific Railway track. In consequence of the former two members of the band have while intoxicated been killed by passing trains and of the latter cattle and horses belonging to the band are occasionally destroyed in a manner disheartening to the owners.

A new schoolhouse at Beaucache Bay is in course of construction, where also a Roman Catholic Church has recently been erected.

Dokis Bank.

This band of Indian traders still maintains its commercial charter and position. They do not inhabit their reserve, the pine of which they still refuse to surrender for sale, but live on one of the most beautiful promontories of the Nipissing Reserve. A more perfect acquaintance shows that this small band is composed of two classes —one comparatively rich, the other very poor.

Temogamingue Band.

Upwards of one-fourth of this band failed to meet me on payday at the accustomed rendezvous. The cause of this was not far to seek. Not having been successful in obtaining the location of a reserve and having abandoned immediate hope of such many of the band are seeking scattered homes and have chiefly settled at and about Lake Temiscamingue whence the larger portion of those who presented themselves had come. As Temiscamingue is a two days' journey from Lake Temogaming the sick and infirm as well as some widows and children could not attend; hence the large absentee list.

The baneful and unlawful sale of intoxicants to Indians has crept even into this remote quarter and as a result one member of this band has been murdered; another awaits in jail his trial for the crime and two families are deprived of their bread-winners.

The band has not during the past year cultivated any crops, nor is there any school in operation. About fifteen of the younger members were vaccinated.

Gibson Band.

Except in education matters this branch of the Oka Band of Indians is making very satisfactory progress. The number of cattle owned at present by the band is in promising excess of what was owned last year, and I noticed that more attention is being paid to fencing than formerly. Some well burned fallows also indicate that more ground is being brought under cultivation. Notwithstanding the long continued drought the crops looked fairly well and the outlook was good.

In educational matters the same progress was not manifest. I understand, however, that the school which is under Methodist control has been recently inspected and it is hoped that the result will be beneficial.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. S. WALTON,
Indian Supt.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., 18th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you herewith my report, tabular statement and census of the Indians under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1888. They are composed of three bands—the Garden River, Batchewana, and Michipicoten and Big Heads.

Garden River Band.

These Indians live on their reserve, and are not given to hunting. During the summer their principal occupation is picking berries up Lake Superior and on the United States shore; they make considerable money in this way; they are not much given to work. The farming, as will be seen by the tabular statement, is of very small account. This year they had chances they have not had for years. Messrs. Hollister & Co., millmen, offered the Indians the use of their horses during the ploughing season, and told them they could have all the slabs they wanted to mend their fences, but very few took advantage of the offer. The season was very late this year, and therefore the crops are not expected to turn out very good, the potato bug being very destructive. Oats and peas were looking very well before the last heavy frost. The schools, I am happy to say, have been better attended than in former years, and the new teacher (Miss Brown) of the Church of England school has made a wonderful improvement. A female teacher appears to get the children on better than any other. This school is only attended by children of that church. The Roman Catholic children of the band attend the Catholic school, which is attended by the Batchawanas, who are all Roman Catholics.

A large number of ties were cut on the reserve, also a good deal of pine, and all the Indians who were willing to work got employment. There was a great deal of sickness during the winter, and a few deaths. The chief of this band is named Augustine Shingwauk.

Batchewana Band.

A very large number of the members of this band reside on the Garden River Reserve, where they do a little farming and live much the same as do the members of the other bands. They have a school there which is well attended; they all belong to the Roman Catholic Church; they have very nice clean houses. Another part of the band lives on the reserve at the foot of the St. Mary's Rapids, where they

made a good living by catching and selling whitefish; they hunt during the winter time and have properties of their own, which they farm. Another portion live at Goulais Bay on their own farms, and have quite a little settlement; they raise very fine potatoes and a few other roots and corn. They are outside of the reserve. One has several head of stock and took some prizes at the Sault Ste. Marie agricultural exhibition. Some live by fishing. There are also a few living at Batchewana on land of their own, which they farm in a small way and fish and hunt. The remainder of the band live at Agawa River, about 95 miles from here, a small Hudson Bay post, and do nothing but hunt and fish. Every year I give them tobacco and a good dinner to the number of about forty, they are the most contented of all the Indians, and seem to be very healthy. The chief of this band is Nubenaigooching.

Michipicoten and Big Head.

Of this band I have very little to report, as I go no further than Michipicoten River and the greater number of the band live at Chapleau and Missinabie. They have a reserve here on which are built several very good houses, with clean and neat gardens; they grow only potatoes and very few of them. They hunt for the Hudson Bay Post. When last there I found them all healthy, there had been one case of measles, I always leave medicine with the chief and at the Hudson Bay post for their use. Here, as at Agawa, I distribute pipes and tobacco, and give them all a good dinner. The chiefs of this band are Sanson Legard, Jimmey Cass and Gros Jambette. This band has no school.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 4TH DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, ONT., 8th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report on Indian Affairs within my agency, together with the annual tabular statement, for the year ending 30th June, 1888.

Fort William Band.

I am happy to inform you that the Indians of this band are in a prosperous condition; their farms are neatly kept; the fences are in good order, and consequently the crops have been protected. Last spring the ploughing and seeding were done in good time. The crop of oats, potatoes and other vegetables, was good. The statute labor was done this year, as it has been during the past four years. The regularly appointed pathmaster saw that each head of a family performed two days work, keeping the culverts and bridges in good order and cleaning out the ditches. The Indians are very good in turning out at the appointed time, and those who cannot do so, furnish a substitute. The roads are turnpiked and kept in good order.

The farms of this band are beginning to be remunerative and to show improvements. Last spring for the first time they had their own seed potatoes, and some for sale to neighboring whites, besides having sufficient in their cellars for their own use, until the new crop comes in. They have oxen and a number of other cattle well cared for, having generally hay enough to keep them. This year the crops have been unusually good.

A considerable number of deaths occurred in excess of births. I furnished the Indians with medicine and medical attendance.

The St. Joseph Convent Orphanage School, although it is a large building, is over-crowded with children, and an additional school-room is now being built; the money being provided by the Department, and from other sources;—they have also the boy's and girl's school, both of which are well attended. The advancement of the children has been favorably noticed by the inspector.

About forty-seven members of this band live on the reserve with the Savanne or Lac des Milles Lac Band. I have therefore to make the annuity payment to them there, as the distance is too great for them to come to Fort William for payment.

Red Rock Band.

The Indians of this band are settling on their River Nepigon Reserve more this year than last. Having had no reserve until two years ago, they were scattered about in different localities, but they are now coming together on their reserve. They have this year cleared some land and have planted potatoes. Their chief has a farm opposite the reserve, a few hundred feet across the Nepigon River. Last fall he gathered sixty bushels of potatoes, and furnished his Indians with their seed this spring. After their seeding is done, these Indians are employed with their canoes, by tourists going up the Nepigon River for brook trout fishing, for which that river is renowned. They get the highest wages—from two to three dollars per day, and are well kept. In this way they make money, and in the winter season go inland to their hunting grounds.

They have a good schoolhouse and teacher at the Roman Catholic Mission on Lake Helen, but it is out of the way for them, and next year they expect to build a schoolhouse on their reserve.

Pays Plat River Band.

The Indians living on this river are but few in number. The river is noted for the finest lake trout and whitefish on the Lake Superior coast, and these fish are the principal subsistence of the Indians. The land is poor, being of light sandy soil and not productive. Although the Indians have worked industriously, yet, they have failed to get good crops.

Several deaths occur among these Indians every year, and the band is decreasing in number. The health of the Indians suffers on account of the land being low, and heavy fogs hanging about it. On this account, some families, this summer, have moved away.

The Pic Band.

These Indians are making good progress in their agricultural pursuits. This year their crops were, however, not so good as last season on account of summer frosts. They have plenty of hay, and keep their cattle well fed. They also sell some hay to the officials at the Canadian Pacific Railway station. These Indians likewise get work on the Canadian Pacific Railway which helps them to make a living. They also catch fine trout and whitefish. In the winter season they go to their hunting grounds; altogether they manage to make a good living. All the Indians had their own seed potatoes last spring, without having any provided for them by me. In winter they do a good business in the fur trade.

They have a good schoolhouse, but have been unable to get a teacher for some months past.

Long Lake Band.

These Indians form a large and prosperous band, who follow hunting entirely for a living. Their winter's catch of furs, consisting principally of otter and beaver, realizes from seven to eight thousand dollars annually. They dress well and are

cleanly in their habits. Their land is unproductive, the summer season being too cold and too short for perfect vegetation. The lake and streams abound with fine fish. During the summer the men obtain employment from the Hudson Bay Company, transporting goods and supplies of provisions which are brought in boats carrying five tons. These are twelve portages on the route, some of which are over high hills. The Indians' wives and families manage to live comfortably, camping during the summer season, on, and about the Long Lake Reserve.

This band has a Roman Catholic Church, but they have no school.

Nepigon Band.

The Indians of this band are the most numerous of any within my agency numbering about five hundred. They are well to do, industrious and cleanly in their habits. A goodly number have excellent houses and garden grounds on Jack Fish Island, near the Nepigon House, Lake Nepigon. They raise very fine potatoes, sufficient for family use during the winter and for seed in the spring. A number of these Indians who do no farming dwell in wigwams about the rivers and lakes, living on fish and what they catch while hunting. In the winter they go to their particular hunting grounds, the limits of which was, in many instances, defined and handed down from their forefathers. They are very honorable with one another, having proper regard for their neighbors' traps. Their catch of fur is large; about the same in value and kind as that of the Long Lake band.

They have a Roman Catholic Church at the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and a well built schoolhouse on Jack Fish Island, but they never have had a teacher.

Two years ago a reserve was surveyed for them by the Department on Gull River, Lake Nepigon, but thus far they have not made any improvements on the land.

English Church Mission Reserve.

This reserve is also situated on Lake Nepigon, near the mouth of the Nepigon River. It was surveyed for these Indians this summer. They are very comfortably situated on the banks of the lake, where each family has a house and a clearing. The land is very fertile and yields good crops. Last spring they had their own seed potatoes, and plenty in their cellars for use until the new crop comes in. They are now quite contented and pleased to find themselves on their own land, and they feel encouraged to go on and improve their homes. The men are employed every summer by American tourists, and make money at the business, in the same manner as do the Indians of Red Rock or Lake Helen.

I may mention that the Fort William, Red Rock, Pays Plat, Pic River, Nepigon and English Church bands, last spring for the first time ever known, had their own seed potatoes wintered over, and they will probably continue the praiseworthy practice. These Indians have improved very much, particularly within the last three years.

There are here a church and parsonage and also a schoolhouse and teacher.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. P. DONNELLY,
Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF RENFREW, GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
SOUTH ALGONA, Ont., 21st September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

The band now numbers seventy-seven, being a decrease of two during the past year. There have been seven births and nine deaths (chiefly children) from diphtheria.

The crops were bad during the past year except the hay which was very good. There are some of the members of the band who work well and are improving their farms and erecting buildings.

The school is progressing favorably, the attendance though not large is regular.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDMUND BENNETT,
Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, TYENDIUAGA AGENCY,
SHANNONVILLE, ONT., 19th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

This band now numbers 1,050, being an increase of thirteen during the past year. There having been twenty-five births and twelve deaths.

Since my last report the general health of the Indians has been good. Doctors Newton and McLaren are attentive to them.

The crop is almost a failure this season, owing to the long continued drought.

The interest money distributed this year amongst the people amounted to $3,216.82, and the usual supply of blankets were distributed among the aged and infirm Indians.

The four schools on the reserve are in operation. The attendance of the pupils is pretty good and I consider we have an efficient staff of teachers. John Johnston Esq., public school inspector, still continues visiting our schools semi-annually with favorable results.

Since my last report about $14,000 has been expended in refencing the land in this reserve.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MATTHEW HILL,
Indian Agent.

LAKE SIMCOE AGENCY,
GEORGINA, ONT., 20th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

The population is now one hundred and twenty-five, a decrease of three since last census, the result of five deaths, eight intermarriages.

Sickness prevailed to a serious extent in the early part of the year, but the health of the band during the last six months was never, perhaps, so good.

Increased attention is paid to cleanliness of person and premises, and great improvement is noticeable in this respect with the majority.

The sobriety of the band is universal, and in this respect is most exemplary.

The general morality of the band continues excellent, and the relations of the various families amicable.

In common with their white brethren on the mainland, the farmers on the reserve had a short crop.

Barley was the only grain successfully grown.

A bush fire raged with great violence last fall and did considerable damage.

In order to improve the condition, a survey of another concession is authorized, to be parcelled out among the band for cultivation.

Live stock was, as usual, well wintered, and is kept in excellent condition.

Owing to domestic affliction the teacher, Mr. Mayes, was compelled to withdraw at the end of the first half-year, since which time the school has been closed. Mr. Mayes was a most useful and efficient teacher as well as a kind friend to the Indians, as was also Mrs. Mayes.

A new teacher, an Indian, is expected this month, furnished by the Methodist body.

The purchase of a new organ for the church was completed, and is intended to be paid for out of proceeds of contributions on baskets and fancy work.

The church has been thoroughly renovated within and without at an expense of over $50, and is now fresh and attractive.

The new caretaker, Jacob Charles, Jun., is very efficient.

I assisted largely in advances this spring for purchase of seed grain and potatoes, and the result is very promising.

I have pleasure in mentioning the extensive garden of Mr. Wm. Bigsail, of Snake Island, embracing potatoes, corn, beans and a great variety of other vegetables, as also a great variety of small fruit, showing good care and cultivation.

Many of the band have supplied themselves with new boats during the year, and are now comfortably off in this respect, as these are indispensable to people living on an island.

Chief Big Canoe is an intelligent, energetic, shrewd business man, and a good farmer, and is assisted by a good council in the conduct of the business of the band.

In conclusion I beg to state that I continue to take a personal interest in this band individually and collectively, contributing liberally to their welfare and comfort over and above what is officially required of me

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. STEVENSON,

Indian Agent.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY, ONT., 31st August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

This band now numbers 395, being an increase of four this last year.

It affords me great pleasure to state that the health of the Indians is good, and their sanitary condition is very favorable. There was no want or suffering here last winter; all found ready employment during the winter, taking out dead and fallen

cedar timber of which there is a large quantity on this reserve. The fishery reserve has yielded a plentiful supply of good fish, and large quantities were disposed of at remunerative prices, thus enabling the band to pass the winter very comfortably. Many improvements have been made within the last year by way of repairing old houses and stables and building some new ones of very fair construction. Large additions have been made in the purchase of agricultural implements, new waggons, and a number of covered buggies and carriages.

The roads are well made and kept in a state of good repair. The schools here are well conducted by an efficient staff of teachers, and the attendance of pupils is fairly good. I regret to state that some of the members of this band are much given to intoxicating drink, and on several occasions caused considerable trouble. I secured one conviction, which, I believe, produced a good effect. However, I cannot blame the Indians as much as I do the unscrupulous traders, who know they are breaking the law for a little paltry gain. Many of those Indians seem to have no difficulty in getting all the liquor they want notwithstanding every effort I can put forth to prevent it.

The crops of last season were about an average yield, but so far this spring everything looks very poor; there was no rain for over two months and vegetation is almost burned off the ground. I fear there will be very little hay, a want that will be sorely felt as there is considerable stock kept on this reserve and animals cannot be disposed of at prices that pay the farmer this year. However, with the aid of the fisheries and what can be realized from timber and other resources I have every reason to believe the Indians will be able to get through the winter comfortably.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. JERMYN,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY OFFICE, SAUGEEN RESERVE,
CHIPPEWA HILL, ONT., 25th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report and tabular statement of the Chippewa Indians of Saugeen for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

The band now numbers 360, being an increase of seven since last year, there having been ten births and three deaths.

There are three schools in operation on this reserve, and under the tuition of efficient teachers, they are progressing favorably.

The agricultural interests are making some advancement, and with the advantages that we hope to derive from the surveying of the reserve into farm lots (which is now being conducted by Mr. Low, P.L.S.,) giving each Indian his own holding, will very much stimulate them to increased efforts.

There has been considerable falling off in the quantity of hay this year owing to the drought which continued through the month of June and the first part of July; however, the recent showers have much improved the grain and root crops, but being rather late in coming I look for a falling off compared with last year.

I am pleased to be able to report that the sanitary condition of the people is good, they being more fortunate than their white neighbors in having had no contagion amongst them.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Your obedient servant,
JAS. ALLEN,
Indian Agent.

ALDERVILLE AGENCY,
ROSENEATH, ONT., 29th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

The population of this band is two hundred and thirty-two, being the same as when I made my last statement. We have had eight births and eight deaths during the past year; of those who died four were infants and four adults.

Farming receives considerable attention from six or seven members of the band. The greater number of the heads of families planted large patches of potatoes, &c. It is to be regretted that they all cannot be induced to work their own lands. About 1,325 acres of this reserve is rented to white tenants who pay their rents half yearly in advance.

The Rev. John Lawrence, who was recently sent here as missionary, is very attentive to the moral and spiritual wants of the Indians and I have no doubt his influence will have a very good effect.

I regret to say, however, that many of our young men appear to have an insatiable desire for spirituous liquors and will have them whenever and wherever they can get them. I have fined ten different persons within the past few weeks $50 each, exclusive of costs, for selling liquors to some of them. I find that it has had a good effect as I now rarely hear of an Indian being intoxicated.

The Indians have recently repainted their mission house internally and externally. They have also built a new wire fence in front of their church and schoolhouse which adds very much to the appearance of the buildings and yard.

They are also getting a new cabinet organ with imitation pipe top from the Bell Manufacturing Co., Guelph, for their church, thereby showing considerable taste and refinement.

The sanitary condition of the band is at present excellent, I do not know of one case of sickness.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN THACKERAY.
Indian Agent.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY,
GORE'S LANDING, ONT., 1st September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report and tabular statements showing the state of the Indians under my charge for the year ended the 30th June, 1888.

Rice Lake.

During the past year the Indians have conducted themselves soberly and industriously. Those who have not given their attention to farming have made a very fair living by laboring, shooting, fishing, trapping and gathering wild rice—which was an abundant crop and for which there was a good demand—while those who gave their attention to farming have been somewhat discouraged by light crops and rather low prices. The demand for baskets and bark work has exceeded the supply, and the Indian women have, therefore, materially assisted in supporting themselves and families.

All things considered the past year has been a pleasant one for the Rice Lake Indians.

The school has been taught by Mr. Spence, of Toronto, the average attendance has increased and the children have made considerable progress.

Mud Lake.

The Indians are, with a very few exceptions, an industrious and law-abiding people. Throughout the year there has been very little destitution among those who are able to provide for themselves; their worst period is always in spring from the time the fur hunting season ends, 1st May until 15th June when fishing begins, they have thus about seven weeks at this season directly after a usually hard winter, when their stores are low, during which they have really no means of providing for themselves and families.

The sanitary condition of the place is much improved, although much remains to be done, a greater degree of cleanliness and tidiness is observable in and around their homes, as well as in the dress and person of young and old, the result being that sickness is getting to be quite as rare amongst them as among their white neighbors.

A few members of the band have paid more attention to farming, and those who do so are improving in their circumstances, and are much better off than those who do not.

Considerable interest has been taken in improving the general appearance of the reserves, such as straightening and grading roads, building better fences, planting trees, &c.

The people all claim to be either members or adherents of the Methodist Church, about half attend church very regularly, about a quarter attend usually in sacrament and other extra occasions. Service is conducted in the church usually twice every Sunday.

Sabbath school is held every sabbath at 2 o'clock. The children and young people attend very well, in about the same proportions as church services are attended.

The day school is open the whole year and every inducement is offered to secure attendance; the daily average attendance for the year has been 21.

Only a very few members of the band are addicted to the use of intoxicants and those unfortunately are among the young men.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN HARRIS,
Indian Agent.

PENETANGUISHENE AGENCY,
PENETANGUISHENE, Ont., 24th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on Indian matters in my agency, accompanied by the usual tubular statement.

Two events of some importance transpired on the Christian Island during the last year, the death of the late Chief Noah Assance, and Cane Assance became insane and had to be sent to the asylum. It is with sincere regret that I report the demise of the late chief, as he was of the greatest assistance to me in promoting a disposition amongst the members of the band to clear and cultivate more land, and adopt agriculture as a chief means of subsistence. He was a good example to his fellow Indians in this and many other ways and his loss will be felt amongst them.

The Indians continue to make good progress and are all well contented and in good health. The conduct of the Indians continues as usual good, and I have heard no complaints whatever during the past year against any member of the band. They are in considerable demand as assistants in loading and unloading lumber in the various ports in this vicinity, a class of labor—not continuous—that seems to suit them very well. This means of employment will be increased in the future, owing to the lumber from the north shore commencing to pass through the harbors in this vicinity.

There were during the past year eleven births and an increase of four to the band by immigration. There were as against this eight deaths making the total increase to the band seven.

The number of tourists using the islands in this vicinity this past summer for camping grounds has been very large, and represented people rom many states o! the United States, as well as from different parts of Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. H. THOMPSON,
Indian Agent.

Scugog, Ont., 30th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

I would report as regards farming operations that they have been fairly satisfactory for the past year; some of the Indians have done wonderfully well, while others seem to be getting tired of agricultural pursuits and are slowly drifting back to their old mode of living, hunting, fishing and trapping.

I am sorry to report that some of the Indians still succeed in obtaining intoxicants in spite of my most strenuous efforts. I am, however, still doing all I can to prevent it and find out the parties who supply the liquor, which I am certain I will eventually succeed in doing and I shall then teach them a lesson they will not soon forget.

I would report that the great majority of the Scugog band are all kind-hearted people giving offence to no one, minding their own affairs and most devout and regular in attending divine worship each Sabbath day.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. B. McDERMOT,
Indian Agent.

New Credit Agency,
Hagersville, Ont., 15th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit to you my first annual report, referring exclusively to the affairs of the Mississaugas of the Credit.

This agency has been separate from the Brantford Superintendency for about six months only, and the tabulated statement which I also submit to you, is, therefore, defective in some particulars—notably, the omission of the quantity of grain harvested in 1887. The crops were much below the average last year, as was generally the case in this section of Ontario. Care will be taken to obtain accurate produce statistics after the coming harvest.

The result of the census taken in October, 1887, was as follows:—

Previous census		240
Births	11	
Deaths	6	
Increase	5	5
Present census		245

A review of the census for the past few years will no doubt be of interest, as showing the rapid increase in population of this thriving band:

Census in 1880	208
do 1881	214
do 1882	217
do 1883	215
do 1884	218
do 1885	226
do 1886	239
do 1887	240
do 1888	245

An increase of 37 in eight years, while during this period there have been 57 deaths, an average of 7 for each year. I am pleased, however, to report that for the past twelve months there have been only two deaths of members upon the pay list. Thus while the band is now much larger than for the past fifty years, still the death roll is over 300 per cent. less than the average; and when the annual census is taken next October, I have no doubt I shall be able to report a very natural increase in the population of this band.

This very satisfactory condition is due to several causes; the heads of families are in much better financial condition than in years past; poverty, requiring the exercise of charity by the council, is of rare occurrence; their homes are more comfortably furnished and more cleanly kept; they appreciate the value of early medical advice in sickness, and understand more fully the benefit of prophylactic or preventive treatment. They have also been remarkably free from contagious diseases, and habitual drunkenness is now not known amongst them.

Equally encouraging is the condition of education upon this reserve.

The teacher, Miss Mary Murray, has succeeded in winning the affection of all the children and the confidence of the parents, as is shown by the creditable school report which has been sent to your Department. For the quarter ended 31st March last there were twenty-five upon the roll, with an average attendance of twelve. For the quarter ending 30th June there were thirty-six upon the roll, with an average attendance of twenty-two; a most remarkable increase. The census shows forty-one children of legal school age, and three of these are at the Mount Elgin Institute, so you will observe the teacher has nearly every available child upon her list. The new books and school supplies lately sent from the Department will likely assist in continuing the good attendance after the summer holidays.

Steps will be taken to erect a suitable new schoolhouse, the present one being old and quite unsuitable for the important work of the education of the youth of the reserve.

The seed grain purchased by the Indians last spring, to be paid for out of their next fall's interest money, was put in the ground in good season, and there is every appearance of an abundant harvest.

The woods upon the reserve are being protected, and a license system has been adopted, by which the Indians are permitted to part with wood in certain cases.

A new industry has sprung up amongst this people, the manufacture of rustic chairs, settees, &c., which has been a considerable source of revenue to not a few of the mechanically inclined.

The roads are being well worked and are now in prime condition.

The interest upon the investments of this band with the Government now admit of a semi-annual distribution of about $15 *per capita*, and I am pleased to say that a number of the men give this income to their wives as "pin-money," supporting the family irrespective of it.

The statistics which accompany this report, show that the reserve is remarkably well cultivated, that the soil is very rich, that it is well supplied with buildings, and that the agricultural implements and stock are both numerous and valuable.

The council have lately expended considerable money in beautifying the church, and rendering the parsonage more comfortable. The spiritual welfare of the band is being properly attended to by the energetic missionary the Rev. Wm. Ames.

I trust that this band, which for so many years has been looked at by other tribes as a pattern to follow, will continue happy, contended, prosperous and wealthy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. E. JONES,

Indian Agent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION, MUNCEY.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a brief statement showing the work and progress of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

Seventy pupils have been in attendance a part or all the year, making the average attendance a little over sixty. Out of those who completed their term and withdrawn during the year, four have attended the High School in Sarnia. Two have received appointments as teachers. One is working at the carpenter business and the rest returned to their homes.

The moral conduct of the pupils has been highly commendable, and about two-thirds of the number have made a profession of religion and have given many proofs of sincerity.

Our staff of officers includes a head teacher, assisted by advanced pupils, a matron, two cooks, a foreman for the carpenter and shoe shop, a farm manager and two assistants. All the officers are whites.

The work on the Industrial Farm has been maintained at a high state of efficiency, affording the farm boys an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with the best methods of doing all kinds of farm and garden work and to manage teams, stock and all kinds of machinery pertaining to agriculture and horticulture, which must be of great advantage to them in future.

The grant from the Department towards the cost of our new and commodious Bank Barn will just cover about one-third of the cost of the building. Although not completed the building will be sufficiently advanced to accommodate the coming harvest. It is one hundred feet long by fifty wide and fifty-eight in height. The basement is constructed of stone and brick and the remainder of wood. It will afford large accommmodation for cattle, horses, roots and ensilage.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. SHEPHERD,

Principal.

WICKWEMIKONG, ONT., September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this year's report on the condition of the Wickwemikong Industrial School.

The number of the pupils in the boarding school has been 70, the number of boys and girls being nearly equal.

In both branches of the institution the pupils, under devoted guardians and teachers, have been improving in learning and manners. The inspector noted particularly the progress in arithmetic and grammar. In mental arithmetic questions were readily answered. The correctness of composition and dictations showed proficiency in the study of the English language.

Examination and prizes at the end of each quarter produced a beneficial emulation.

In the shops masters and apprentices have been constantly engaged in the work of their respective trades.

The apprentices are: 2 blacksmiths, 2 tinsmiths, 4 bootmakers, 1 joiner, carpenter and waggon maker.

Many Indians, by an early practice in building their own sleighs, boats, houses, &c., are skilled in wood work, so that it happens that few apply for apprenticeship in the carpenter trade.

One of the apprentices, a bootmaker, has finished his time, and goes out with a good recommendation. The institution furnishes him with the tools of the handicraft.

The work for the rebuilding of our houses has been resumed early last spring. Only a part of the large frame had been sufficiently prepared last fall for a limited number of boys; the larger part had not been plastered. The contract for that work has been taken by an Indian who, after two years of association with good masons, has become himself an expert at the trade. At the same time a number of good workmen, white men and Indians, are actively engaged in the inside work of the stone building. It is expected that before the winter sets in the house will be finished. Then, though much will be left to be done in the way of furniture, there will be ample accommodation for a greater number of pupils. No pains and no expenses will be spared for the better management of our institution in all its branches.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. DuRONQUET,
Principal.

SHINGWAUK HOME,
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., 30th June, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your request I have pleasure in furnishing you with the following report of my work at the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes during the past year.

It has been a very busy and I think a not unsatisfactory year. My work as you are aware has been increased owing to steps having been taken towards the establishment of one, and I hope two, additional institutions in Manitoba and the North-West. This is the fourth year in which I have made a long journey to visit the Indians of the western prairies, travelling mainly at my own expense. It has been a tax

on my strength, time, and purse, but I hope has not been without result. I have succeeded in bringing back boys of the Sioux and Blackfoot tribes to our Shingwauk Home, and I am rejoiced now to see so many Protestant institutions and schools springing up in localities where only a few years ago the Indians were untaught and comparatively uncared for.

It would be a great relief to me if, as I have so often requested, the grant to the Shingwauk Home could be so far augmented as to enable me to employ a reliable local superintendent to superintend that and the Wawanosh Home during my frequent absence on these long journeys. I feel that it will be impossible for me to carry out my project of superintending three homes at a distance of some 800 miles one from the other unless I can have a thoroughly reliable local superintendent at each home.

I would like to offer a few remarks as to the present system of conducting institutions for Indian children and to refer to certain points which I think require to be remedied.

I think the whole system under which these institutions are carried on requires to be revised, and I trust that the Department intends to take the matter in hand and make the needed changes. It ought not I think to be necessary for the superintendent of an institution to be going round seeking, and in many cases begging, and often begging in vain, for pupils from indifferent, obdurate, and often opposing parents. There should I think be some system by which the local Indian agents or day school inspectors would select the most promising pupils and send them to the institution, allowing the parents the choice of the institution to which their children will be sent. And, if the parents are unwilling to let their children go, strong pressure should I think be brought to bear upon them. My own experience in this matter has I believe been the same as that of others engaged in similar work. These Indians who are advanced in civilization and comparatively well off, are generally glad to get their children into a school where they will be clothed and fed without any charge; but the poorer and less advanced, whose children it is more desirable to get, are indifferent about education; prefer having their children idling at home, and, if sent to an institution for a time, will take them away again on the merest pretext. Then, lastly, the children of the wild Indians living in teepees, it is almost impossible to get except by bribes of money or presents, a system to which I utterly object—indeed I always tell the Indians that the thanks must be on their side not on mine if I take their children to my schools. I have been 20 years now laboring as a missionary among the Indians, and my institution has been 13 years in operation. I may say that it has been a time of almost constant trial and anxiety—owing (1) to the difficulty of getting the pupils we wanted; (2) our inability to detain them for a proper period owing to the unreasonable and unreasoning action of parents and other relations. What I have had to complain of here at the Shingwauk Home, I find is ten times worse in the North-West. So long as Indians are minors and fed by the Government, I think the Government should take into its own hands the education of their children, if only as a matter of economy. At any rate I would suggest that rations for children of schoolable age should not be allowed unless they attend either a day school or an institution a certain number of days in the year. I would suggest that every local day school in the North-West be provided with a dining room and kitchen and sleeping accomodation for a limited number of pupils; that the rations for the children be served to the school teacher instead of to their parents, that it be permitted to them to sleep either at the school or their own teepees; no rigid rules being enforced about it. This would, I think, prepare the children in a gradual manner for removal to an institution. The latter should, I think, invariably be a good distance from any Indian reserve—in a white centre—so that the children may accustom themselves to associate with white people, and *vice versa*. And I think when a child has completed his five years' course at an institution, he should be placed out with white people for another five years before returning to live with his people, so as to eradicate thoroughly the old Indian habits. This system has already been tried successfully in the States, and I think it would be well to introduce it into Canada.

To refer more particularly to our work at the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes during the year just closed. Owing to a debt of $1,400 I was obliged to dispense, with the services of my assistant superintendent on the 1st October last and to reduce the number of our pupils from 80 to 65. I gave notice to the Department in my last report that this would be necessary if more help was not forthcoming. We had also to borrow money in order to drain our farm land and bring it into a state fit for cultivation.

In our school we continue the "half-day system," and find it to work very satisfactorily.

Mr. D. McCaig, school inspector, visited us in May and reported favorably on the progress of our scholars except in the matter of simple mathematical problems; these they generally stumble over. We have improved our schoolroom by altering the position of the teacher's desk and adding some half dozen new scholars' desks at the suggestion of the inspector.

Three of our senior pupils will go up this summer for the high school entrance examination with a view to getting appointments as teachers to Indian schools. Our ex-pupil at Trinity College School, Port Hope, is still making satisfactory progress and is looking forward to the appointment promised him in the Indian office, provided he passes the civil service examination.

Enclosed is a composition of one of our senior pupils, which will give an idea of the amount of progress made in the acquirement of the English language and in the development of the power of thought.

About a year ago we formed an "Onward and Upward Club" and it has worked satisfactorily throughout the year. The idea is to encourage self-reliance in speaking publicly in English, to draw out the thinking powers of the pupils and to create in them an interest in what is going on in the world, while at the same time making religion the basis on which all else must rest. While the meetings are in progress those who wish to do so engage in some handy work, such as netting, carving picture frames, &c. The meetings are held once a week.

In October last, as is known to the Department, I took a party of twenty boys and ten girls to Montreal, Ottawa, Carleton Place and Kingston, and by this means created considerable fresh interest in our work.

Last autumn, in order to put a check on petty thieving and wanton destruction of property, I instituted a court of trial and appointed three of our senior boys as constables. Any boy suspected now of thieving is arrested by a constable armed with a warrant from some member of my staff acting as magistrate, and is placed in the lock-up. As soon after as convenient he is brought before me for trial, a jury of six boys listen to the evidence, give their verdict and recommend the punishment. A great change for the better is observable since this plan was instituted.

We have had more sickness than usual during the past winter, and two deaths, both from consumption. One was a little girl named Jane Warren from Walpole Island, the other a Blackfoot boy named Etukitsin from Gleichen, Alta. Both were well cared for in our hospital. We were afraid that the death of the latter would have a bad effect on the Blackfeet Indians. Chief Crowfoot on hearing of the circumstance made due enquiries about it and on ascertaining that the parents had of their own free will sent the boy and that he had been sick, spitting blood, &c., the winter before and had been well cared for during his illness, said that no blame whatever attached to us. He received me this summer very cordially. An uncle of the dead boy gave me a handsome present as a token that no ill-feeling existed, and when I was coming away two more boys were offered me as pupils. I thought it best, however, not to take them.

Our little paper, *Our Forest Children*, has been issued monthly during the year, also illustrated Christmas and summer numbers. We have 700 subscribers.

I will conclude this report by requesting once more that means may be afforded me with as little delay as possible for employing a local superintendent at the Shingwauk Home and for filling up our schools to the full extent of their capacity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD T. WILSON,

Principal.

Johnny Maggrah's composition, referred to in report of Shingwauk Home, year ending 30th June, 1888:—

COMPOSITION.

HONESTY AND POLITENESS—BY JOHNNY MAGGRATH, AN OTTAWA INDIAN.

Honesty is the truthfulness in a man. It is a thing we cannot see or feel. If honesty was in every person, the world would be in a different state than it is now. An honest man is loved by all who know him. Everybody speaks well of him. A good name is a person needs. It is better to have a good name than being rich.

An honest person is he who is true to his neighbor and to his God. When he finds anything that does not belong to him, he does not put it in his pocket, but goes and tries to find out whose it is. Hundreds of men and boys have been sent to gaols for being dishonest; and hundreds of men and boys have got into high offices for their honesty. When a man looks out for a boy to work for him, he does not choose strong and active boys, but an honest boy.

Politeness is the man's character, for being polite often gives people a good situation. A polite person is kind and willing to assist others. He does not spend his time in pleasing himself, but rather in pleasing others. All Christians should learn to be polite, for Jesus was the politest man that ever lived; and if we want to be his followers, we must be polite too. Once a man wanted to choose out a boy among a crowd of boys to work for him. He got them to come into his office one by one. Some came in without shutting the door, and their feet dirty; others came in slamming the door, and did not seem to care how they spoke. The last boy came: before opening the door he cleaned his feet, knocked the door, shut it quietly, and took off his hat. The man at once noticed how the boy acted, and for this reason he choosed him. This boy was polite.

CAUGHNAWAGA, QUE., 31st August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith my report for the year ended the 30th of June last, together with the tabular statement concerning the Caughnawaga Agency.

There were during the past year ninety-eight births and forty-four deaths, resulting in an increase of fifty four.

The sanitary state of the band is very satisfactory, and there was no case of epidemic disease on the reserve.

The harvest in general has been fair, the peas, the potatoes and the buckwheat did not yield so much as usual, but the farmers are satisfied.

The village has been quiet and there was but few cases of liquor on the reserve during the year.

The work of the sub-division of the land on the reserve into lots of thirty acres by Mr. Walbank, civil engineer, has been finished.

The school of the village, under the management of Mr. O. Roy, teacher, has given satisfaction, although the number of pupils attending has decreased; those who attended the school regularly have made much progress.

The quarries on the Reserve have been worked with great success by the contractors.

The condition of the band in general is very good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

ST. REGIS AGENCY,
ST. REGIS, QUE., 10th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last.

There has been during the year 57 births and 28 deaths, making an increase of 29; 5 marriages were solemnized.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is very satisfactory, there was no epidemic on the reserve this year, but we have lost one of the old Indians of the St. Regis band, Paul Preshed, *alias* Karistate, a veteran of the war of 1812-15.

As usual the grand procession at St. Regis, the 3rd June, was most interesting; the influx of visitors to the ancient village on the St. Lawrence was unusually large; the ceremony was well conducted by the chiefs and other Indians of the band.

The Reverend Mr. Mainville spares no pains in attending to the spiritual wants of the Indians under his care, but they do not seem to realize his kindness or show him the respect that he deserves.

There are five Indian schools on the reserve, four Catholic and one Protestant. The children of an age to attend are two hundred and twenty-five. The daily average attendance is forty-eight. I have consulted with the teachers, when on my visits to the schools, to urge on the parents of the children the necessity of a more regular attendance of the children.

When on my recent trip through the reserve and on the different islands, I found the crops looking fairly well, and a few of the farmers fairly well cultivated, but in general there is room for improvements. A good quantity of the land is growing up with saplings and brush, and is used as pasturage. Parts of it are strong, other parts could be made good tillable land.

I am commencing my second year in the agency and have found the Indians in general very quiet. The only difficulty I have to contend with is the use of liquor they procure from the surrounding villages.

A great number of the Indians in July and August are out among the farmers haying and harvesting, from which they receive from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per day. Most of the women stay at home with their families, taking care of their gardens. Basket making and bead work is their principal support. I also state, as I did in my last report, that the Indian women as a rule are very industrious, more so than the men. The trapping of furs has diminished greatly during the past few years, fur-bearing animals are not to be had in these parts. Quite a number of Indians go west in the spring trapping and hunting. On their return home some of them are pretty well supplied with the different kinds of fur.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. LONG,
Indian Agent.

VIGER AGENCY, CACOUNA, QUE., 25th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my first annual report on the Indians of this agency with the tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

The band has increased in number by one during the past year, there having been five births and four deaths; the total number of members is 125.

The health of the band is good and there has been no epidemic during the year.

I cannot report any progress made by the Indians of this agency either in agriculture, hunting or fishing, they derive their subsistence mainly from beadwork and basket making and they live in comparative comfort.

Two boys belonging to the band attend the Brothers' school at Rivière du Loup and are making good progress, and there is a fair attendance of pupils at the day school.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
NARCISSE LEBEL,
Indian Agent.

MARIA AGENCY, QUE., 21st August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

Progress among the Micmac Indians of my agency is observable, but it is of small growth.

The principal improvement in the villiage during the year was the erection of a small but very neat chapel, which is much admired.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. GAGNE, Ptre,
Indian Agent.

LAKE ST. JOHN AND CHICOUTIMI AGENCY,
LAKE ST. JOHN, QUE., 24th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report for the year ended the 30th June, 1888.

The absence from the reserve of several Indian families has caused a decrease in the population of ten souls.

With the exception of some cases of consumption the sanitary condition of the Indians has been good.

The crops last year were tolerably good, and, although we experienced frequent rains, the grain looks well.

Clearings on a small scale are being made for cultivation next year.

There are not so many poor this year as in former years, many were employed by tourists engaged in hunting and fishing as guides and they had less difficulty in disposing of their bark canoes and other articles of Indian manufacture.

I had, I am sorry to say, to prosecute a certain party for selling intoxicants to the Indians, a fine of $50 was imposed on him, this, however, did not deter others from committing the same offence and I will have to prosecute other offenders on the same ground.

All the patients who were admitted in the hospital this year have received the usual careful attendance.

The school, which is under the direction of Madame Roy, gives satisfaction.

We had the honor of a visit from His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Stanley, it caused great excitement among the Indians. The illustrious visitors were received with all the Indian ceremonial. The chiefs wore their decorations, others were dressed in war costume and musket firing was kept up all the while.

The Indians *en souvenir* of that great event are asking for a flag. It could be used on future festival days. Much regret was expressed at not having one on that memorable occasion.

I left on the 30th July last to visit the Indians of the Lower Saguenay, and the first families I met there were the Neptoms. They are settled on the side of the river at the *Grande Décharge* about 12 miles from the village of Chicoutimi.

The main occupation of these Indians is the cultivation of land; they were very successful last year and their crops this year look well. They make very good use of the assistance they receive from the Department; they are good workers and they go on every year enlarging their clearings.

One of these Indians built a saw mill himself on his property; this shows how much they are improving and that they are intelligent.

Next comes the Indians of the Parish of Ste. Anne, thirteen families in all. Ten of these formerly resided on the Betsiamits Reserve, but three or four years ago, they left that place to come and reside at Ste. Anne where they are now located

These Indians have not hunted much this year, their special occupation being the manufacture of canoes, but as the demand for that article was very limited, many are in consequence in destitute circumstances. I made an arrangement with a merchant, to have them supplied with some ammunition and fishing gear, so that they might have the chance to start for the woods without delay as they can find their subsistence there more easily.

The Reverend Messire Russell, their priest, speaks very highly of those Indians. Attached to my report is an interesting letter from that reverend gentleman, having reference to them.

I did not go as far as l'Anoe St. Jean, as there were no Indians there at the time.

The sanitary condition of those Indians has been good, there was no sickness reported among them.

The tabular statement and the accounts transmitted to you will prove, I hope, that the greatest economy in the expenditures was observed and that the comfort of the Indians was in no way neglected.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. E. OTIS,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN RESERVE,
STE. ANNE DE RESTIGOUCHE, QUE., 15th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report on Indian matters within this reserve during the year ended 30th June, 1888.

The Micmac Indians of Restigouche derive a very considerable portion of their subsistence from hunting and fishing, but they all give some attention to the cultivation of the soil, which, on their reserve, is very productive.

Some improvements to their dwellings have been made by the Indians; six new houses and four new barns were erected, and they also erected a good house for their priest; ten acres of land were cleared and prepared for seeding in the spring.

The attendance at school is not quite satisfactory, only thirty of more than fifty who are of school age being enrolled as pupils. The school exercises are conducted in English.

The health of the Indians has been uniformly good during the year. The use of intoxicants has been confined to a few members of the band. They are showing signs of progress, and, if they could be induced to give more attention to the cultivation of the soil, would, no doubt, improve much more rapidly than they now do.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

SIMON POIRIER,
Indian Agent.

RIVER DESERT AGENCY,
MANIWAKI, QUE., 15th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report with tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

The health of the Indians during the past year was satisfactory, no contagious diseases having appeared among them. During the winter diphtheria attacked some white families living on the reserve causing several deaths, but owing to the care taken no Indians were attacked with the disease.

Fifty-five members of the band were vaccinated during August, 1887. Vaccination has now been performed on almost all of the band, but in some cases the operation has not been effective and will have to be repeated.

There were seventeen deaths and fifteen births during the year, which, with the admission of twelve new members, makes an increase of ten.

The present membership of the band is 455 as against 445 at date of last report.

Of these there are 345 on the pay list and about 110 who have been absent from the reserve for several years.

Several members of the band have built or completed new dwelling houses the past year, and others are preparing to follow their example.

The new Indian school on the reserve is not yet in operation. However, as the schoolhouse is completed it will be open for tuition as soon as a competent teacher is engaged.

Two hundred dollars were expended last summer in putting up wire fences to protect the crops of the Indians from the cattle on the public pasture.

At the request of the band the Department authorized G. Rainboth, D. L. S., to survey some new ranges on the reserve, and the Indian council held in March last requesting that the side lines between the Indian holdings be surveyed, Mr. Rainboth was instructed to perform that work also.

On the 23rd August, 1887, there was an election of chiefs to replace Peter Tenesco, Jacko M. Dougal and Louis Pezzendewatch who had served three terms or nine years altogether. For head chief Peter Fenisco and Simon Otjik were nominated, the latter being elected by a majority of one. Joseph Menass and Maties Tchenene were elected sub-chiefs. After the election the new chiefs were inaugurated with interesting ceremonies according to the old Indian ceremonial.

The crops were about an average last season excepting potatoes which were not as good as usual.

About three-fourths of the band hunt during the winter. Last season's hunt was remunerative to those engaged in it.

The band have procured a handsome monument to their first chief Pakinawatik, which has been erected in the Maniwaki cemetery. It is of Scotch granite and cost $220.

There is now a constable appointed for the reserve who has already made several arrests. His appointment has a salutary effect on those members of the band who are disposed to be disorderly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES MARTIN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LA JEUNE LORETTE, 26th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you the within report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last.

Trade, which until lately was prosperous, has now considerably decreased, and the Indians are consequently not in such good circumstances.

The competition entered into by the whites in Indian industries has been the cause, to a certain extent, of this state of things.

Thanks to the sanitary measures adopted, the Indians have enjoyed good health.

The children have attended school regularly enough, and the progress they have attained is quite perceptible.

The Indians are beginning to look to agriculture for their support, and clearings have been made which will be of great benefit to them later on.

They have had very little success this year in hunting and fishing; beaver has been very scarce and it is the most profitable fur. Marten and mink, however, have been plentiful, but the price at which the fur of those animals is sold is very low.

Experienced Indian hunters are often employed as guides by tourists in their hunting and fishing excursions.

I give in the tabular statement the approximate value of the furs captured during the year, as far as I have been able to ascertain it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.

North Temiscamingue, 5th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

The population is now 110, an increase of 19 since last census.

The school in operation on the reserve is, I am pleased to be able to say, fairly well attended and favorable progress is made by the pupils.

Many improvements have been effected within the last year. Several of the Indians have built good houses, and a church is in course of erection.

The Indians of the band who are able to work and hunt make a living, but are unable to support their aged and infirm and widows.

The crops last year were fairly good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. McBRIDE,
Indian Agent.

Notre Dame de Betsiamits, Que., 30th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1888.

Musquarro and Natashquan.

On my arrival at Musquarro I found all the Indians assembled, including those of Natashquan, with the exception of four families who have been absent for a year; they are at Esquimaux Bay; I do not know when they will return.

I never before saw these Indians in as good health, and they have been so all the year. I vaccinated them all and advised them to be cleanly in their persons and also to keep their cabins clean, for which reason they frequently change their place of abode.

With regard to temperance an improvement amongst some of the Natashquan Indians would be very desirable; but as respects those elsewhere, they have remained sober-living, and I have never hitherto seen them so quiet and submissive.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was not so productive this year as last year, but as regards procuring game they obtained sufficient for their wants, no one having suffered from hunger, and they received good prices from the Hudson's Bay Company for their furs and were able to repay their advances.

After serving out the provisions to the aged, the widows and the destitute, I made the distribution of the woollen blankets which I received last fall. All the recipients expressed their gratitude to the Government.

The poor woman who became insane last summer and was sent to the Beauport Asylum has now recovered. When at Quebec last spring I went with the Rev. Father Arnaud to see her. She did not wish to return to Musquarro lest the Indians

should again wish to kill her. Her husband having been successful in hunting last winter and having made some money, came up to Notre Dame de Betsiamits and went on to Quebec with the Rev. Father Arnaud to see his wife. I have since heard that this Indian and his wife have returned to Musquarro and that they are quite happy.

In going to Musquarro I was obliged to make a long journey on account of contrary winds, rain and fog, and on my return I met with contrary winds and storms, and later several days of calm.

Mingan.

When I arrived at Mingan the Indians, including the families who were absent last year, were all assembled and waiting for us.

They have lived temperately all the year and have had good health, not suffering from even a cold; I have never seen them look better, and no one suffered from hunger.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was much more productive than that of last year, particularly in sables. Every Indian paid back his advances of last autumn, and most of the men, women, and children were well clothed and clean; a condition of affairs which I had never before seen amongst them.

After making the distribution of provisions to the aged and widows, and after vaccinating a certain number with the remaining vaccine points, I advised them always to practice habits of cleanliness both in their persons and about their cabins. They have been quiet and peaceable.

Sept Iles.

On my arrival at Sept Iles I found all the Indians assembled there including those who frequent the Moisie River, and all quiet and submissive.

Their health has been good all the year, but there was one case of pleurisy. They have been well behaved with the exception of three Indians from Moisie who again obtained intoxicating liquor from some travelling traders. This liquor had been hidden in the woods through which the Indians pass in the spring on their return from the chase.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals has been much more productive than that of last year, even abundant for sables, although sables do not command high prices. On their return the hunters caught a great many and they have paid back their advances and obtained new credit.

I remarked with pleasure for the first time that nearly all the Indians were properly clothed and clean; so I took occasion to advise them always to be cleanly in their habits and about their houses and cabins for sanitary reasons. At the time of my visit codfish began to be plentiful, and the Indians fished for them and caught many.

Two heathen Indian families bearing the name Neskapi, from the inland country, came to the sea for the first time and have become christians. They will return to the sea next summer.

I distributed to the aged, the sick, widows, and destitute, the woollen blankets which I received last autumn. They all expressed their gratitude to the Government.

I would call your attention to the fact that in spite of such an abundance of game this year there are always some poor people among the Indians, and this is the case in every district in my superintendency.

Godbout.

Two Indians of this place have always been well-behaved, peaceable and sober. Their health has been good all the year. There has been no sickness among them. There little houses are very clean and always have been.

The hunt for seals has not been very successful on account of the wind and the ice; but the hunt for fur-bearing animals has been more productive than that of last year.

I distributed to the aged and the widows the woollen blankets received last autumn. They were all very grateful to the Government.

Escoumains Reserve.

This band gives great satisfaction; the Indians are hardworking, quiet and sober. Their health has been good all the year Their houses are very clean.

The hunt for seals has not been successful on account of the ice and the wind. In the spring the chase for fur bearing animals has been remunerative to them, affording them their means of living during the summer. The harvest of last summer helped them to live during the winter.

The grain which the Department supplied last spring was used for food. The crops of hay and of grain do not promise much; they are short and green, on account of the spring having been late on our coast; but the potatoes look well. All the Indians are grateful for what they have received from the Department.

One family who left the Betsiamits Reserve for that at Escoumains have built a good house. Having made a successful hunt during the winter, they have been able to pay the whole cost, and now live there contentedly.

As some of the Indians were absent at Tadousac, I proceeded there to see them and to inform myself as to their occupation and conduct. I returned from there satisfied.

Betsiamits Reserve.

The health of these Indians has been good generally during the year, they have had no contagious diseases. In pursuance of the instructions of the Department, I advised the Indians to be very cleanly about their houses in order to avoid all contagious diseases. This is much to be desired as respects some of them. The hunt for fur-bearing animals has been very successful, more than that of last year. Unfortunately, many of the Indians have again spent money in liquor, while they have travelled less this summer; but the liquor has been brought to our coast and hidden in the woods in the neighborhood of the reserve. Having gone to Rimouski for the purpose of ascertaining, I found this to be the case. I am not discouraged; I trust that this bad custom will come to an end, at least to a great extent, for the Indians are very submissive and quiet.

The drugs and medicines which I received in 1887 rendered good service to the Indians. We should be glad to have some more if the Department will be good enough to grant them.

The crop of potatoes last summer gave a good return for the seed sown; the new crop has a good appearance. The gardens are well attended to.

A new house has been built on the reserve; another is in course of construction. Some Indians have made repairs to their houses.

One family has left this reserve for that at Escoumains. This is the family which I have already mentioned. Eight other families also left the reserve last

summer, and are living in the County of Chicoutimi, in the neighborhood of the town of Chicoutimi, in order that they may enjoy greater freedom there.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. F. BOUCHER,
Indian Superintendent.

NORTH-EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
CHATHAM HEAD, N.B., 10th October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a tabular statement and my report of the Indian bands within my superintendency for the year ended the 30th of June, 1888.

Red Bank Reserve, Northumberland County.

This band, living, as they do, at the junction of the North-West and Little South-West Rivers, have many advantages over other bands, as the rivers are very good for fish.

There is a mill and a lumbering establishment near to them. The boom at which the lumber is rafted from the rivers above referred to is near the reserve.

There is a church and residence for the priest.

They have a good chance to be comfortable, and are fairly so.

Eel Ground.

This is quite a populous reserve, and the band generally is pretty well off. At all events those that are disposed to make any effort are so.

Many of them have snug dwellings, and the greater portion of them are desirous to farm more, but it is hard for them to get on. In winter the men catch bait, at which they can make fair wages if the fish are at all plentiful, and the women make baskets, moccasins and snowshoes.

There is a church and a schoolhouse in operation on this reserve, but it is a difficult matter to get the children to attend school with any regularity.

This band are holding their own.

Burnt Church.

The Burnt Church band are fairly comfortable. The land is of fair quality, and they have opportunities to catch all kinds of fish right at their doors, and a sale for them at once. This reserve is situated a few miles inside of the entrance to the Miramichi River.

The catch of smelts in the winter season is very large, and the Indians, if they try, can make good wages.

There is a schoolhouse on this reserve taught by a white woman. There is also a church. The Indians on all the reserves on the Miramichi generally assemble here to celebrate the festival of St. Anne.

Bathurst Papineau, Gloucester County.

The band on this reserve farm more or less, and are employed by sportsmen as guides or canoe men, for which they are well paid. Many of them make a poor use of what they earn. There is but little change in this reserve.

Eel River, Restigouche County.

This is the smallest band within my superintendency. I cannot report any change of importance. They have a fair chance to make a living by farming and fishing, and are as comfortable as the average Micmac.

Big Cove, Kent County.

This is a large reserve with a large population. They do a good deal of farming and fishing. The smelt fishing has been a great help to the Indians of this county.

There is a very neat church on this reserve, thoroughly finished inside and outside. The band are fairly comfortable.

Indian Island, Kent County.

This is a branch of the Big Cove band, although they have their own chief; they farm some, but their chief dependence is the fishing. There is a church here also.

This band are doing very well.

Buctouche, Kent County.

The Buctouche Indians have a good chance to farm, but with one or two exceptions do not give it much attention. They depend a good deal on fishing, and on the whole they make out pretty well.

Shediac, Westmoreland County.

The Indians here are going back, their reserve is too close to the white people and the railway; they have contracted habits consequent on their proximity to the drinking places. They fish, and if disposed might live very comfortable.

I think this band are less thrifty than any in the superintendency.

Fort Folly, Westmoreland County.

The land on this reserve is not adapted for farming, being stony and the soil light. They have industry on this reserve sufficient to make them well off, being in the vicinity of large stone quarries and quite close to good fishing grounds.

There is a church on this reserve, but it it only now and then they have a priest. The Indians here are generally quiet and sober.

Taking all the reserves together, I do not think there is much difference for the past year except a slight decrease in the population, this, I think, will be sure to be the result annually. On one or two of the reserves there is certainly an improvement, but on others I cannot see any change. I have again to refer to the fact

that they suffer from the use of spirituous liquors, and it is getting almost impossible to bring proof home to the guilty parties. Many of them try to suppress the use of it, but the parties engaged in the traffic spend a great deal to prevent evidence being given to convict them.

I should say on the whole that they are holding their own.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.
CHAS. SARGEANT,
Indian Agent.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT—1ST DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, N.B., 29th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th of June past.

King's Clear Reserve.

This reserve is very favorably located; it is situated eleven miles distant from Fredericton on the great road leading from Fredericton to Woodstock. It also fronts on the River St. John, and is of easy access both by land and water. The reserve contains 460 acres and affords ample lands for the supply of winter fuel and agricultural pursuits. The chief and only occupation engaged in by this band, and from which they derive their sole living, is the manufacture of Indian wares and farming. The former articles are generally disposed of in the Fredericton market and surrounding country. Should these markets prove dull or overstocked the Indians will seek a market elsewhere. Last year they sold a large share of their moccasins and snowshoes at Haulton, State of Maine, at fair prices. The farming industry, I am pleased to state, is receiving more attention from these Indians the past year than formerly. Last year, including hay land, they cultivated in the vicinity of 150 acres. They raised 750 bushels of potatoes, 600 bushels of oats, 250 bushels of buckwheat, 25 bushels of corn, 15 bushels of beans, garden produce and about 45 tons of hay, this was carefully stored in barns, &c, previously erected by the Indians, and independent of any assistance from the white neighbors. In view of last year's progress, together with the nature of the soil, which is well adapted for early farming, I supplied them on the 9th and 10th of May last, with the usual seeds, guano and ploughing, these they succeeded in planting in good season, and judging from present appearance their crop is far in advance of any grown on the reserve for many years past.

The sanitary measures required to be enforced amongst the Indians of this agency have been strictly observed by this band. Their dwellings are neat and clean, and rather comfortable. Considerable sickness arising from natural causes prevailed amongst the band the past winter and spring, resulting in the death of several adults and children. A great deal of the sickness existing amongst the Indians of this agency is largely due to their consumptive nature. This disease, in most cases after a short time is sure to prove fatal. It is also transmitted to their children, many of whom only survive its effects for a few years.

The school on this reserve, since the commencement of September term has been under the supervision of Miss Jennie McNulty. The number of children in attendance was as follows:—For September quarter, 23; for December, 25; for March, 21, and for June quarter, 19; and a daily average attendance for year of 18. The Indians are well satisfied with the teacher, a sufficient proof that the children's interests are carefully provided for.

St. Mary's Reserve.

This band comprises about eighteen families. Since my last report, very little improvement is observed in their condition. This is evidently due to the fact that their reserve is small and offers no advantages for the pursuits of agriculture, further than the tillage of a few garden patches connected with dwellings. Consequently to provide the necessaries of life for themselves and their families, their industry is confined entirely to the manufacture of Indian wares and employment at the mouth of the Nashwack River loading woodboats. Last winter this band experienced much difficulty, for want of wood-land, in procuring necessary fuel. This year, however, they are well supplied with this article, thanks to Mr. Hanneberry, foreman of the boom Company, who through sympathy for their situation, erected in May last during the freshet season, one of the company's booms directly opposite to their reserve, this act afforded the Indians an opportuninty to catch from the river fully 100 cords of the finest of driftwood.

In May last the Indians of this band who were desirous of planting their gardens received the requisite seeds and assistance in ploughing; the gardens were neatly planted and have been well cared for during the summer months and from present appearance will supply their wants with sufficient potatoes and vegetables until the approach of winter.

In compliance with instructions contained in your circular of the 19th of April last, relative to sanitary measures, this band, on the approach of warm weather, in spring past, removed from their yards and other premises, all refuse matter of an offensive nature, and although the band have been visited with considerable sickness, they have been free from all diseases of a contagious character.

The school on the reserve has been regularly taught by Miss M. H. Martin for the past year. The children in attendance were registered as follows:—For September quarter, 29; December, 21; March, 20 and June, 28, and showing a daily average for the year of 14. The children who attend school regularly are progressing fairly in their respective studies; of course the same results cannot be expected of those who are subject to the migratory habits of their parents.

Woodstock Reserve.

This reserve is situated only three miles from the town of Woodstock. It is well covered with timber lands, and possesses rare advantages for the pursuits of agriculture. The band doubtless, owing to dissensions amongst them, with the exception of a few families who hold control, prefer to camp in different parts of the county, rather than live on their reserve. In the summer season this transitory mode of life is very agreeable to their nature, but during the inclement season, they suffer many hardships. Those who reside permanently on the reserve endeavor with the aid they receive from the annual seed grant to plant a few seeds yearly. Last year they farmed about seven acres, most of which was formerly sod land, and which produced a good crop. But owing to the want of manure this land is again turned into commons, and their farming for the present year was confined to the cropping of about one acre of potatoes, consequently their whole subsistence is derived from the manufacture and sale of Indian wares.

I am pleased to report that this band have enjoyed good health for the past year.

Apohaqui Band

Are similarly situated as last year. Mr. H. M. Campbell still permits their occupation of his lands at Apohaqui Station, King's County, N.B., without complaint. This band numbers fifty-two. They are seemingly happy in their situation. They live in log shanties erected in the edge of the woods and in close proximity to the station house of the Intercolonial Railway. Their livelihood is derived from the manufacture of Indian wares, which they readily dispose of in the St. John market.

The remainder of the Indians of this agency are mostly settled along the river banks in the counties of Sunbury and Queen's. These are all mostly living in camp erections that in time of storm affords but little comfort. Last fall typhoid fever broke out amongst several families in the vicinity of Gagetown, who received considerable medical aid and other assistance; but happily, although much suffering was endured for a time, all recovered. These Indians live principally from the sale of Indian wares which are sold to farmers in the vicinity of the camping grounds, and who, as a rule, are always kind and charitable to the poor Indian.

At St. John, N.B., there are two families who live principally by mill labor. There are also a few families living at St. George, St. Andrews and St. Stephens, Charlotte County, who follow the same occupation as most Indians of this agency.

The habits and general character of the Indians for the past year have been very good. A few of them will occasionally indulge in the use of strong drink, but this weakness is not so prevalent now as in former years. In this habit there has been a marked improvement lately. Another feature of their conduct, and one that must commend itself to most people, is that although they often come in contact with their white neighbors in many ways of trust, yet notwithstanding their needy circumstances, seldom or ever is there a charge of a criminal or other nature preferred against them. In fact, the Indians of this agency command the respect of their white neighbors, who in many cases are good friends.

Since my last report and during the fiscal year ending the 30th June last, there have been 21 births and 14 deaths within this agency. The increase by births added to a number of Indians (12) who were formerly of Nova Scotia and are now settled for the ensuing year at Debec Junction, Carleton County, N.B., makes a total population of 472, and an increase of 19 over that of 1887.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NORTHERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, N.B., 4th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my annual report and tabular statement for the counties of Madawaska and Victoria, for the year ended the 30th of June, 1888.

Since my appointment in October last, and in consequence of the increased duties caused by the death of the late agent, Mr. Moses Craig, I beg to inform you that I have made six official visits to the reserve. And I am pleased to state that all matters in connection with this agency, are, at the present time, in good working order.

Tobique Band.

This band comprises 32 families, a few widows and orphans, and a total population of 170. These Indians generally are a very thrifty, and industrious people. Their dwellings are all framed buildings, and many are neatly painted. Their occupation for the past year has been farming, lumbering, rafting, stream driving, hunting and acting as guides for sportsmen on the St. John and Tobique Rivers. The above labor affords good employment at fair wages. With but few exceptions they avoid intemperance. Last winter those who remained at home and were engaged in the manufacture of moccasins and snowshoes, did a thriving business; these articles are readily sold in the surrounding country at profitable prices. This spring after the lumbering and rafting season was over, they received their annual allowance of seeds.

Some farms more extensively than others. But as a rule all endeavor to raise sufficient potatoes and garden produce to supply their wants. Last year they raised 15 bushels of corn, 45 bushels of wheat, 700 bushels of oats, 600 bushels of buckwheat, 850 bushels of potatoes and 65 tons of hay. This, in addition to the wages realized from their other industries, adds largely to their support.

During the past winter and spring much sickness prevailed amongst this band. The diseases were of a consumptive and scrofulous nature, and although medical aid was employed in each case yet several deaths occurred. Another sad affair in connection with this agency was the drowning of Numee Solas in the St. John River, a young man of industrious and good habits, whilst engaged in river driving.

The school, in consequence of Miss M. Harte having resigned her position as teacher in September last, has been closed for the remainder of the year. The Indians having decided in October last not to engage a teacher until the approach of summer weather, none was employed until July last, when the services of Miss Hawkes, was secured for one year: she seems to give every satisfaction since the reopening of the school.

This band also are well provided for regarding their spiritual affairs. They have a very neat and commodious church on the reserve in which all are deeply interested. Last spring they devoted a part of their interest allowance towards the repair of the church and vestry. The interior of the latter was lathed and plastered and provided with new doors, &c. Their pastor, the Rev. J. J. O'Leary, is much beloved by his flock, his advice in temporal as well as spiritual matters has much to do with the improvement visible amongst these Indians.

Edmundston Band.

This band comprises but six families and a total of 40. The reserve is situated about half a mile below Edmundston village, fronting on the River St. John. They have in addition to highland some sixty acres of intervale land, that for richness of soil cannot be surpassed in the country. These lands, I regret to state, are not worked by the Indians in their own interest it being a practice to work their lands for years past on shares. Last year their crop, which consisted mainly of hay, buckwheat and potatoes was a good average. This year I expended amongst them $30 for the purchase of buckwheat and potatoes. These seeds were mostly all sown and planted on the intervale front, and during my visit to the reserve on the 1st of August last looked very promising. If these Indians would only turn their attention to the raising of cattle, and expend more labor in farming, doubtless it would be the most profitable in the end.

During the year there were two births and three deaths, two adults and one child.

The health of the Indians for some time past was good, and no deaths are reported since last summer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES FARRELL,
Temporary Indian Agent.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S., 11th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my tabular statement for the year ending 30th June, 1888.

It gives me great pleasure to report that the general health of the Indians in this district has been exceedingly good; this is owing in a great measure to improvements and cleanliness in and about the dwellings.

The largest settlement in the district is at General's Bridge, distant about three miles from Annapolis Royal; here Benjamin Picton owns about three-quarters of an acre of land, Abraham Paul about the same quantity, both these men have erected and live in comfortable dwellings. The other Indians are scattered over the district and live at great distances apart, for this reason it is impossible to establish schools; the public schools, however, are open to them, yet but few can be induced to take advantage of these for the benefit of their children.

As reported in a previous year none of the Indians live on the reserves, but their white neighbors give them the use of what land they need for planting. Owing to the unfavorable weather of last year the yield of potatoes was not as large as could be desired, but the prospects are more encouraging this season. Altogether the young men are more industrious than has been the case in past generations, and I am able to report a marked improvement in their morals.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. WELLS, Sen.
Indian Agent for District No. 1 *A.*

Bear River, N. S., 27th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor of submitting my annual report and tabular statement respecting Indian Affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

As you are aware, there has been a change in this district since my last report, the Department having purchased a lot of land for an Indian reserve, and appointed an agent for Yarmouth County, consequently my report and tabular statement will be limited to Digby County, and the reserve at Bear River, which is partly embraced by Annapolis County.

You will observe there is but a small diminution in the population since the change, the Indians making this reserve their headquarters, especially the sick, infirm and aged. The past winter was a season of severe cold and wet weather, very unfavorable to persons suffering from pulmonary diseases, which were fatal to many, there having been fourteen deaths the past fall and winter, with but three births, making a decrease of eleven during the year, but, I am pleased to report, there have been no deaths on the reserve since early spring.

The temporal welfare of the Indians is varied; occasionally enjoying all the necessaries of life in abundance, with health and vigor, they have sometimes to endure poverty, sickness and destitution, caused in most cases by their reckless disregard of the future.

Last summer their crops suffered from drought, and the blight injured their potatoes to some extent, but the unprecedented cold of last winter entered their cellars and destroyed in most cases their entire stock of potatoes, a most serious loss to them.

The prospect of their crops this summer is promising, as they have more land under cultivation than usual; if the very wet weather does not bring on the potato blight, they will have an abundant harvest, considering the area planted.

The pupils attending the school on the reserve are making fair progress, although I have to report the same apathy and want of interest which is apparent in other Indian schools.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FREEMAN McDORMAND,
Indian Agent District No. 1 *B.*

YARMOUTH, N.S., 1st August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my first report and tabular statement of the Indians located in Yarmouth County.

The Indians of this county have no regular occupation, either mechanical or agricultural, basket-making being followed at times to meet their pressing necessities.

Up to the present year they have been squatters on private property, but the Department having purchased a piece of land for their use they are about locating on it, and intend to follow agriculture, so far as to grow their own vegetables, which will be of great assistance to them.

I am pleased to report them strictly temperate and industrious.

There has been more sickness than is usual among them during the past year, resulting in the death of four from lung diseases, which seems to be the inevitable fate of the Indians in these Lower Provinces.

There is no school on the reserve and none in the vicinity, consequently the children have no educational advantages.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. R. SMITH,
Indian Agent District No. 1 C.

AGENCY No. 2, KENTVILLE, N.S., 22nd August, 1888,

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your inspection the tabular statement for the year, as far as I know of my agency, in which there are no reserves except thirteen acres at Cambridge, but as a rule the Indians are quiet and industrious, making a living with what aid they get from the Government. There seems to be very little sickness amongst them this summer.

There are about eighty souls, as near as I can count them. The products of their labour is much the same as it has been in previous years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent, District No. 2.

CALEDONIA, 12th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to your Department my annual report and tabular statement for Queen's County.

There are four families of Indians living at Caledonia Corner. They earn a living principally by basket-making. They have planted some potatoes the past spring, and seem to be not in want.

There are two families at Greenfield and three at Mill Village. In both places the Indians make a living by the sale of baskets, butter tubs, canoes, and by fishing.

The majority of the Indians reside at Milton, a village within two miles of Liverpool. The Indians of Milton have raised a fair crop of potatoes, which is about

the only thing to which they have given much attention in the way of planting. One or two have nice little gardens of flowers and peas and beans, besides other plants usually found in a kitchen garden.

Owing to the past season being unusually wet, they have not been very successful in the hunting of furs, &c.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. BUTLER,
Indian Agent, District No. 3.

CALEDONIA, N.S., 12th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this my annual report and tabular statement of Indian affairs for Lunenburg County.

At New Germany, where the majority of the Indians of this county reside, farming is carried on to a large extent. From the seed received from the Department of Indian Affairs they raised enough potatoes, &c., to last through the winter and spring. Their hay crop is quite small this year owing to the rainy season. They are all quite comfortable and live in good houses. Their children are progressing very well at school, and the people seem much pleased with the school teacher who is painstaking and anxious for the welfare of those committed to her care.

A few families of Indians reside at Bridgewater. They plant a small quantity of potatoes every spring. The women make baskets and the men work at anything they can get to do about the stores and wharves. One or two families reside at Gold River. They are industrious, working principally about the mills. In this county, as well as in Queen's, the sanitary regulations are well observed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. BUTLER,
Indian Agent, District No. 4.

ENFIELD, N.S., 22nd September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report respecting the Indians residing in district No. 5.

The Indians of Halifax County have pursued the same occupation in this as in previous years. The majority of them devote their time principally to agricultural pursuits whilst the others support themselves by the sale of their manufactured wares. The basket work made by them being very neat has a ready sale in Halifax and realizes a considerable sum. A school has been built for the Indians of Cole Harbor, but owing to the scarcity of teachers it was impossible to procure one for this school during the last term. Several other schools (white) in this county are vacant for the same reason. Owing to the difficulty of cultivating the Cole Harbor

Reserve some Indian families have left for other parts of the county, several having taken up their residence permanently at Elmsdale. At this place five families have been camped for the past three years and are desirous of living there if a suitable lot of land were purchased for them by the Government.

From my experience and knowledge of the Indians of this district I must say that they are industrious, temperate and a law-abiding people.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. P. DESMOND,
Indian Agent, District No. 5.

SHUBENACADIE, N.S., 24th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Herewith receive tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

I have very little to report; the Indians of this district are getting along as well as usual.

The season has been backward for farming and the crops are injured to some extent, but on the whole are fair.

The grain is not all harvested yet. The potatoes look very well, but I fear they will suffer from rot on account of the rainy weather during August and September.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES GASS,
Indian Agent, District No. 6A.

TRURO, N.S., 22nd September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

In my report of last year I stated that I hoped before long to report a material change for the better in the Indians under my charge.

I am pleased to state that it has taken place; several new frame houses erected, generally a better and more comfortable permanent class of dwellings, land broken up and tilled, fences placed around their little lots, testify to the wisdom of the purchase of lands in this county for the use of Indians.

No year previously has marked such changes for the better as 1888.

A few still remain away from the reserve, but I hope next year will see them all on it.

Several deaths occurred, principally from pulmonary troubles.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. H. MUIR, M.D.,
Indian Agent, District No. 6B.

PARRSBORO', N.S., 11th October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report together with tabular statement for the year ended the 30th of June last.

The Indians residing on the reserve are now living almost exclusively by farming. They are as a band sober and honest, and as Indians exceptionally industrious. Those living in other sections of the country continue in much the same state as in former years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. T. CLARKE,
Indian Agent, District No. 7.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, INDIAN AGENCY No. 9,
HEATHENTON, ANTIGONISH Co., 25th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report in duplicate, and tabular statement, for the year ending the 13th day of June last past.

I have first to report three births and five deaths, making a decrease of two in the Indian population of my agency. The prevailing ailment is consumption, owing, I presume, to the dampness of the wigwams and frequent exposure to cold.

In agricultural pursuits, I have this year to report greater progress than in any preceding year of my incumbency. Nearly twice as much seed has been put in the ground as in former years. The potato crop promises well, and hay and grain are this season far above the average, whereas last year, owing to the droughts of July and August, these crops were a complete failure. Another noticeable improvement is the greater pains taken this year by the Indians in having the reserve fenced.

Last year the Indians found fishing profitable, but this year there has been a great scarcity of fish.

I can report of the Indians of my agency that they are well-behaved, sober and moral. Most of them are industrious. Their chief fault, however, is their improvidence, and even with the most industrious of them there seems to be no desire to provide for future necessities.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM C. CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent, District No. 9.

INDIAN RESERVE AGENCY, GLENDALE,
INVERNESS Co., N. S., 28th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—To the information contained in the accompanying tabular statement, I have but little to add.

The Indians of my agency continue to be honest, temperate, law-abiding, and with very few exceptions very industrious. In agricultural pursuits they make good and evident advancement; they have, in general given up much of their migratory habits, and work more on the reserve.

This year two new frame dwelling houses have been built, and the owner of one of them built a frame barn last year; and another built a frame dairy.

They feel very greatful towards the Indian Department for the carts and ploughs given to them last year, and for the aids bestowed on them in relieving their wants in other respects.

The school now taught by Miss. M. B. McEachen is somewhat inefficient for want of proper attendance by the pupils. This is owing in a great measure to the indifference of the parents and their want of proper appreciation of educational advantages, together with their wandering habits during the summer season.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent District No. 11.

EGMONT BAY, P. E. I., 23rd August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

I am pleased to be able to report a marked improvement in the condition of the Indians of this superintendency. They devote considerably more attention to the cultivation of the land, not less than thirteen acres were, this year, cleared, broken up and sown in the spring.

Last year's crop, especially potatoes, was remarkably good. I regret to have to say that the crop this year will be below the average, owing to the continued drought during the summer.

Many Indians raise potatoes enough for their own use. One of the most successful Indians of Prince Edward Island—Benjamin Nicholas—resides on the Morell Reserve; he works constantly on his farm; lives wholly from its product, and is quite independent. He bought a few years ago a cart and harness; last summer he purchased a light waggon and tackling at a cost of $65; last winter he bought a jaunting sleigh. He keeps a horse, a cow, a few heads of cattle, pigs and sheep.

The most industrious and comfortable Indian of Lennox Island Reserve is John Copage. The young horse I reported last year he had purchased the previous summer for $60 he sold last fall for $110, and bought another for $30, making a profitable transaction; he bought last winter a jaunting sleigh, a goat skin robe and a set of harness; he has this summer a colt, three months old, for which he refused $30; he maintains himself and family by farming.

There has been considerable sickness among the Indians during the winter and spring, but now I am glad to report that their sanitary condition has greatly improved.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obediedt servant,
JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN., 9th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In obedience to your instructions handed me the 2nd instant, I drew the money for the annuity payments from the Bank of Montreal and in company with Mr. Hunt my assistant, Mr. Cummings my interpreter and Messrs. Morris, Elwood

and Stone, I proceeded on the following day to Dominion City, in the neighborhood of the Rosseau River Indian Reserve, where we had to remain until afternoon the following day on account of our provisions not having arrived by express. After the train arrived we immediately went out to the reserve and found the most of the Indians assembled there; on arriving I found that the contractors had not yet delivered the supplies. I informed the Indians that if they choose to receive their money before the provisions arrived I would commence paying them, which they agreed to, and I commenced paying them at once. I paid a number of them that evening, and next day when the supplies arrived I had them nearly all paid.

The supplies arrived on the 6th and were distributed; They were quite satisfactory, that is to say the flour, bacon, tea, tobacco and ammuition.

I left Messrs. Elwood and Morris, constables, at Dominion City to prevent the sale of intoxicants to Indians and next morning I went to Long Plain Reserve and finished paying there the same evening. The provisions and clothing arrived during the afternoon and were distributed, all being quite satisfactory.

On the 11th I arrived at Yellow Quill's gardens about noon, having experienced considerable difficulty in fording the river there being no ferry and the water being pretty high. On reaching the gardens we found all the Indians of the band camped there with the exceptions of a few families. I found that none of the provisions or supplies had arrived and did not do anything that evening.

On the following day, the 12th, the provisions had not yet arrived, but the Indians after a little talk concluded to take their money and I commenced paying them, and paid all who were present, and the following morning two families who had been at Rock Lake hunting arrived and were paid. About three o'clock the provisions arrived and were distributed, after which I left the reserve. The chief accepted his salary as chief and the clothing provided for him in that capacity, but he resigned his medal into my hands and could not be persuaded to keep it.

As the Indians declined to assume the care of the cattle provided for them, I gave permission to the chief to do so on his offer to provide for them properly.

On the receipt of a telegram from Messrs. Morris and Elwood I returned to Dominion City where informations for selling intoxicants to Indians were laid before me against George Brad, hotelkeeper, Dominion City, and James Reed, hotelkeeper, of Emerson. Brad was fined $100 and costs, and Reed, $75 and costs.

I beg to say that the assistants provided for me performed their various duties to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. OGLETREE,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY, TREATY No. 1,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 21st August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information the following report, with tabular statement, showing the state of the Indians under my charge for the year ended the 30th June, 1888:

The Indians of my agency, as a whole, are not, I am sorry to say, improving very much in industrious habits, although many of them are fine workers when they choose. They have no push in them, and when they raise one good crop they seem to think it is sufficient to last them forever.

They have a certain dance, which they persist in keeping up every year. They sometimes commence before the payments are made and keep it up for six or seven weeks, or until they use up all the provisions they possibly can get, and the last few years they seem to be more taken up with it, as many of them who a few years ago took no part in the dance are now the worst, but as it is their mode of worship I suppose it must be borne with. The great objection I have to it is that it is always carried on in the busiest time of the year when they should be ploughing and hoeing their crops.

The Roseau River Bands.

On this reserve we put in fifty acres of wheat, the Indians themselves doing the most of the harrowing. The crop was a very fine one, averaging a fraction over thirty bushels to the acre. Ten acres of it averaged 25⅔ bushels to the acre, and forty acres averaged 31 7/20 bushels to the acre. The grain I had to sell and buy flour for them, as there is no mill convenient. It is only those who assist in performing the labor on the farm that receive any of the proceeds of the farm, and some is given to the old and destitute. To encourage the best workers I sometimes have to get them goods they require out of the store to induce them to stay on the reserve, for very often farmers go in harvest time and offer them very high wages, and unless I did something to induce them to stay and take care of the crops none of them would remain on the reserve.

This year they sowed on this reserve eighty acres of wheat and ten acres of barley. The crop is looking well, and if it gets no backset until it is ripe will yield nearly as much as the last year's crop. We planted an acre of potatoes to be used for seed next year. I got twenty acres of new land broken this year, which will make altogether for next year one hundred and thirteen acres. There are none of the Indians of these bands, who know anything about ploughing, especially breaking new land, and very few of them remain on the reserve. If they were willing and would take hold of the work they might be independent in a few years, as I believe they have the best reserve for stock and grain in the North-West.

The Long Plain Band.

The crops on this reserve, although it is a light, sandy soil, were very good; the showery season just suited it. The yield of the wheat was for the whole crop a fraction over thirty-four bushels from the machine to the acre. Twenty acres in the valley of the Assiniboine, that were ploughed only once, gave forty bushels to the acre, and if it had not lodged badly it would have given considerably more. The same twenty acres this year is a very heavy crop, and a quantity of it lodged. We have not as much under crop as last year, as we did not sow the first ten acres that were broken, it having given four crops in succession and requires rest.

I could not prevail on the Indians last year to increase the farm by breaking new land, although I offered to pay them for every acre they would break. They all left the reserve and went off visiting the Sioux Indians at Oak Lake, and remained there till near harvest time, consequently we got no new land broken.

One of the Indians of this band has about ten acres of wheat of his own; he has a yoke of oxen of his own, and I bought him a new wagon a short time ago which he expects to pay for out of his wheat. Another one of this band has three acres of wheat which looks very well; he had one hundred and seven bushels off the same piece last year, and it looks fully as well this year. He has also a span of ponies with which he ploughs. The chief also sowed two acres of wheat, and another of them one acre. I am in hopes that when the rest of the bands see how well these men get along that more of them will follow their example by striking out for themselves.

I purchased a new mower and rake for this band, and intend to pay for it out of the wheat. They have a large quantity of hay cut and stacked already, and put up in very good order; other years it was always too late when they got their hay cut, and the cattle came out in the spring in very poor condition.

Swan Lake or Yellow Quill's Band.

This band are still at the gardens at Hamilton's Crossing of the Assiniboine River; none of them have made up their minds to go to the Swan Lake Reserve. The crop there was very good. I could not get it threshed last fall, there being no storage to be had. I got it threshed this spring; there were 825 bushels, yielding 27½ bushels to the acre, of a very fine sample. I did not get the field on the reserve put under crop this year, as I considered it required summer-fallowing, and have given a job to have it ploughed and ready for next year.

The only farming the Indians of this band do is at the gardens at Hamilton's Crossing of the Assiniboine River. They sowed 16 bushels of wheat; the chief had 100 bushels, and three others of them had 59 bushels between them.

When I arrived at the gardens to pay them, I proposed that they should elect councillors before I commenced paying, but they refused to do so unless I would agree to pay the deposed men up to the present time, that is, the $10 a year which they did not receive since they were deposed.

This band have some ten or twelve acres under crop this year; about six acres of wheat, which looked very well when I was making the annuity payments. They have some potatoes and corn which looked very well. They never mention anything about the Swan Lake Reserve. I gave the chief and the other man who keep the cattle an order to get flour for the balance of wheat grown in 1886 on the reserve remaining at the Norquay mill to keep them while making their hay. I also gave them a little tea and bacon to encourage them.

I may say that during the time of the payments this year I did not see a single Indian under the influence of liquor, and I do not believe there was any liquor bought on any of the reserves, and I am of the opinion that there is not nearly as much drinking amongst them as there was a few years ago. I do not know that the Indians themselves are reforming, but I believe people are more cautious in giving them liquor, and I am quite certain that there is not nearly so much drunkenness comes under my own observation as did formerly.

There has not been, to my knowledge, any epidemic among the Indians for the past year, although there were thirty-three deaths amongst all the bands in my agency, principally from diseases contracted from the miserable way in which they live, and want of proper care in bringing up their children.

Schools.

There is but one school in my agency which is conducted on the Rosseau River Reserve. It is now taught by a Mrs. Gauthier, a French lady. She teaches in English. The former teacher, Mr. Nolin, could not speak English himself, and consequently could not teach it. Mrs. Gauthier commenced to teach on the 9th December, 1887, and it is surprising how well a number of the children can now speak and read English. The greatest difficulty they seem to have is in pronunciation.

I have tried to induce the Long Plain and Swan Lake bands to prepare for a school. Mr. Inspector McColl and I met the Long Plain band in March last and made proposals to them to induce them to open a school if they would consent and after they held a council they decided not to have a school. The older men seem to be the ones who stand in the way.

A young lady who taught school among the Sioux Indians in the town of Portage la Prairie wished to go up to the Long Plain, thinking she could induce them to agree to have a school. I took her up and she remained two or three days among them and went to every tent talking with the women and offered to teach them how to make bread, to sew and do many other things and she gave their children presents; she also took a little girl from the school at the Portage, whom she had neatly dressed and took her round to each tent with her and showed samples of her writing and made her read, thinking by this method she would stir up a desire among the women to have their children educated, but her efforts had no effect.

The reply one of the councillors made when asked why they were not in favor of having a school opened on the reserve was that now they were beginning to try the habits of the white man and did not want to try too many things at once, that they were now trying the white man's mode of making a living and if they succeeded well in this, that in a short time they might see the benefits of a school and agree to have one. After these remarks we said no more to them on the subject of schools.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS OGLETREE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE.
CLANDEBOYE, Man., 4th November, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report as to the condition of crops and various other matters in connection with the Indians of my agency.

The Indians under my charge have passed a fairly good summer, having had plenty of fish and game, and those who worked as laborers found plenty of work at Lake Winnipeg, Rat Portage and Selkirk. I was glad to observe that a great many families stayed at home and looked after their farms, and I never saw corn and potatoes more carefully cultivated. The crops in St. Peter's have turned out well—the wheat is excellent, and the yield surpasses what I expected. The potato crop (although the tubers are good) is below the average, the yield not being over 150 bushels per acre. Indian corn—that is, the native corn—was good, but the corn supplied by the Department was unsuited for the climate and never matured.

Hay was rather a light crop here, but the people will, after keeping enough for their own use, have at least 1,200 tons to sell.

The South St. Peter's and East St. Peter's schools are most satisfactory at present but from some cause the St. Peter's north school, which used to be the largest, has dwindled down in the attendance of children, and instead of being the first on the reserve, is only third. The Netley Creek school is not prospering either, as the parents soon got tired of taking their children so far, although it is their loss, as there is a first-class teacher there. The Muckle's Creek school has a good attendance of children, but the building is unsuitable in many respects.

At Broken Head River Reserve they had a fair crop of potatoes and corn. On my visit there last month I found the Indians almost all off hunting, and to show how plentiful game is with them, Councillor Way-ash-is-sing came in from a moose hunt while I was there, and wanted men to go with him to bring in the meat; it was only a day's journey, but he could not get a man to go with him.

After feeding their own stock these Indians will have about thirty tons of hay to sell. I was unable to examine the school, as it was closed.

The people had not made the desks and benches for the new schoolhouse, although the building is finished, but Councillors John and Robert Ravin, promised to have these finished at once.

At Fort Alexander I found the people on my visit starting for their fall fishing, and it was quite a scene to see boat after boat with all sails set (loaded with men, women and children) running away before the wind for the lake, all happy looking and comfortable. The majority will return just before the ice sets in, but some few families will remain at some favored spot for fishing and hunting during the winter.

I inspected the reserve from one end to the other and found that the people had been much more careful with their cellars than usual; they had some of their

potatoes frozen last year which was a lesson to them. I never saw finer potatoes, and the yield was so good that many new cellars had to be made to hold them; the largest yield was that of Joseph Kent, who from sixteen bushels sown received a return of four hundred and seventy-three bushels, or nearly thirty bushels for each bushel sown. I brought in a bag of sample potatoes, numbers of them were over three pounds, but they were frozen on the journey.

The Indians of this band have about fifteen hundred bushels of potatoes to sell but they have no market. They also have some native Indian corn for sale.

I examined the Roman Catholic school and found the progress of the children satisfactory, although, as the people were either off or preparing to go to the fishing, the attendance was small, only eleven treaty and five non-treaty children being present. The Government school was closed.

The attendance at the last school is very poor, caused partly by the teacher not being popular, and in a great measure to the fact that two of the Indians who live near think they are competent to teach, and fancy that, if the present teacher was removed they would get the position; on this account they work against Mr. Kincaid and do not send their children to school.

I visited the saw mill owned by Messrs. Wood & Co. and found only two Indians at work; the foremen complained that although they wanted men the Indians would not work and they had to hire others; the Indians complain on the other hand, that when they work they do not get paid. So far the sawdust has been carefully taken above high water mark. The Indians would like to sell logs to the mill this winter, or lumber of any kind, but the mill owners do not seem to care about buying any.

I may state that there has been a good deal of sickness amongst the Indians of this agency—scrofula, consumption, &c.; and as the people are becoming more civilized they are giving up their own practice of medicine, and depending on ours.

At their heathen religious ceremonies (the Me-ta-win) every summer the principal work was the teaching of medicine to the younger generations; this is almost done away with now, and with it the knowledge of medicine, a great loss to the Indians. And as they must have medical attention, having so many hereditary diseases amongst them; and as few can afford to pay professional men, I am afraid that the expense will have to be borne by the Department. The medicine chest supplied by the Department has been of great service.

The supplies issued at the annuity payments were good, the bacon the best that has ever been distributed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. M. MUCKLE,
Indian Agent.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,
MANITOBA, 31st August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the following report and tabular statement in triplicate, showing the state of the various bands of Indians under my charge for the year ended the 30th June, 1888.

St. Peter's.

This band is still steadily improving in civilization and prosperity, although they do not devote much of their time to agriculture still their fields are increasing

in size, the number of their cattle is increasing year by year, and the appearance of the people and their homes is an agreeable surprise to all visitors.

They now own 711 head of cattle, 44 horses, a number of pigs, fowl, &c.; they also have over 20 mowers and horse rakes; one man owns a reaper, several have buggies, a number have waggons and bob-sleighs, all of which are the private property of the Indians with the exception of a few of the cattle which they received from the Department.

I may say that they have a magnificent reserve for stock raising, where, when there is a dry spring and the prairie hay is scant on that account, they have the delta of the Red River which, being flooded in the spring like the banks of the Nile, yields immense crops of hay year after year. The only drawback is that when Lake Winnipeg is high it is apt to get flooded and the hay once in nineteen years has been totally destroyed in this way. Last winter the people of this band sold over 1,000 tons of hay, besides having enough for their cattle, and the crop of this year in the marsh is excellent. They were also allowed to get out and sell dead wood under permit, and they can now show a number of cattle, bob-sleighs, harness, &c., which they purchased with the proceeds of their labor in the prosecution of that work.

There are now six schools on the reserve, which are doing good work, with an attendance of about 160 children. There ought to be twice this attendance, but a number of the parents care very little whether their children learn anything or not, and the heathen families are always moving about; on this account they never send their children to school. With all these drawbacks the improvement amongst the children is great.

There is every prospect of a bountiful harvest, although there has been frost, and some of the corn and wheat which was planted late has been damaged, but not to any extent, I think.

Broken Head.

The members of this band are not very energetic farmers, but as their reserve is so favorably situated for raising cattle and hunting and fishing, they make a good living.

They seem to take kindly to stock raising and have now a band of 100 head of splendid cattle, twelve of which are private property. The remainder have been raised from thirteen animals which were supplied them by the Department. Over 2,000 tons of hay could be cut annually on this reserve.

Mr. Black, the school teacher, takes a great interest in his school and his children do wonderfully well, considering that their parents are such wanderers.

Mrs. Black is also interested in the advancement of the children, and is teaching the girls to knit and sew, which will be most useful to them in after years. This is the only school in my agency at which heathen children attend, and in which the people take a pride in keeping the schoolhouse in good repair.

The Episcopalians of this band, with some assistance from the mission have built themselves a fine chapel, and are very proud of their work.

Moose are still very plentiful in the neighborhood, and it is quite common for a hunter to get two or three at one hunt, even the Indians are surprised at their being so numerous.

Fort Alexander.

As the whitefish, which is almost the only marketable fish the people of this band can dispose of, has migrated, as the inspector of fisheries states, to other parts of the lake which are too far off, the people are devoting themselves more to their gardens and farms.

I have never seen better crops of potatoes, Indian corn, wheat and barley, notably those owned by Joseph Brierre, Nah-sah-kee-oh-noh-quat, Too-too-sun, Samuel Henperson, Pierre Guimmond, the chief's son, and others too numerous to mention;

there was not a weed in their gardens, which gave good evidence of their owner's industry.

The hunters and trappers did well last winter, some bringing in over $200 worth of furs.

The Roman Catholic school, under the care of Mr. Leo Schanus, is doing well, there is a good attendance of children; they are taught reading, writing, recitations, and singing in English and French, geography, history, grammar and arithmetic; in every way this school is a flourishing institution.

The Government or Protestant school is less successful, not from any fault of the teacher, I think, but on account of the poor attendance of children, which is accounted for by the fact that the parents live scattered all over the reserve, and numbers find the school too far off for their children to attend.

The English Mission has been considering the question of recommencing a school at the mission, but so far nothing has been done in the matter.

The sanitary condition of the people has been good; rubbish and filth has been raked up and burnt; there has been no contagious diseases amongst them, with the exception of a skin disorder, which, however, has almost disappeared under Dr. Orton's treatment, who is getting the reputation of being a most wonderful medicine man amongst them.

The chief and headmen have all desired me to thank the Government for the great kindness in furnishing them with a medical man and medicine, as now they say that they know that the Government wish (Ta pin-at-tis-see-ian) them to live.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. MUCKLE,

Indian Agent.

MANITO-WA-PAW AGENCY—TREATY No. 2,
THE NARROWS, LAKE MANITOBA, 20th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions I have the honor to transmit tabular statement and annual report for the year ended 30th June last.

TREATY No. 1.

Sandy Bay Band.

The remaining members of this band still reside outside of the reserve, roaming between Portage la Prairie, Little Saskatchewan and Long Plain Reserves. Kahweetahpenais returned last spring and planted potatoes, promising to remain on the reserve and provide hay for the Government cattle and to build suitable stables. The implements, tools and school furniture have been removed to this agency for safe-keeping.

TREATY No. 2,

Lake Manitoba Band.

This band is still divided; the chief with one brave (his son) and a few followers forming the minority; while the two councillors and the other brave carry with them the majority of the band. The chief imagines that because he is the chief everything must bend to his will regardless of the consequences to the band under him, in fact he has made himself so disagreeable that the majority of his band have asked for his dismissal. The Indians say that he is a hindrance to the progress of

the reserve as none of the children of his followers attend the school, which has been in operation for the past year and is faithfully kept by the teacher, Mr. William Coutu, who is untiring in his efforts and sets an excellent example to the Indians. The crops promised a pretty fair yield last fall and during the payments in July they looked well. The cattle are in good condition and the implements and tools are always well taken care of.

Ebb and Flow Lake Band.

The members of this band residing on the reserve are making fair progress in their various pursuits, such as farming and raising stock. They take more pride than formerly in their mode of living and are more anxious to lead the life of white people so far as they are able. I must say their little village is a credit to them, all the buildings are fairly neat and are all whitewashed where formerly they were only plastered over with mud. They are also improving the roads on the reserve and during the spring they erected several bridges. Their little gardens and fields are well kept, clean and free from weeds, the crops in July gave promise of a good yield. The school is kept open regularly, is very well conducted and the pupils are advancing very favorably. Five families are still resident outside of the reserve causing great annoyance to the remaining portion of the band who are naturally anxious to have all the members live on the reserve. The band provided hay in abundance and their stock and the Government animals are always in excellent condition. The implements and tools are well kept and are of great use to the band.

Fairford Band.

The band is divided into three classes, viz., hunters, fishermen and farmers; the hunters and fishermen farm but very little, only in fact to the extent of planting a few potatoes; they subsist chiefly on the proceeds of the hunt and fishing; fur was more plentiful during the past year than has been for sometime so that the hunters were comparatively independent. As to the fishermen as long as they can take fish they will do nothing else. The portion who follow farming are certainly doing well; their fields and gardens are clean and well kept, and I am sure they will reap a good return; the yield of last fall was fairly good. The cattle are increasing rapidly and are well cared for. The "Upper" and "Lower" schools are kept open regularly with a good attendance and the pupils always show considerable improvement.

Little Saskatchewan Band.

Some of the members forming this band are always absent from their reserve at a distance of fifty miles where they make an excellent living by the sale of whitefish which they exchange for flour, tea, sugar, tobacco and clothing; they raise also a small quantity of potatoes and altogether they are quite independent—with comparatively little exertion. Those who reside on the reserve do not live in such abundance but their means of a livelihood are certainly more certain. Owing to there being so many absentees the school is not well attended; those of the pupils who attend school are, however, making very fair progress. Some of the members are erecting new buildings of a larger size of better material than formerly; the stables are very comfortable, the gardens are clean and well fenced, and promise a fair return. The cattle are in good order.

Lake St. Martin's Band.

These Indians make a living in various ways, principally hunting and fishing, but they also devote a certain portion of their time to farming, and I am pleased to say that their circumstances are very good at present. Their houses are fairly neat,

in a good many instances they have cooking stoves, bedsteads, tables and chairs or forms. I think they will have a good crop of potatoes. The attendance at the school is fair and the children get on passably. The stock is in excellent condition.

Crane River Band.

The members of this band are very industriously disposed, evidence of which can be seen on going over the reserve. Their gardens are kept better than any others in this district. The cattle are in good order and get proper attention. The school is well attended, but the progress was not so good as might have been expected. There was a ready market for their catch of fish during the winter months and all being good hunters they passed a good year, and I have reason to believe that they will be comfortable during the ensuing winter. Their implements and tools are well kept.

Water Hen River Band.

Great hardship was experienced by this band during the first part of the winter The crops were almost a total failure, and winter setting in so early (20th of October) they were not prepared and had not their usual winter's supply of fish on hand; they tried to fish, but unfortunately their nets were taken by the ice, thus leaving them without means of getting fish at all. Fortunately, moose are numerous and easily got at, and being mostly good hunters, they managed to surmount their difficulties, and towards spring they made a good catch of fur. At present the gardens give promise of a good crop. The school is most ably conducted and the pupils are advancing in English and French.

TREATY No. 4.

Pine Creek Band.

This band are very grateful for the survey of their reserve, and for the assistance given them from time to time by the Department and now that the reserve is really allotted to them they purpose building a schoolhouse. With the exception of one family, which is always absent, all of an age to attend school go regularly. The school is kept for the present by the Rev. Father Dupont, and the pupils make satisfactory progress. Most of the members are good hunters and take a quantity of fish; altogether they make a fairly good living.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The condition of the Indians in this district is certainly very good, and if they only could be taught habits of economy they would soon be independent, but it appears to be their nature never to think of the future and if they have enough for to-day it does not trouble them whether they have anything for to-morrow. If they have a few dollars they never rest until all is spent.

The health of the tribes is very good as a rule, but I find that the constitution of the younger is far inferior to that of the older generation and they succumb very easily to disease.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

COUTCHEECHING AGENCY—TREATY No. 3,
RAINY LAKE, Man., 9th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to transmit the following report, which embraces my operations since June last while making payments of annuities.

I left Rat Portage with my assistant on the 5th July, and arrived at Hungry Hall at 8 p.m.; held a council in the evening and gave out the provisions. I procured the services of two constables at Rat Portage. I commenced payments, and re-elected the two chiefs. Two of the councillors in No. 2 were deposed, one being old and blind, the other infirm and bedridden. I visited the gardens, which look well and are larger than last year. Camped above the reserve, where I left the constables. We have not heard of any liquor being on the American side.

Long Sault.

I arrived at this reserve in the evening, and held a council. The councillors were re-elected. I paid the band, visited the gardens, gave out the supplies, and camped on the reserve No. 2. I held a council and elected a chief and councillor and re-elected two councillors. I paid the band and collected $9 from the two bands for biscuits stolen by the children while Mr. Ellington was teacher. I then visited the gardens, which looked well. The barley which was sown on this reserve on the new land is very backward; I fear it will not ripen. About 16 acres of new land has been ploughed on these reserves. I left the reserve in my canoe and arrived at Manito at 7 p.m., where I gave out provisions, held a council and camped on the reserve for the night. Next day, held another council and re-elected councillors on No. 1, and the chief of No. 2 was re-elected; one of the councillors was deposed, as he has his garden at Long Sault, and another was elected in his place. I paid the two bands, gave out supplies and visited the gardens. They have a large field of wheat, and all their crops look well. The chiefs say that they are glad to hear that the Department is satisfied with their work, and they will endeavor to enlarge their fields.

Little Forks.

I arrived at this reserve at 11 a.m.; gave out provisions and camped on the reserve, as it was Sunday. Next morning I called a council and re-elected councillors, and collected the money paid for the keep of their cattle. Gave out the supplies and paid them their annuities, and visited their fields and gardens. This band have put in their crops of wheat, barley, oats, corn and potatoes, which have a good appearance.

Coutcheeching and Stangeecoming.

I held a council and re-elected councillors; gave out the supplies, paid the band, delivered the two oxen sent for the Coutcheeching band, and settled the dispute between the half-breeds and the Indians, in reference to their reserves, to the satisfaction of both parties. I notified them that as the Department had given them a yoke of oxen more than they were entitled to they were expected to clear more land for good use. The oxen were placed in charge of one of the councillors. I visited the gardens near the village; they have gardens on the large reserve which I purpose visiting on my return from Lac la Croix. They have more land under cultivation than last year.

Naicatchewenan.

I left the agency at 8 a.m. to visit this reserve, and arrived at 4.30 p.m. I held a council and re-elected the chief and two councillors; one councillor was deposed and another elected in his stead, as the band did not consider he performed his duties. I gave out supplies, paid the band and notified them that the Department intended to send out the cattle which they were still entitled to receive. The chief said he feared they would starve, as all the hay grounds were flooded. I advised the inspector on the 19th that the Indians did not wish the cattle to be sent out this year. Next morning I visited the gardens, which have a poor appearance on account of the rains, and left the reserve at 9 a.m. On my return I visited the half-breeds' gardens on the Stangeecoming, which look well.

Nikickesminecan.

I left the agency at 9 a.m. and arrived at the reserve at 6 p.m. Gave out the supplies and held a council; re-elected all the councillors and paid the band. The band promised to put up the walls of a schoolhouse and want the Department to appoint a teacher, for they do not wish to have a mission school. Their gardens have a poor appearance owing to the heavy rains. One of the gardens looks well on account of being on high ground. I left the reserve at 12 a.m., and camped at 7.30 p.m. at Crow Rocks; started at 6 a.m. and arrived at the River la Seine at 3 p.m. Gave out the supplies, held a council and re-elected the chief and councillors. A number of this band were absent last year, but are present this year. I went up to Sturgeon Falls, where they have several gardens which have a good appearance, as have also the gardens at the mouth of the river, where they have put up three new buildings. I camped on the reserve and left the next morning at 10 a.m., and camped at Kettle Falls. The water is very high in the Naimaican River.

Lac La Croix.

I gave out the supplies to these Indians, called a council and notified the band that an election would take place next year for chief and councillors; also that their cattle were at Fort Frances. They say that it is impossible to get out the cattle in the summer; paid the band and visited the gardens. They have built a good log stable for the cattle. The gardens have been enlarged. A whiskey trader from Towers was across on the American side, but no liquor was brought across while we were on the reserve. I have heard since that some of the Indians went across after we left.

General Remarks.

I am sorry to state that after we left Hungry Hall we heard that whiskey traders came from Rat Portage and as the Indians had been working on the road and earning money, a great deal of liquor was sold to them, as far up as the Long Sault. At the time of payment the chief and councillors were measured for their clothing. The teachers of Coutcheeching and Long Sault have resigned and up to this date no teachers have been appointed. The general behavior of the Indians during the payments was orderly and respectful.

I regret to have to report that owing to high water there will be a total failure of the rice crop and should the water continue high there will be a failure in the hay crop also and I fear the cattle will suffer for want of fodder, as up to this date all the hay marshes are flooded.

The supplies furnished were up to the sample, but articles such as mattocks, files, scythes and harness have not arrived up to this date.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. J. N. PITHER,
Indian Agent.

COUTCHEECHING AGENCY, TREATY No. 3,
RAINY LAKE, 12th July, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

Since my last report there have been several deaths, principally of adults. Dr. Hanson came up in April and visited these Indians on the river. The chief of Little Forks has been paralytic since last summer. In January I visited the river reserves, most of the Indians were off hunting, the families were on the reserves, the children at Long Sault, Manito and Little Forks. Schools are improving, but the teacher at Hungry Hall got into difficulties with the Indians. The teachers complain of irregular attendance about which I spoke to the parents.

The several bands had sufficient hay for their cattle and were well cared for.

The River la Seine band lost one cow by being mired. The cattle for the Lac la Croix band were delivered safe in January.

As rabbits were numerous and the Indians had good crops of potatoes and made good fisheries they did not suffer for want of food and have been self-supporting with the exception of a few old and infirm Indians, who have been assisted during the winter. The river Indians have made good use of the Steel mills in grinding the wheat and corn harvests last fall.

The Indians of Manito and Little Forks lost some of their grain by the cattle breaking into their stacks while the men were off hunting. They have promised to get out timber for barns. The teachers of Manito, Little Forks and Hungry Hall have resigned and the Indians are anxious that others should be appointed. On 2nd June I visited the river bands, they were putting in their crops but owing to the late season and heavy rains they are very backward. The water in the lake and river is rising and has already flooded some of the gardens and the hay marshes in the lake. The children of the Coutcheeching schools are improving, but I am sorry to say the attendance is irregular, although I visit this school frequently and impress upon the parents the advantages to be derived, they have no command over their children.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. J. N. PITHER,
Indian Agent.

ASSABASKASING AGENCY,
LAKE OF THE WOODS 21st September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report for your information in connection with the Indians of this agency since the 1st July last.

The annuity payments were made without any trouble. The Indians appeared to be satisfied with the treatment they receive from the Government.

The contractor for the Indian supplies for this year delivered the twines, ammunition and provisions in good time at the different places where the payments were made; the implements and hardware were all delivered after the payments were over. All the supplies delivered were equal in appearance to the standard samples.

The traders in intoxicating liquors did not come to the payment grounds, I suppose on account of our being well prepared to meet them with our force of good and watchful constables and canoe men.

Doctor Hanson accompanied me to all the places where the annuity payments were made, attending to all who really required medical treatment, and he did a great deal of good.

The vaccination last year of the Indians gave some trouble to some who were vaccinated, the wound not healing up, on that account most of the Indians who were not vaccinated before, were not willing to be vaccinated this year.

The gardens of the Islington and Rat Portage bands were visited when the annuity payments were made; at that time all the crops appeared to be doing well.

I visited the gardens of the several bands of the Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake after the payments were over; those belonging to the Buffalo Bay bands I could not visit on account of stormy weather. The potatoes promised to yield a good crop. The corn supplied by the Department did not grow well, and from appearances would not ripen before the frost; as far as I can judge it is not a grain fit for this district. Vegetables in most cases have been a failure, having been destroyed by flies and grasshoppers.

The wild rice crop has failed in the Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake rice grounds. In the Lake of the Woods the failure is attributable to high water in the early part of the summer; there was great hopes of an abundant crop, but the water rose faster than the rice could grow, and drowned it. We have had very little rain during the summer, the floods were caused by the damming up of the channel of the Winnipeg River at the foot of the Lake of the Woods. The failure of the wild rice crop I fear, will cause much suffering to the Indians who value it for their winter subsistence. In places where the rice grows, it was destroyed by worms which are generally found in rice fields; this year they were in millions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. McPHERSON,

Indian Agent.

Assabaskasing Agency,
Lake of the Woods, 25th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following annual report and tabular statement in connection with the Indians of this agency during the year ended 30th June, 1888.

The health of the Indians during the year has not been so good as could be desired, the change which has within the last ten years taken place in their mode of life has developed consumptive tendencies amongst them, while fevers and severe colds have been prevalent.

The crop of potatoes and Indian corn last fall was not so good as usual; the failure was the result of drought, during the summer, and the potato bugs and other insects did great damage to the growing crops. The Indians, however, secured in pits enough seed for this year's planting, but, in most places when the pits were opened in the spring, the potatoes were found to be less or more spoiled by rot or frost, and in consequence, seed was scarce with a number of families, but those who saved most of their seed gave to those who were in need, so far as their means allowed them to do so.

The hay crop of last fall was a failure in most places; in the Lake of the Woods the cause was high water covering the low hay fields and drought in the higher lands. In consequence of the failure of the hay crop, the Indians had some trouble in saving their cattle, and some animals perished in the spring.

The Indians did not suffer for want of food, those who passed the winter in places where game was plentiful, lived on venison and managed to get through the

winter better than I expected they would at the commencement of the season, while those who were willing to work got work in lumbering camps and in cutting cord-wood for the steamers.

I am happy to state so far the Indians of this agency, since I have been their agent, have always shown themselves to be a law-abiding and contented people; their one great fault is their indulgence in intoxicating liquor, but in this they are not so much to blame as are the dealers who furnish it to them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. McPHERSON,
Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY—TREATY No. 3,
FORT WILLIAM, 10th September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received from the Department, I beg to submit my special report which embraces my operations since 30th June last.

I proceeded to Savanne on the 4th July, where I met Mr. Paradis, my assistant, who handed me a letter of instructions from Mr. Inspector McColl. I left Savanne the next afternoon to pay the Lac des Mille Lac band, and found them all assembled on their reserve at Poplar Point. In the morning we inspected the reserve and houses, and found that instructions in regard to sanitary measures had been carried out. The cattle are in good condition, and the crop of wheat, barley, oats and Indian corn looks well. At 11 a.m. part of the supplies arrived. After they were distributed, I began paying annuities and collected $70.88 for hay furnished them last winter. I distributed the rest of the supplies on my return from paying the Sturgeon Lake band. Their fur hunt amounted to $2,500; with fish, potatoes, rabbits and other game, they live well. This band seem more willing to cultivate the land after the instructions in farming I gave them last fall and this spring. They have built a new barn, and are putting up new houses.

Sturgeon Lake Band.

I arrived at this reserve on Sunday, 10th July. The Indians being very anxious to get their provisions, I distributed them, and next day paid annuities and divided ammunition and twine. This band is very small, and its members take no interest in cultivating their gardens. Their district is rich in game, and their hunts last year amounted to $1,000. Blueberries are plentiful, which they are drying for winter use. They are healthy and happy, there being no sickness in the band.

Wabigoon and Eagle Lake.

On Sunday, the 17th July, I arrived at Wabigoon Tank, where I was met by the chief and councillors. The following morning I went to the reserve; held a council, referring to the school, to gambling and conjuring, and made investigation about biscuit furnished the school. After dinner I distributed supplies and paid annuities. The schoolhouse is a log building 16 by 20 feet, nicely ceiled and boarded inside, with floor of dressed lumber. I had an addition of twelve feet built for the teacher's room, at a very small cost, making use of the lumber left over from the school. The former teacher, Mr. Gosling, left on the 15th April last, but since the payment another teacher has been sent to them. They also wish to be paid on their reserve instead of at Wabigoon. The cattle here are in good condi-

tion, but they are afraid that they will not have sufficient hay, as the water is so high in the lake it has submerged their hay lands. These bands secured $3,500 worth of furs last winter.

Lac Seul.

I arrived at Frenchman's Head, a portion of the Lac Seul Reserve, on Thursday, the 21st. Held a council and inspected the cattle, which were in good condition. Their gardens are well cultivated and they seem very proud of their crops. I did not have time to visit all the gardens till my return, when I also examined the school. There were five children present. 1st class—Reading in third book, page 34, good; spelling very good; arithmetic, consisting of simple subtraction, multiplication and division, fair; singing in Indian and English, good. 2nd class—Reading, first primer, page 27, good; spelling, one very good, the other fair. I arranged with Councillor Mark to build a house for the teacher.

I then proceeded to Lac Seul, and found the chief and councillors waiting for us in the new schoolhouse. This building is a great credit to the band. It is completed and ready to be occupied. I arranged with the Indians to build a house for the teacher close to the school this fall. After examining the schoolhouse we proceeded to the place where the Indians had assembled to receive their annuities, and distributed the supplies, which were up to samples. On the 23rd I paid annuities, took an inventory and finished at seven o'clock. On Sunday it rained all morning. In the afternoon we attended divine service, held by the Rev. James Irvine on the camp ground. On Monday held a council referring to the distribution of their cattle, lands and various other matters connected with the reserve, which were satisfactorily arranged. I could not examine this school, as the children would not attend during the annuity payment, and on my return Mr. Irvine was absent.

Wabuskang.

I arrived at this reserve on the 29th and was sorry to find the chief still suffering, he wished to have medical attendance so I wrote to Dr. Hanson of Rat Portage to come and see him. I held a council and saw the supplies distributed which were up to samples. Last winter I furnished this band with material for building a schoolhouse but the chief being ill it did not progress so rapidly as it would otherwise have done. The chief was anxious that I should explain to the band the advantage of having a school, which I did. After giving them some provisions they promised to complete it this fall. Next morning I paid annuities and took an inventory and measured the chief and headmen for their clothing. After dinner I inspected the gardens which were well cultivated. They will also have an excellent crop of wild rice. This band moved lately from Mattawan to this reserve, they have built eight houses and the frame of a schoolhouse. They raised four hundred and two bushels of potatoes and this spring planted one hundred and forty-four bushels, last fall they put up three thousand six hundred fish for winter use. There were all satisfied with supplies furnished them.

Grassy Narrows.

I arrived here on the 31st, distributed supplies and took inventory of articles in the schoolhouse, this school has been closed since last March. There is one old Indian here who is very ill. I requested Dr. Hanson to visit him on his way to Wabuskang. I paid annuties the following day. The Indians have made great improvements here by taking down the old houses and building new ones. This band raised two hundred and two bushels of potatoes and caught one thousand eight hundred fish for their own use and they secured one thousand two hundred dollars worth of furs.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN McINTYRE,
Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY—TREATY NO. 3.

FORT WILLIAM, 27th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report with accompanying tabular statement and list of Government property for the year ended 30th June last.

Lac des Mille Lacs.

I left Fort William on the 5th July, arriving at Savanne the same evening, where I found Mr. Marston my assistant, waiting for me.

Paid this band their annuities on the 7th, distributed supplies which were all up to samples, and examined the reserve. They had good crops last year, but have done very little this year, the season being so late. The ice formed too early for their fall catch of fish, but as rabbits and game were plentiful they did not suffer. The payment went off quietly; the Indians were well satisfied with the supplies furnished.

Sturgeon Lake.

I paid this band their annuities on the 11th; inspected provisions and supplies and saw them distributed. They neither sowed nor reaped anything last year; they live entirely by hunting.

Wabigoon and Eagle Lake.

I visited this band on the 16th March last, and examined the school, there were only four children present, and I am sorry to say they have made but little progress since Mr. Gosling left. The band were greatly excited about having to kill their bull, which had become too wild to manage. They sold the beef and forwarded the money to the Department to purchase an ox.

I paid these bands their annuities on the 18th July inspected and divided their supplies. Held a council the following day, the Eagle Lake band wish to be paid on their own reserve next year. At their request I explained the treaty to them. I could not examine the school as the teacher had left at the end of the quarter.

They still continue to cultivate on the islands, their gardens look well. There was a little sickness here last winter but I am happy to say they are all well now.

They made no fall fishing but game was plentiful and they had an excellent return in furs. I visited the Eagle Lake Reserve in the beginning of June last to make arrangements for the disposal of their pine. At that time they were preparing their land and planting potatoes. They lost one cow through sickness, but their other cattle were in good condition.

Lac Seul.

On the 20th March last I inspected the schools and cattle on the reserve. arrived here again on the 22nd July. The following morning called a council examined and distributed supplies, which were up to samples; then began payment and continued till 6 p.m. when it rained so hard we could not proceed; finished payment next day. The teacher could not collect the children being pay day, so I examined the school on our way back from Grassy Narrows.

There were thirty-one children assembled, all clean and neatly dressed, the youngest was five years old and the eldest eighteen.

They opened duties by singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Their reading, spelling and arithmetic are much improved since last year, their writing and figures are very creditable. The teacher is painstaking and orderly, and the children seem anxious to learn.

The first class are in the fifth reader.

At the close of the examination I gave each of those more advanced and those who had attended regularly a little present to encourage them—they were very gratified and the proceedings were closed by their singing "God save the Queen." Chief Cromarty, two councillors and a number of the band were present. I was much pleased with the manner in which the children performed their duties. The schoolhouse is large and well built, the Indians deserve great credit for the manner in which it is finished. I have succeeded in getting them to build a comfortable house for the teacher convenient to the school. The Indians at Frenchman's Head have also built a house for their teacher. I could not examine the school as Mr. Spence had left at the end of the quarter and all the children had gone with their parents to the payment at Lac Seul.

Wabuskang.

I arrived on this reserve at 5 p.m. on the 26th and distributed the supplies and clothing, At 7 p.m. the Indians assembled in Charles Pierrot's house for the purpose of electing a chief. The councillors spoke for some time, describing the last illness and death of the late chief. They also stated that in the presence of themselves and a majority of the band it was the last wish of the deceased that his second son Charles should succeed him. The election then took place and Charles Pierrot was declared chief,

After being invested with the treaty medal the new chief then spoke most feelingly as follows: "I wish to follow in the footsteps of my father, who was a wise man and ruled us kindly. I shall always endeavor, with the aid of my councillors, from whom I shall seek advice, to do likewise. I thank my friends assembled here for their kindness and I hope always to wear my medal and coat with honor.

Paid annuities the following day and visited the gardens, which are upon islands some distance from the reserve. Their crops look well, especially their potatoes.

They have cleared up and burnt all the rubbish about their dwellings.

Grassy Narrows.

I arrived on this reserve on Sunday afternoon, the 29th July. On Monday examined school; there were thirty-three children present, but some were not of an age to attend; the teacher said they came for the biscuits. They all did fairly well, considering the school was closed last winter. The schoolhouse is very much in need of repair. We then distributed the supplies and clothing and paid annuities.

This band lost two head of cattle through neglect last winter. They have promised to build a new stable and take better care of their cattle.

I reprimanded them severely for not obeying the councillor I appointed as health officer last year. They are very careless and have made no improvement since my last visit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN McINTYRE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS, 27th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1888, with an accompanying tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

I am much pleased to be able to say that the Indians of this district are steadily improving, not only in agriculture, but in industrious habits generally. They are getting over the desire to roam and are now comfortably and contentedly settled on their reserves. Last summer, owing to the severe drought, the crops on the reserves suffered considerably, but we were able to save sufficient wheat and barley for seed for this year, and some two hundred bushels of our wheat that was damaged by frost was chopped at the mill for feed for the work oxen, which kept them in good working order. Great difficulty is experienced here in getting grain threshed. I was not able to get the use of a mill until January, when the thermometer averaged thirty degrees below zero, a time when, owing to the severe cold, it is almost impossible to do this work as it should be done. The potato crop was excellent on all the reserves, and after putting aside one thousand bushels for seed, nearly every head of a family had a good supply in his cellar for winter consumption. Most of the land was well cultivated, being ploughed in the fall and well harrowed in the spring.

The annuity payments to the Indians of this agency were made earlier than last year to enable the Indians to commence immediately afterwards with their hay. The payments passed off as quietly as usual, and the Indians are grateful for the treatment they receive from the Government.

The food supplies, ammunition and twine and implements furnished this year for the Indians appear to be of the best quality, and are equal in appearance to the samples which were furnished.

The agency and reserves were thoroughly inspected by Major McGibbon last August.

The general health of the Indians has been fairly good; during the year there have been no cases of fever or contagious diseases of any sort, every precaution is taken on the reserves to avoid sickness, the Indians vacate their houses every spring, and go under canvas changing the camping grounds every three or four weeks, the houses are then whitewashed inside and out; all the refuse gathered up round about the house and burnt and a solution of carbolic acid is sprinkled over the walls, sulphur is burnt and the house remains empty all summer, so that when the Indians take to their houses again in the fall of the year, everything is sweet, and wholesome; it is a hard matter to induce the Indians themselves to be cleanly in their habits but the schools on the reserves are helping greatly in this direction.

The behavior of the Indians during the past year has been good, not one single case of misdemeanor having been brought to my notice, although we are closely surrounded by settlers.

Many of the Indians who have been trusted with cows on the loan system are taking great interest in them. I notice in driving round some of the reserves that several of them have built milk-houses and with the assistance the Government gives them in the way of milk-pans, pails and churns, they are in some cases, able to make butter for themselves.

Last fall several of the Indians attended the Agricultural Exhibition in Regina, having with them some exhibits in the shape of wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, mats, baskets, moccasins and bead-work, competing against each other; they secured in all eleven prizes, much to their delight and pride. The present prospect for a good crop is most favorable notwithstanding the late spring, and should the grain crop be good this year the Indians will be encouraged to greater exertions, and the Government will be saved the expense of providing flour for a time.

I am glad to be able to state that our day schools have proved a success, especially those on George Gordon's and Muscowequan's Reserves, the first prize for the best school in the Territories was awarded to the Reverend Owen Owens of George Gordon's school, and the second to Mr. F. W. Dennehy of Muscowequan's, the attendance at both these schools was very creditable, and with the clothing and food provided by the Department the school should prosper. The school on Day Star's Reserve with Mr. James Slater as teacher, is not so successful as it should have been, and the attendance is very small. Many of the Indians of this band were for a long time

very much against having a school, although the majority were favorably disposed. One old man told me in confidence "if my children go to school and learn the ways of you white people, when they die they will go to the heaven you talk of, while I, an Indian, will go to the happy hunting ground, I love my children, and want to see them again after I die." It will take a little time to make them understand the matter, but, I am glad to say that, slowly, one by one, they are seeing their mistake and two of the most obstinate of them now think differently.

A good schoolhouse was built on Poor Man's Reserve, and a Mr. C. J. Pritchard was appointed teacher; this school is doing as well as I could desire.

Three of the schools are under the Episcopal and one under the Roman Catholic Church.

The change made by the Department in the food, supplying fresh beef instead of bacon has been beneficial to the health of the Indians.

A change in the management of the reserves was considered advisable this spring; Mr. Farmer Gooderham was placed in charge of "Poor Man's" and Day Star's bands, and Mr. Fleetham removed to George Gordon's reserve, and placed in charge of that band. Mr. L. Couture was made "Farmer" to Muscowequan's band for the present, and I am glad to say that the change has proved satisfactory.

All the employees under my supervision are doing very well for the Indians, they are hard working and industrious men, and take a great interest in their work.

The number of letters written from this office during the past year was five hundred and ninety-one, covering one thousand and eighty-six sheets of foolscap; and many circulars, and two hundred and forty-nine vouchers have been issued in quadruplicate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. KEITH,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE—TREATY No. 4,
MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY, 5th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on Indian matters in this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

The condition of the Indians in this district is very satisfactory, their advancement in civilization is going on steadily.

The returns from last year's harvest were fully appreciated by the individual farmer, and induced others to commence farming on their own account.

The crops this season are looking well, with every prospect of a bountiful harvest, the work was thoroughly done entirely with Indian labor, under the supervision of the farming instructors, and will compare favorably with any settler's crops in the district. The fencing on the whole could not be improved upon.

The influence of the chiefs and headmen with the working Indians of the bands is rapidly on the decline. This, of course, I encourage, as it leads to more independence and rivalry between the different farmers, and by reporting direct more interest is taken in the general management of their farms and stock.

The herds of cattle on the various reserves are well looked after and steadily increasing, so that a number this year are using their own oxen, waggons and sleighs, private property, the former the increase from animals loaned to them, the latter purchased with their earnings.

Game of all kinds on the reserves and in the immediate vicinity was very scarce, so that our food supply from hunting was limited.

The fishing at Pasquah's Lake was very good. This reduced the meat ration materially at that point, as full advantage was taken of the catch during the fall and winter.

The health of the Indians generally has been very good; the medical officer reports a decided improvement on the whole.

The day school on Pasquah's Reserve has been closed, as the attendance was so small and irregular, the teacher stated in sending in his resignation that there was no encouragement to continue with the work. There are 33 children from this reserve attending boarding schools, eighteen at the Industrial School, Fort Qu'Appelle, and fifteen at the Muscowpetung Boarding School, so that the number of a school age remaining on the reserve is very small, and the houses are so scattered it is impossible to locate the school within reasonable distance of all the families. Last year the school had to be held in the valley during the winter and on the beach lands in the spring, but even this did not secure a regular attendance. The day school on Piapot's Reserve is also a failure, although inducements of all kinds have been held out to the parents and children, the attendance is so irregular that no benefit can be derived from it. The teacher, Miss Rose, has done good work with the squaws in teaching them baking, knitting and dressmaking so that her time has been fully occupied.

The boarding school bordering on this reserve opened in December last by the Revd. W. S. Moore under the auspices of the Presbyterian Mission, has been very successful. Last quarter's return has twenty-one children on the roll; the want of additional accommodation and funds to carry the work on has prevented an increase in the attendance. The Department have allowed the regular grant of $30 a scholar per year which has been of great assistance.

The day school on the Sioux reserve, Standing Buffalo's Band, has done very well and the average attendance as good as could be expected, these Indiens support themselves the greater part of the year and leave the reserve working at different points and in most cases take their families with them, they were very comfortable last winter and only cases of sickness required a little assistance.

Tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge are enclosed herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. LASH,
Indian Agent.

BIRTLE, MAN., TREATY 4, 20th July, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith an inventory of Government property in the Department storehouse, in the hands of Indians within this agency, together with a tabular statement, and to make the following report on the condition of the Indians for the year ended the 30th ultimo.

The past year although not as good as the former one, has been very successful for those who hunt, and those who farm had a good return for their labor last season, with the exception of a few on the Oak River Sioux Reserve, who lost part of their crop by a hail storm; and I am glad to report that the season to this date is very encouraging for another good harvest.

Mr. McGibbon, the Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves has lately visited this district, and we have lately visited all the bands therein, his report no doubt is before you, touching on matters throughout the agency fully, and although I cannot report as great strides towards civilization as I wish I could I am of the opinion that there has been a steady advance in that direction, and in a number of individual

cases it is observable that there is more disposition towards self-dependence than formerly, which, I have no doubt, will be ultimately more to their interest than that dependent spirit which retards many; the good example thus set, will, I believe lead others to see that honest labor is far more advantageous and honorable than that begging spirit, which they seem to have drifted into.

Owing to the past winter having been much longer than winters lately experienced, a number of the Indians were a little short of hay for their animals, and in some instances they were not in as good condition when spring opened as was desirable, but the rich grasses have now restored them to good condition.

The general health of all the bands has been fair, and at present there is little sickness.

There are the same day schools in operation as at the date of my last report, but with most of the schools the attendance has not been so regular as I desired.

There are a number of children from the agency attending industrial schools, and from information received they are doing much better than those attending day schools on the reserves.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
FILE HILLS, 13th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report of affairs in connection with this agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

Accompanying my report will be found the tabular statement and inventory of Government property.

The period of my service here dates from the first day of January last, when the agency was formally taken over by me from my predecessor, Mr. Wright. In consequence of this I have no personal knowledge of the transactions occurring during the first six months of the fiscal year just closed, and my report on this period consists of information either obtained by enquiry or gleaned from copies of official reports and other records on file here.

On the 12th of July the annuity payments were made and passed off quietly, after which the Indians, all of whom had encamped off the reserve, as is their custom on these occasions, returned to their homes and commenced haying operations. Owing to the dryness of the season it was with much difficulty and only after going over a large area of land that they were finally able to secure sufficient hay for their winter use. The same cause which led to the scarcity of hay tended also to make the grain crop all but a total failure.

Early in August an official visit was paid this agency by Mr. Inspector McGibbon, who, besides making a thorough ins ection of everything in connection with the ordinary affairs of the agency, officiated in the transfer of the agency from Mr. Agent Williams to Mr. Agent Wright.

During the fall the Indians busied themselves in back setting the greater portion of the new land broken in June, in digging and stoning their potatoes, in mudding their stables, and in whitewashing and cleaning their houses for winter occupancy.

In the months of December, January and February the Indians completed their contract of delivering 100 cords of wood for the Qu'Appelle Industrial School and 50 cords for the use of this agency, and with the money they received for it they were enabled to purchase such things as they required to help them through the winter.

Besides this, through the untiring zeal of Mr. R. Newbery Toms (school teacher for this agency) they were helped to a very great extent in clothes, counterpanes and other articles of comfort, sent him by the Ladies Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church.

They also cut, during the month of March, 22,000 rails to enable them to fence in the land broken last year, but owing to prairie fires most of them were destroyed during the month of April.

During the year there were twenty-three deaths and nine births, and although the death rate is large it was in most cases from the old cause, consumption. Doctor Seymour made six professional visits to these reserves during the year, the last visit was for the purpose of vaccinating the Indians upon whom the operation had not already been performed, and I am happy to say the work proved most highly satisfactory in every case. He also made a visit on the 13th July, 1887, and 28th March, 1888, in his official capacity as coroner. In the first case the jury empanelled returned a verdict of murder and suicide, finding that an Indian and his wife met their death from the effects of two shots from a revolver fired by the husband. In the second case it was found that an Indian woman for some unknown cause committed suicide by hanging herself from a tree.

During the months of April, May and June the Indians have worked well, putting in a large crop of wheat and roots, and as the season, so far, has been most favorable, there is every hope of having a bountiful harvest, which I sincerely trust they will.

They held during the month of June a Sun dance, which lasted four days, and was largely attended by Indians from other reserves, but I am happy to say it was conducted in a much milder form than those I witnessed sixteen years ago at Prince Albert.

During the month of June I succeeded in bringing from the Qu'Appelle Lakes a few fry, which I put into the lake opposite the agency house, but with what result it remains to be seen.

The various supplies received during the year have been of a good quality and have been delivered by the different contractors in a satisfactory manner. Therefore there have been no complaints made by the Indians except that they wanted more rations, which would always be the case however much they received.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in stating that during my incumbency here my work has been greatly lessened by the able and trustworthy manner in which Mr. Stewart, my clerk and issuer, and instructor McConnell have carried out, not only the work ordinarily allotted to them, but have been at all times ready to do all in their power to help me in the various cases of emergency which are constantly occurring in connection with the working of the agency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. REYNOLDS,
Indian Agent.

TREATY NO. 4, ASSINIBOINE RESERVE,
INDIAN HEAD AGENCY, 8th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement, together with inventory of all Government property under my charge up to 30th June, 1888.

I am much pleased to be able to say that the Assiniboine Indians on this reserve are making good progress in farming.

They were very successful in taking prizes at Indian Head, and also at Regina agricultural shows last October. This helps to encourage them to cultivate their land well for grain, and to take more interest in hoeing their potatoes and other root crops well.

I am glad to say that these Indians are in every respect taking greater interest in their work and becoming more skilful in the use of all implements and tools. Without a fair knowledge of the proper use of implements the Indians cannot be successful as farmers. It is only by good cultivation that good crops can be expected.

The area of land under cultivation has been greatly increased on this reserve since my last report, each Indian having added a little to his field, and some Indians who took little or no interest in farming two years ago are now working hard to make a farm and home for their families. These Indians are becoming more attached to their reserve, looking upon it as their home. They do not wander so much as they were at one time prone to do.

I am much pleased to be able to report that these Indians are steadily improving in their farming operations and other industrious habits. Last September they harvested the undermentioned quantities of grain and roots in good condition, also a large quantity of garden vegetables.

Wheat	675	bushels.
Oats	219	do
Peas	8	do
Barley	157	do
Potatoes	4,000	do
Turnips	1,500	do
Carrots	124	do
Onions	10	do

It is encouraging to be able to report that 14 families on this reserve were successful in raising enough wheat last summer to make flour to keep them for 5 months. These 14 families represent 74 souls. They also stored 200 bushels with me of the best of their wheat for seed this spring.

Every head of a family had some potatoes, turnips and other vegetables to help them over the winter. Each head of a family stored in the agency root house seed potatoes for planting this spring. These Indians do all in their power to carry out my instructions in this matter of seed. It was hard to get them to do this at first, now they see the benefit of it and are very willing to do so.

The following is a list of crops sown and planted on this reserve this spring:—

Wheat	124	acres.
Oats	20	do
Corn	4	do
Peas	12	do
Barley	12	do
Potatoes	57	do
Turnips	30	do
Carrots	4	do
Onions	2	do
Garden seeds ....about	8	do

The land for all the above grain and roots has been well prepared by the Indians.

All grain and roots are looking well up to date of writing.

I am glad to report that the Indians ploughed all their land which was intended for wheat last October, so as to be able to put in their crops early when spring opened up. This spring being somewhat later than usual, I advised the Indians to work longer hours so as to get in their wheat early; all were quite willing to do so and are now proud of their crops.

The cattle, sheep and horses were well attended to during last winter and are now in good order and condition. The increase of both sheep and cattle this spring has been very satisfactory.

The contract supplies for the current year were delivered in a very satisfactory manner, all articles being up to standard samples; the quality of clothing being most suitable for Indians and fully equal to standard requirements.

The annuity payments to the Indians of this agency were made as usual without any trouble with the Indians.

They appear to be satisfied with the treatment they receive from the Government. The treaty supplies, twine, &c., seem to be of the best quality.

The health of these Indians has been fairly good during the past year and their behavior has been very good; there are no complaints against them by any white settlers.

The day school is under the management of Mr. John McLean and is making fair progress. The attendance is still small and will likely continue so until they get into more settled habits of living.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. GRANT,

Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 4, CROOKED LAKE, 7th August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1888, with accompanying tabular statement and inventory of all Government property in my charge.

The progress made by the Indians since my last report is marked. They have taken excellent care of the cattle and other Government property they have on loan as well as of that which they have received under the terms of treaty.

The present system on which they hold loaned cattle will, no doubt, be to their advantage, as they now look forward to ultimately acquiring stock of their own, and the Indian has sufficient intelligence to know that this object cannot be attained unless good care is taken of the animals placed in their hands.

The fences throughout this agency are good, being substantially made of sound rails and of a sufficient height to keep out cattle. Many of the houses will compare favorably with the better class of those occupied by settlers in this district, the ground about them being kept clean and all sanitary measures carried out. The Indians are fully impressed with the necessity of cleanliness as the first step to health.

There has not been so much sickness during the year as formerly. There were 26 births and 22 deaths, principally confined to the younger members of families. Every care possible was taken of the sick, and when necessary, Dr. Hutchison, the medical man attending these Indians in important cases has visited and prescribed for them. This agency is supplied with drugs, which are dispensed in simple cases either by myself or the agency clerk, where the services of a medical man are not considered necessary.

Owing to the large number of children of school age attending the Industrial School at Fort Qu'Appelle, the day school on Reserve 73 has been closed.

There are 27 children from this agency at present, under the care of the Rev. Father Hugonard at the Industrial School, and 34 with the Rev. Hugh McKay at Round Lake. The new buildings at the last named place for the reception of boarders, was opened on the 13th of December, at which the Assistant Indian Commissioner, the Inspector of Protestant Indian schools and myself were present.

The area of land under crop this spring is five hundred and thirty-nine acres, three hundred and sixty-three acres being wheat, from which I expect a fair return. The quantity of wheat harvested last fall was a little over two thousand bushels, from which was ground eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-five pounds of flour, besides the concomitant quantity of seconds, shorts, and bran; seed was also reserved for this year; the Department being only required to furnish sixty-eight and a half bushels of wheat for Indians commencing to farm. The root crop promises well, and this is the first season, since the Indians came on these reserves, that prospects look so bright, and I am glad to say that several Indians, who have kept aloof from farming, have now commenced, with the hope of having wet seasons and good crops for the next five years. A want long been felt at this agency was a threshing machine, which I am glad to say was furnished last fall. In future the work will be done before the cold weather sets in. The individual earnings of the Indians (not including furs and fish) amounted to $1,414, being double the amount of last year; it was spent in the purchase of provisions, clothing, and payments on mowers, self-binders and waggons.

In this sum are included money prizes received by the Indians at the agricultural exhibitions held at Regina, Indian Head and Broadview. At the latter place Chief O'Soup obtained the first prizes for milch cow and best pair of three-year-old steers, and a special prize for fattest steer, against all competitors.

Owing to the decrease of fur-bearing animals over the district in which these Indians trap, the catch last winter was much smaller than formerly. On careful enquiry I think there could not have been more than $1,100 realized from furs, and about $150 from fish, the latter being mostly consumed by themselves. Very little was sold.

Cha-ca-chas and his party, whom I reported last year as having left their reserve and gone south of the boundary line, are still absent, and I do not think they will return until next summer.

Several parties, who left this immediately after last year's annuity payments for Turtle Mountains, have not yet returned.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
MOOSE MOUNTAIN—TREATY No. 4, 2nd August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1888, with tabular statement and inventory of Government property in my charge at that date.

Buildings.

During last summer the storehouse, 18 feet by 40 feet, was completed, and a dwelling house for the interpreter, 16 feet by 20 feet, an implement house, with council room and carpenter shop upstairs, 18 feet by 24 feet, and farm stable, 30 feet by 58 feet, were erected; and during this summer the schoolhouse was repaired and improved, and an addition built to the farm stables. These are all log buildings, and the logs were taken out by Indians, who also assisted in the work of building. The logs for an agency stable, 20 feet by 20 feet, were also taken out and hewed by Indians during the winter, and are on the ground ready for erection when farm work is less pressing. The bands of

Pheasant Rump and Striped Blanket

Being located on reserves adjoining one another, and being under similar conditions in most respects, will be referred to together.

Every family in those bands harvested last fall a crop of wheat, potatoes and turnips; and some had peas, barley, carrots, beets, &c., as well.

A comparison of their crops in 1886 and 1887 is encouraging:

	1886. Bushels.	1887. Bushels.
Wheat	911	2,611
Barley	103	35
Peas	none	44
Potatoes	229	980
Turnips	103	970
Carrots	none	110
Beets	none	97

Although the price obtainable for wheat was very low, and the Indians were obliged to freight what they sold to Moosomin, a distance of eighty-five miles, sufficient was realized to pay for a new self-binder, the necessary binding twine, two hundred grain sacks, the threshing of their grain, and a sufficient supply of new seed wheat (some barley being mixed with their own).

The remainder was ground into flour, the cost of grinding, and flour sacks being paid in wheat, and in almost every house could be seen during the winter a pile of bags of flour.

The possession of an abundant supply of food of their own was conducive to an independent spirit on the part of the Indians, and the necessity for the issue of flour by the Department (excepting to the old and destitute) was at the same time removed.

A number of Indians exhibited produce at the agricultural shows at Cannington and Carlyle, and were much encouraged by the prizes which they won.

Some new fields have been broken this spring, but attention has been mainly directed to bringing a large part of the land already broken into thorough cultivation by summer fallowing.

During the winter fence rails were taken out by the Indians, and about fifteen hundred acres were enclosed this spring, making about two thousand one hundred acres enclosed for pasturage on these two reserves.

The improvement in the comfort and appearance of the Indian dwellings has been marked. Employment as freighters has been found for the Indians with the understanding that the money thus earned should be devoted to some specified object, and as one result, a majority of the houses are now floored with boards, which are kept cleanly washed, while some have boarded and shingled roofs as well. The houses are whitewashed and the surounding grounds cleanly raked.

A corresponding improvement is noticed in the appearance of the Indians themselves, their faces are usually washed instead of painted, and their clothing is better, cleaner and less Indian in description, coats gradually taking the place of blankets for ordinary wear.

A new industry has been established in the burning of lime which will tend to a further improvement in the dwellings (the mud plastering hitherto used not being cleanly) and it will also, I trust, prove a source of some revenue by the sale of lime to the white settlers.

The health of the members of these bands has been good, very much less sickness having been experienced than during the previous year. Of the ten deaths, six occurred on the reserve of their relatives on the Missouri, where the deceased had been spending the winter visiting.

Their herds of cattle were well wintered, and are steadily increasing. They are now keeping pigs and sheep as well and take excellent care of them, and a beginning has been made in poultry keeping.

The relatives of the children who are now at the Industrial School at Fort Qu'Appelle, receive neatly written letters from them regularly, and have also visited them, and on their return expressed themselves to me as much pleased at the comfortable and happy appearance of the children there.

On the whole, I think, when it is remembered that in your report for 1886, these Indians were referred to as "probably the least advanced in civilization of any of the Indians in the North West," there is encouragement in their present condition to look for an attainent at no distant date of the result of your policy with regard to them.

White Bear's Band.

In my report of 1st July, 1887, I informed you of the departure of the Indians of this band to the Turtle Mountains in the United States. Some of them returned in the autumn of that year, and the remainder at different times during this spring and summer, and also some of the band who have been living at Turtle Mountain for some years. They express regret at their folly in going away, and a determination to settle down and farm on their reserve. White Bear gave as his reason for going his wish to induce those of his band who had been absent for some years to return to their reserve.

No land having been prepared last year, farm work this summer has been confined to the ploughing and fencing of fields in which potatoes, turnips, corn, &c., were planted and are doing well, and the summer fallowing of old fields in preparation for next spring. Some cattle have been again loaned to them, and the whole band is now hard at work putting up hay, of which they will have, I expect, a considerable surplus for sale, but which at this distance from a market will bring but a small price.

The lack of a market where the Indians in this agency can profitably dispose of wood, hay, potatoes, &c., makes it more difficult to render them self-supporting.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. CAMPBELL,

Indian Agent.

PAS AGENCY, TREATY No. 5.

CUMBERLAND, 12th September, 1887.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions dated the 14th of May last I have the honor to submit my special report on Indian affairs in the Pas Agency, embracing events which have happened since the date of my annual report submitted the 12th of July last, until safely arriving in Winnipeg again September the 1st.

After completing the work necessary to be done in Winnipeg I left the city 15th July on the return journey in the agency boat, accompanied by my assistant Mr. James Carstairs, to make the payments of annuities in this agency.

The new boat supplied me by the Department this year has proved strong and useful, but is adapted more for the river than the lake.

The voyage across Lake Winnipeg was somewhat tedious, with rough weather, and at times head winds; but we saw the steamer "Princess" at Sandy Islands on the night of July the 25th. By the help of the steamer we landed at Grand Rapids the next morning.

The same day, 26th July, the supplies were examined and delivered, and the payments made. But some of the supplies were not however forthcoming either at Grand Rapids or the other reserve in the agency.

The next day I examined the gardens, the cattle and the school.

On this reserve there is but little farming done, as the Indians for the most part usually live away from the reserve on the north side of the river during the summer months, in order to obtain work at the wharf, or to witness the arrival and departure of the boats.

I beg here to report that there is some danger of this band becoming demoralized from the importation of intoxicating liquors. Undoubtedly liquor is brought to Grand Rapids on the steamer. I made particular enquiries as regards the Indians; but failed to discover any case of drinking amongst them. But the danger exists, and may prove injurious to the band.

On this reserve the Indians put down about twenty-eight bushels of potatoes, nearly one bushel barley, and some small seeds in about three acres of land. The crops from same are poor, owing to neglect in weeding, while others promise fair returns.

The Government cattle, five in number, are in good condition, there being plenty of excellent feed in the neighborhood.

Grand Rapid school was not reported open during March quarter and part of June quarter, owing to the death of the former teacher, Mr. A. Podmore. The children are now making steady progress under the tuition of Mr. W. E. Jefferson. There are three classes, of which the first, number two, they read fairly, in Primer I, pages 13, 18, 19 and 20, but spell slowly. Their writing is good. The second class numbers five. They read slowly in Primer I, at page 7. The A B C class number three, but one only has some knowledge of the alphabet. These were all the pupils then present, as it was difficult for the teacher to gather them at the payment.

The school material was examined and found in fair condition; but the school-house needs repairing.

On 28th July the ferry boat was taken across the Portage and again launched at the West End, whence we left the same day in the afternoon.

In the evening of 30th July we arrived at Chemewawin, but found no supplies for the Indians. The next day, however (Sunday), most of them were brought from Moose Lake. A small quantity of provisions was then given to the councillors for the band; and on Monday the supplies were examined and delivered, and the payment made. I then addressed the band and afterwards interviewed the councillors.

Owing to a severe sprain in the foot, received while going up the rapids, I was unable to examine all the gardens, but sent one of the boatmen for that purpose. The potatoes and barley look well, but owing to the loss by frost of so many of the former last winter only about twenty-nine bushels were planted. On that account about one and a half acres of land are not used this year. They also sowed about three bushels of barley and some small seeds. Altogether they have about three acres under cultivation this season.

On 1st August we left Chemawawin, arriving at Moose Lake fort the next afternoon. Here the supplies at hand were examined, but most of the hardware was still left behind. The same evening we proceeded to the reserve, arriving there early the next morning. The payment was made the same day, and other business connected therewith attended to at the same time. As I was still unable to walk satisfactorily I sent one of the boatmen to see the gardens and cattle. The potatoes generally look well and the cattle are in good condition. Last spring this band put in some 40 bushels potatoes and 5 bushels barley.

The same evening, 3rd August, we left Moose Lake Reserve; but owing to rough weather we were unable to reach the fort till the morning of the 5th. While crossing this lake we were overtaken by a squall which nearly capsized the boat.

On 6th August we finally left Moose Lake, arriving at the Pas on the morning of the 9th. The same day the supplies at hand were examined and delivered.

At the Government storehouse, August 10th, from early till late, the payment occupied all the available time, but was completed by 7 p.m.

The next day some of the gardens were examined, and the business connected with the payment attended to.

The Government cattle on this reserve, nine in number, are well attended to, and are proving a valuable help in the progress of the band.

The two mills sent out for the Pas Indians have given great satisfaction to the band, and will, I believe, prove an incentive to increased farming operations.

The ground under cultivation on this reserve I judge from personal observation to be over twenty-five acres. Last spring they put in some two hundred bushels of potatoes, over forty bushels of barley, about nine bushels of wheat, and some small seeds. As a whole the crops are excellent. The barley I sowed for the band in common promised good returns.

Since last year's payment this band has broken about two and a half acres of new land, and have recently informed me of their decided intention to break up more this fall. It is therefore no exaggeration to say that the Pas band mean progress.

The change in the supplies this year, namely an extra amount of fish twine in place of half the bacon, all the ammunition and all the tobacco caused general satisfaction among the band, and is asked for again. I also beg here to report that the Chemawawin Indians ask for the same change to be made next year in their supplies; namely, they wish to give up half the bacon, all the ammunition and all the tobacco, and to receive instead an extra quantity of fish twine.

Ere leaving the Pas I examined the school, which I am pleased to report is admirably conducted by Mr. Thomas Hart, who is a well educated English gentleman, and evinces much interest in his school. The children are making rapid progress, and are the best behaved in the district. I examined the eight classes as follows, viz.: 1st Class, numbering five, read well and have a little knowledge of English; in arithmetic they are in addition, subtraction and multiplication. The 2nd Class, five in number, read fairly in the Second Primer. Translation also fair. Third Class, number four, fair. Fourth class, number thirteen, fair. A B C Class, number fifteen. One of these, I thought, repeated the alphabet well. The copy-books in this school are generally good. The school material was examined and taken account of by my assistant and found in fair condition.

After re-arranging things at the storehouse we left the Pas in the afternoon of 11th August, and after hard travelling arrived at the mountain on Saturday night the 13th.

On Monday morning, 15th August, the supplies were examined and delivered. As the Red Earth Indians had not yet arrived, I proceeded to examine the gardens. Some of the crops are excellent, but the potatoes in one of the large fields had suffered somewhat from the heavy rains. The barley I sent them last spring was nearly all eaten by the band to enable them to put in their other seeds.

The Pas Mountain has hitherto been a bad place for Indians to live at, but the increased cultivation of the soil is gradually placing them in a better position hitherto to support themselves. They put down last spring about one hundred bushels of potatoes, and three bushels of barley, in about thirteen acres of land.

After the examination of the gardens at Shoal Lake the payment was made, the band addressed, and other business attended to.

The same day (15th August) at evening we left the reserve and camped at the Portage. Early the next morning we started for the Pas, arriving there 17th August.

At the mouth of the Carrot River I went ashore, sending the canoes down to the Pas, while I walked to the Eddy to examine the school.

The Eddy school does not progress so rapidly as the Pas; but the teacher, Mr. W. G. Gow, is a well educated gentleman, and is well reputed of by the band. There are five classes, of which the 1st numbered two, who read well in 4th Reader at page 15, and spell well in speller at page 4. I was struck with the knowledge of geography evinced by this class. Their arithmetic too is good on pages 31, 32 and 48.

The 2nd Class numbered one, who reads in 3rd Reader, page 10. Speller, page 15, and arithmatic page 22. All well.

3rd Class read in 2nd Reader at pages 22, 23. Only two in this class, but they read fairly. Spell fair in speller, page 15. Arithmatic, pages 21 and 28.

4th Class, numbering two, read slowly in 2nd Primer at page 1.

The A B C Class, five in number, spoke out well.

After the examination of the school I went on to the Pas through the woods in order to examine the gardens.

The next morning, 18th August, I left the Pas by canoe on the way to Cumberland, going by the Eddy, Pike Lake, Big Lake and Potato Island to examine the other gardens. At the same time I called at the office in order to examine and close it ere leaving for England. The same evening I met the boat at the Cut-off.

In the afternoon of 20th August I reached Cumberland House. The same evening the supplies on hand were examined and delivered.

On Monday, 22nd August, the payment was made, the gardens and school examined and the band addressed.

The crops on Cumberland Reserve are fair for potatoes, but the barley did not promise much. The band put down twenty bushels of potatoes and three bushels of barley in about two and one-half acres of land.

The school on this reserve is conducted by Mr. Fsank Mercer, who has not brought on the children rapidly, but is now teaching better than formerly.

The class is divided into two parts, in the first of which three were present who read well in Primer I, page 22. In the second part three also were present and read well in the same book at page 17. The teacher has obtained a Cree translation of the First Primer, which appeared to me to be successful in enabling the scholars to understand their lessons better than formerly. There was but one in the A B C class and that with but little knowledge of the lesson.

Late at night, 22nd August, we left Cumberland, calling at Birch River Portage early next morning. Here I interviewed Peter Bell regarding the Government cattle on that reserve. It appears that the Birch River half-breeds are not willing to keep these cattle unless paid for their services. I afterwards arranged with the Pas chief for the care of the cattle in question until your instructions regarding the same shall be received.

The next night, 23rd August, we reached the Pas.

On arriving here I was informed by the chief that Thomas Umphreville, an aged Indian, had wandered into the woods, and although search had been made by the band, he had not yet been found. I told the chief to gather as many Indians as he could in the morning and that I would issue some provisions for their use in continuing the search. Accordingly they went into the woods and ultimately found the lost man asleep, and brought him home. Business with the Hudson Bay Company, the boatmen and the Indians kept us at the Pas a long time. We finally left in the afternoon of the 24th, and arrived at Grand Rapids, 26th August.

At Grand Rapids I settled with the boatmen and arranged for the boat to be taken from the Pas to the cut-off opposite my office, as I consider that the safest and most suitable place for it to winter.

Learning that some of the annuity supplies were on the "Princess," I kept the boatmen to take the same with them.

On Monday, 29th August, I examined the supplies, and sent the same across the Portage to go by the agency boat. The harrows, however, I told them to leave to go later, should there be a boat ascending the rapids.

The same night we went on board the "Princess," and left Grand Rapids about midnight. Under the circumstances this seemed the best and cheapest course to adopt for the completion of the pay sheets and other documents. We landed at Selkirk in the afternoon of 31st August, and reached Winnipeg, 1st September.

Since arriving in town the pay sheets have been completed, and other business connected with the payments and the agency will, it is hoped, be finished by the 17th instant. After then I expect soon to leave this country for England, as the Department has kindly granted me leave of absence on account of the state of my health.

In concluding this report, I beg to state that my assistant has been of valuable service in the work of another year's payments. He has executed the pay sheets in an excellent manner, and has endeavored to do his best in everything that I have required of him.

As regards the various bands in the Pas Agency, the Indians should be pretty comfortable next winter, providing they make a good fall fishing, as there was a prospect of excellent crops as far as they went. But the quantity of seed sown was rather small for the number of Indians in the agency; and there was not a sufficient quantity of seed potatoes for sale in the district.

The various supplies of provisions for destitute Indians I have left at the different Hudson's Bay Company forts to await your further instructions.

The foregoing report is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. READER,
Indian Agent.

PAS AGENCY, TREATY No. 5,
CUMBERLAND, N.W.T., 3rd July, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in this agency, together with tabular statement and list of Government property for the fiscal year ended the 30th June ultimo.

After arriving in Winnipeg on the 9th July last year my time was spent chiefly at the inspector's office attending to correspondence, writing my annual report for 1886-87, and making out the tabular statement for the same period.

On 15th July, accompanied by Mr. J. Carstairs as assistant, I left Winnipeg, in order to make the annuity payments in this agency. But owing to the payment of arrears to half-breeds in the previous month of June, I was unable to arrive at the respective reserves at the time appointed by the Department. I was also much delayed by adverse winds on the lake. The payments, however, were commenced on the 26th July and completed by the 22nd August.

At Grand Rapid Reserve the Indians put down last year twenty-eight bushels of potatoes and nearly one bushel barley, in about three acres of land, realising in the fall 128 bushels of potatoes and one bushel barley. They also made about eight tons of hay for the five head of cattle. The animals were in good condition, there being plenty of excellent feed in the neighborhood. These Indians also caught, last fall and early part of the winter, over 5,000 fish, and during the winter obtained over 150 furs of various kinds.

The school on this reserve was re-opened by Mr. W. E. Jefferson, under whose tuition the children made steady, but somewhat forced progress. Mr. Jefferson has now resigned and the school is kept by Mr. W. G. Gow.

The Grand Rapid Band is now considerably reduced in numbers, thirty-nine having left the treaty. Those remaining do not pay very much attention to farming, having plenty of fish and at times obtaining work at the wharf.

Chemawawin, or the "Seining Place," is the next reserve up the river and lies some sixty miles from Grand Rapids. Here the band put in twenty-nine bushels of potatoes and three bushels of barley in three acres of land. No statistics of crops have as yet been supplied.

The Chemawawin Indians live principally upon sturgeon, jackfish and game. They suffer a good deal from sickness, but this is probably caused more by improvident and uncleanly habits than anything else.

This band remains entire, none having left the treaty. The school is still closed, but the Indians wish for a teacher.

Leaving Chemawawin, we branch off from the Main Saskatchewan on the right, follow the Moose Lake River and Creek some thirty miles to Moose Lake, and then cross the lake some fifteen miles to the reserve.

Owing to a sprain in the foot, received while ascending the rapids, I was unable to examine the gardens in person both at Chemawawin and Moose Lake, but sent one of the boatmen instead.

This band put down forty bushels potatoes and five of barley. No particulars as to returns have as yet been supplied.

Out of this band thirteen have left the treaty.

While crossing this lake, after the payment, a heavy squall came upon us which nearly capsized the boat.

Here, too, I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Inspector McColl on his tour of inspection in this agency, and had the advantage of an interview with him ere I proceeded further up the river. Mr. McColl's visit to the Pas Agency is always anticipated with pleasure both by Indians and agent.

The next reserve in this agency lies about 70 miles higher up the river, at the Pas, called by the Indians "Oopaskwayow," or "the narrows between woods." This is the largest reserve and band in the district; and here the Indians are more inclined to farm and to improve themselves generally than at any other place. Last year they put down about two hundred bushels potatoes, forty of barley, and nine of wheat, in about twenty acres of land. Their returns in the fall were about two thousand four hundred bushels potatoes, twenty-nine of wheat, fifty-two of barley, and about three bushels turnips and carrots. They have two common gardens for potatoes and barley. It is hoped they may this year raise sufficient seed for use next spring. It is a pleasure to report that these Indians are inclined to work at the soil.

This band has given up the tobacco supplied them at annuity payments in exchange for a greater amount of fish twine, knowing from experience the benefit they derive from the latter.

Some of the Pas Indians living at Rocky Lake (about twenty-five miles from the Pas proper) were afflicted with measles; but all, I believe, were brought safely through.

Some of the houses on this resrrve present a better appearance than formerly, the Indians taking advantage of the abundance of stone for lime. They are also endeavoring to purchase stoves for greater warmth and comfort, though in their houses the use of such articles appears to result in intensifying the impure atmosphere, owing to their living so many together in one apartment. The open fireplace on the other hand gives much more ventilation.

On this reserve there are two schools, one at the Pas proper, and another five miles up the river at the Big Eddy. That at the former place is conducted by Mr. Thos. Hart, a graduate of Cambridge. The teacher is alive to the importance of his position as an instructor of the young, manifests much interest in his pupils and possesses remarkable tact in bringing them on, and considerable patience in dealing with that reserved and hesitating spirit so common among Indian children. In every respect this is the best Indian school in the district.

The Eddy school has not made such progress, though the teacher has a good report among the Indians and tries to bring on his scholars. This school is now closed, Mr. Gow having been transferred to that at Grand Rapids. At both these schools the withdrawal of so many from treaty has made a marked difference in the daily attendance.

The Pas Indians obtain a living by working for the Hudson Bay and steamboat companies, and by hunting, fishing and farming. Hunting is somewhat on the wane, while farming is on the increase. This, however, is not satisfactory to traders, but will if pursued, prove beneficial to the rising generation.

Two fragments of the Pas band live some eighty and a hundred miles up the Carrot River on the reserves at the foot of the Pas Mountains. Here the land is first class.

At Shoal Lake Reserve the houses are poor and the gardens not thoroughly attended to; but the cattle are usually in excellent condition, there being excellent feed everywhere.

The Indians on the other reserve at Rod Earth are a more thrifty people, have better gardens and houses and more cattle. It is no wonder, therefore, they fare better during the winter months, and are able to supply themselves with nearly all the seed they require in spring. In summer, however, during low water they find it difficult to obtain food, owing to the almost impossibility of the sturgeon being able to ascend so far up the Carrot River. If the Pas Mountain Indians cultivate the fine, rich soil of their respective reserves, they need never, under ordinary circumstances, suffer from starvation. Efforts are made to induce them to do so; but it is by no means easy to wean them from habits inherited from their forefathers.

On both the reserves they put down about 140 bushels potatoes, and three of barley, in some thirteen acres of land. Their returns of potatoes were 660 bushels, but what amount of barley, I am not yet informed.

At and in the vicinity of the Pas Mountain quite a number of moose are killed throughout the year. In the beginning of winter too some of the Indians who are able to travel any distance live upon beaver. At other times fish and rabbits form the staple articles of food.

As there is no way in summer of reaching Cumberland from the Pas Mountain direct, although the distance is probably not more than 40 miles in a straight line, we have to return to the Pas and then ascend the Saskatchewan nearly 70 miles, finally crossing a bay of Cumberland Lake.

The land on Cumberland Reserve is not easy to be cultivated, it being both woody and stony; the gardens therefore are not of much account. There was, however, a fair show of potatoes, but the barley was poor. The band put down twenty bushels potatoes and three of barley in some two and a half-acres of land. Their returns were thirty bushels potatoes and one of barley. Those living on the reserve caught about 120 furs of various kinds, and killed 1,770 fish.

This band was sorely afflicted with measles last fall and a part of the winter. Young and old alike were carried away by the epidemic. Quite a number were wintering away from the reserve, and therefore suffered most as medical aid could not be easily procured. I have been informed that the energetic efforts of Mr. Geo. McCrum, the dispenser of medicines on this reserve, were of great service. I myself was absent at the time on sick leave, but steps were taken as early as practicable by Mr. Gow who acted in my stead to render relief to the sufferers.

This band has been considerably reduced by the exodus of the half-breeds; but those Indians who have been accustomed to live at Fir Island, outside of Treaty 5, will probably now reside on the reserve.

The school at Cumberland has not of late made satisfactory progress, nor been well attended. The teacher, Mr. F. Mercer, has now resigned.

Between the Pas and Cumberland comes Birch River Reserve stretching from that stream to the Main Saskatchewan over a tract of wooded land of remarkable fertility. The whole band however—an off-shoot from the Pas—have left the treaty and taken half-breed scrip. The Government cattle therefore at Birch River will probably this season be shipped to the Pas for the Indians there.

After completing the payment at Cumberland I again proceeded to Grand Rapids, where I received the balance of the annuity supplies, and forwarded them to the Pas in the agency boat.

The provisions for destitute Indians were distributed according to the instructions of Mr. Gow who acted in my absence last winter. The ordinary supply proved insufficient, owing to the sickness that prevailed; but more were issued according to the circumstances.

Owing to the state of my health the Department kindly allowed me to spend the winter in England; and I am now thankful to report that the rest thus granted has resulted in recruiting my somewhat fagged energies.

On my return to the agency this last spring I found the Indians quiet and peaceable, and much interested to hear that I had caught a glimpse of Her Majesty the Queen. In fact nothing I believe of a worldly nature delights them more than to hear about their "Mother," and to receive the benefits they derive from their allegiance to the Crown of England.

But I wish I could report more general improvement throughout the agency. That some of the bands are turning their hands to the cultivation of the soil more than formerly is beyond question; and that all are peaceable and loyal is also evident; but as a rule the Indians of this agency are not disposed to be cleanly. Instructions have been given over and over again; but the chief and councillors do not set the example as they should. For nearly fourteen years I have travelled among them, visited their houses and tents winter and summer, sometimes being obliged to sleep there; but the scenes witnessed and the experience thus gained are not dwelt upon with such pleasure as one could wish. I have preached to them the Gospel of the Grace of God, and also given them moral lectures; and (thanks be to God) there has been some blessed results. But I regret to be compelled to report that they are naturally inclined to be untidy and dirty both as to their persons and dwellings. A natural tendency to idle and untidy habits—the result of their former nomadic life—proves very prejudicial to their well being in a semi-civilized state, causing them to live together, sometimes two and three families in one compartment. The consequence is they breathe an atmosphere altogether unfit for the human frame. It is however a remarable fact, that notwithstanding their living thus together, the tone of morality among them will compare well with the same number of white people anywhere under ordinary circumstances. Had they sufficient determination and energy to apply themselves, with the money and gratuities they received from the Government, together with the advantages they have of obtaining fish in the summer and fall, and furs in the winter, besides the crops which can be raised upon the reserve, I cannot but think they soon might become a healthy and prosperous people. They also receive some assistance from the Church Missionary Society and the Hon. Hudson Bay Company. In fine, the Indians of this agency possess the means, if rightly used by themselves by putting the shoulder to the wheel, to place them in a position of self-support. The cases of encouragement that I sometimes do find urge me to proceed in the open path, believing that with God's blessing a happy success will ultimately crown every faithful effort put forth for the enlightenment and civilization of the red man.

The foregoing report is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH READER,
Indian Agent.
7th August, 1888.

P.S.—Since writing the original of my annual report the Indian school at Chemawawin Reserve has been re-opened by Mr. R. Miles.—J. R.

BEREN'S RIVER AGENCY—TREATY NO. 5,
LAKE WINNIPEG, 10th September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that on the 5th July last I started from Winnipeg in order to make the payments of annuity to the Indians of this agency.

The steamer "Ogima" was utilized for transport to the different reserves as far as Beren's River. From there a York boat was made use of to Cross Lake and return thence to Grand Rapids Reserve and from there the trip was made in two canoes to the Indian agency.

On the 8th July the payments were made at Black River Reserve, and on the 9th at Hollow-Water River. From there we proceeded to Loon Straits where we made the payments on the 11th and at Blood Vein on the 13th. We commenced the payments at Fisher River on the 15th. The Indians of Jack Head Reserve were paid on the 20th and on the 22nd we began the payments at Beren's River. The steamer

"Ogima" returned to Selkirk from this place. I am glad to report that Captain Clark and the crew of the steamer treated us very kindly and showed us every attention possible in order to secure our comfort while on the boat; they also gave a helping hand about the payments. By York boat we travelled from Beren's River to the reserves north of the agency without losing any time, when weather permitted.

The payments were made at Poplar River on the 29th and at Norway House Reserve on the 2nd August. We arrived at Cross Lake and commenced the payments on the 6th, and on the 18th we arrived at Beren's River. The following day was mostly taken up in preparing for the trip to Grand Rapids Reserve. On the 20th we proceeded up the Beren's River, but owing to the difficult route that we had to travel over, we did not get to the reserve until the evening of the 26th, and on Saturday, the 27th, the Indians were paid.

On the 1st September we arrived at the Indian agency, where we proceeded with the work in connection with the annuity payments.

During the trip I examined the schools, visited all the gardens and dwellings in each reserve, settled disputes and difficulties among the Indians, saw their cattle, held meetings with them at each reserve, distributed twine, ammunition, implements, tools, provisions, &c., to the different bands.

The potato patches were looking well where carefully attended, consequently fair returns may be expected this fall.

I find that the Indians are trying to clean up about their premises, and sanitary precautions are taken in most of the reserves; care is taken not to throw any unclean matter into the streams and lakes.

This year the system formerly adopted at payments had to be abandoned, consequently some confusion and delay was met with, as the Indians at most of the reserves are dilatory in coming forward for their annuity, but I am glad to state that with the experienced help of Mr. W. G. Eddy, my assistant, the payments were quickly made.

The supplies, implements and tools delivered at the reserve were good, and equal to the standard samples, in some cases even better.

The Indians at Fisher River, Beren's River and Poplar River were much pleased to get the oxen and cows. The ox harnesses also pleased them greatly.

A few grub hoes, ox plough harness and garden rakes were unavoidably behindhand, and could not be delivered by me to the Indians at the time of payments, but I have since learned that they have been landed at Beren's River and Dog Head. I have seen most of them and find that they are fully up to sample.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

BEREN'S RIVER AGENCY, TREATY No. 5,
LAKE WINNIPEG, MAN., 29th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1888.

Black River Reserve.

The band numbers 70, a decrease of one, caused by one withdrawing from treaty. They own twelve houses, twelve tents and seven stables. They have five and a quarter acres under cultivation. They make a living chiefly by hunting and working in lumber camps. Some of their gardens are well kept. They have received all the cattle, tools and implements to which they are entitled under treaty.

They have erected a substantial log schoolhouse, which has been well attended, with favorable results, especially by adults at night school.

There are nineteen children of an age to attend school. There were two births and no deaths in the band during the past year.

Through partial failure of their potato crop they only harvested 100 bushels last year, and 33 tons of hay.

Hollow Water River Reserve.

There are 102 persons in the band, an increase of seven, caused by births. They own eighteen log houses, eighteen tents and eight stables. They have three and a half acres under cultivation. On account of the partial failure of their potato crop they only harvested 115 bushels last year, and fifteeen tons of hay.

They make a living by working for lumbermen, and hunting during the winter.

Their cattle were looking very well, and seem to be better attended to than they were formerly.

With the exception of one plough, five harrows and sixteen scythes and snaiths, the band has been supplied with all that they are entitled to under treaty.

They own a very snugly built schoolhouse. There are thirty children of an age to attend school, and, although unavoidably irregular in attendance they have shown great progress during the past year.

Loon Straits Reserve.

The band number only twenty-nine, no increase nor decrease during the past year.

They own nine log houses, seven tents and four stables. They have four and a half acres under cultivation.

They have made fair progress settling down on the reserve, in some of their houses can be seen good cook and heating stoves, imported bedsteads and other useful furniture. They earn a living by working in lumber camps and hunting for furs. The men are able to build log houses, boats, &c.

The band has been supplied with all that they are entitled to under treaty excepting one harrow.

Some years ago a log schoolhouse was put up, and badly finished. The last teacher left it in a rather dilapidated condition.

There are only eight children of an age to attend school.

The reserve is well located; I am sure that in due time the band will make comfortable homes for themselves.

There was but one death in the band during the past year—that of a consumptive child.

Blood Vein River Reserve.

The band number ninety-eight, they have only three houses, one stable, and seventeen wigwams, and with the exception of the chief, who is very old, all gain their livelihood by hunting, and little or no interest is taken, as yet, in settling down on the reserve, but as the fur hunt is failing they will soon be obliged to abandon the nomadic life they hitherto followed. There was only one death in the band during the past year, that of an invalid humpback.

Fisher River Reserve.

There are three hundred and thirty persons in the band, the increase is eleven over last year, caused by transfers from Norway House Reserve.

Twelve years ago the band migrated from Norway House to Fisher River, which was then nothing but a dense mass of bush, without one inhabitant. They worked their way steadily on, cleared and broke land, made gardens, and built houses. Nine years ago they received four cows, two oxen and a bull from the Department.

They were somewhat unsuccessful with the lot at first, later on they got two more cows and two oxen. They now own one horse, forty-two cows, twenty-two oxen, two bulls and fifty-three young stock, besides a number of pigs and fowls. They have forty acres of land under cultivation; last year they harvested two thousand five hundred and fifteen bushels of potatoes, and put up two hundred and ten tons of hay. They own fifty-five houses, forty-eight tents and thirty-seven stables. Their fences around their gardens are as good as can be found in the Province. The success of the band is, however, in a measure due to their having three lumbering mills in the vicinity of their reserve, where they are able to get work as lumbermen, sawyers, &c., at which, I am told, they are very good, and if required of them, they could run the mills themselves without the aid of white men. These lumbering companies have rendered great assistance to the band, they pay them good wages, sell them lumber and goods cheap, and often teach and aid them with their gardens. The majority of the men are able to do carpenter work, such as building houses and boats, making furniture, &c.

In their neatly built houses can be seen all the necessary improvements to be found about the dwellings of the white man, such as heating and cooking stoves, imported house furniture, &c. They dress well and neatly, and generally have plenty to eat.

There are ninety-three children of an age to attend school; there is only one schoolhouse in the reserve, which is under the control of the Methodist Mission Society. They have somehow failed, for the last fifteen months, to appoint and place a competent teacher in charge of the school.

There were twelve deaths in the band during the last year, two consumptive adults, and ten children.

Jack Head River Reserve.

This band numbers seventy-two, and own fifteen houses, seventeen tents and ten stables; they have seventeen acres under cultivation, and last year they harvested one thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes, and put up twenty-five tons of hay.

Apart from the little gardening done by the band, their chief occupation is fishing and hunting.

They own two cows, two oxen, one bull and seven young stock. Last year they built a schoolhouse on the lot set apart for that purpose, as the old one was about tumbling down. There are sixteen children of an age to attend school. For about eighteen months Mr. C. J. Bouchette conducted the school successfully in the reserve, but at the end of last June quarter he was, at his own request, put in charge of Norway House school, which is of more importance than that of Jack Head River. The band are now without a teacher.

There was only one death in the band during the past year, and that of a consumptive child.

Beren's River Reserve.

The band number two hundred and thirteen, an increase of six over that of last year, caused by births and a man marrying a woman belonging to Fort Alexander band.

They own thirty-one dwelling houses, twenty-nine tents, and thirteen stables. They have six acres of land under cultivation.

Through the partial failure of their crop, last year, they harvested only four hundred and twenty bushels of potatoes, and fifty tons of hay.

They own nine cows, four oxen and four head of young stock.

Fur hunting and fish dealing have been the chief occupation of the band during the last year. They are building a number of new houses and take an interest in keeping their premises clean and tidy. Although there was considerable sickness amongst the band during the last year there were only four deaths, two (a man and woman) from age; and one woman and a girl died of consumption.

The band built and finished a very subtantial and comfortable schoolhouse during the last year, which has been furnished with good seats, tables and desks. There are seventy-eight children of an age to attend school, but since the removal of Rev. E. Langford from the mission at this place, the Methodist Society, which has the management of the school, has failed to appoint a teacher to take the place of Miss Parkinson, who abandoned it, and left the place about fifteen months ago. The resident missionary, the Rev. J. W. Butler teaches when his clerical duties permit, but as he has no assistant, and is evidently zealously doing his duty in the mission work, it is impossible for him at the same time to devote himself to day school-teaching.

Poplar River Reserve.

This band numbers one hundred and forty-nine persons, an increase of nine since last year, from natural causes.

They own twenty dwelling houses, twenty-four tents, and six stables, and have five acres under cultivation; last year their potato crops were very poor, and they harvested only three hundred and fifty bushels. They put up twenty tons of hay. They own one cow, one ox, one bull and three head of young stock. The band secure their livelihood by hunting and fishing. The fish taken was worth six hundred dollars; furs, one thousand five hundred dollars, and twenty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-five pounds of venison was secured.

A substantial schoolhouse was finished during the year; it is, however, very poorly furnished. There are forty-nine children in the band of an age to attend school, but owing to the incompetency of the person in charge of the school for the last three years little or no progress was made by the pupils; he has now left the reserve and a competent teacher has charge. I have no doubt but that the children will get along rapidly.

Norway House Reserve.

The band number five hundred and fifty-eight, a decrease of twenty-six, caused by further migrations to Fisher River, and withdrawal of some half-breeds from treaty in order to secure land scrip.

They own ninety-two dwelling houses, one hundred and two tents, and thirty-three stables. They have thirty-one cows, six oxen, four bulls and forty-one head of young stock from the four cows given to them by the Department, but besides those given, they own a number of horned cattle and a horse.

They make a living by hunting, fishing, working in the steamboats, &c. They secured one hundred and five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five pounds of venison during the last year. They also took one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars worth of fish, ten thousand dollars worth of fur, harvested two thousand seven hundred and thirty bushels of potatoes, and put up two hundred and thirty tons of hay.

They have some excellent gardens, many of their houses are very neatly finished, divided into rooms, and well furnished with the necessary convenience for housekeeping, such as heating and cooking stoves, &c. In a number of their houses can be seen musical instruments, such as organs, melodeons, violins, accordians and concertinas, on which a great many of them play very well. Their singing is also remarkably good. The chief occupation of the men is voyaging, freighting, building houses, boats, &c. Many of them are excellent pilots, on the lakes and rivers in this part of the country and in Hudson's Bay. A number of them are employed as fur traders and interpreters by the Hudson's Bay Company and the missionaries.

They have forty-one and a half acres of land under cultivation.

Two substantial schoolhouses have been built by them. One is under the control of the Methodist Mission Society, who have employed a member of the band—Edward Paupanekis—to teach. The school is getting on remarkably well under his management.

Mr. C. J. Bouchette has the management of the other school since last July, and will no doubt succeed as well as usual as he is an experienced and able teacher.

There are 165 children of an age to attend school, a great number of whom are well advanced in education. During the time of the annuity payments a number of them received valuable prizes from gentlemen who were present at the examination, for reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography.

During last fall there was considerable sickness amongst the band, mostly lung and scrofulous diseases, which carried away ten adults and fifteen children.

Thirteen half-breeds were released from treaty, eight were transferred to Fisher River Reserve. Three entered the band and twenty-three children were born within the last year.

Cross Lake Reserve.

The band number 235, a decrease of eight since last year, caused by deaths and releases from treaty.

They own twenty dwelling houses, fifty tents and two stables. They have also five cows, one ox, one bull and six head of young stock.

They make a living by hunting, fishing, &c. The value of the furs taken is $5,000; fish, $850. They secured 50,750 pounds of venison. Thirty tons of hay was put up last year, but on account of partial failure in the potato crop last year only 150 bushels were harvested.

A number of them are now putting up new houses. They have erected a substantial schoolhouse in which the school is regularly kept by a native teacher, who is doing very well. There are 74 children of an age to attend school. They learn to write, read, spell and translate; they are also taught geography and arithmetic.

Grand Rapids (B. R.) Reserve.

This band numbers 280 Indians who make a living by hunting and trapping. They live altogether in wigwams, and scatter to their hunting grounds immediately after they receive their annuity payments. A number of them own very nice potato gardens at Pek-auge-kum and Grand Rapids.

They have only one house and own 39 wigwams, one stable, one cow, two oxen, one bull and one young animal. The value of fish taken was $350, of furs $6,500. They secured 65,500 pounds of venison; 630 bushels of potatoes were harvested and 25 tons of hay put up last year.

General Remarks.

During the past winter I made the usual tour of inspection of all the schools and reserves under my supervision. I found that they were doing fairly well, none of them suffered for want of food, as game, such as elk, red deer, reindeer, lynx and rabbits were plentiful near some of the reserves. North of this place, the fall fishing turned out well, but south of Beren's River very few whitefish were taken by the Indians as compared with the catches of former years; in fact very few are to be found at any time now, as the lake south of Rabbit Point has been almost entirely depleted of whitefish.

As the snow was unusually deep last winter, the Indians slaughtered the deer in great numbers. Fur bearing animals were very scarce this year, especially in the neighborhood of Beren's River, Poplar River, Norway House and Cross Lake Reserves, but the Indians received very high prices from the traders for the skins they did get.

The Indians are taking better care of their cattle and keeping their premises in better condition than formerly. The implements and tools supplied them are well taken care of, but owing to the rocky and wooded nature of the land cultivated the implements get broken and become worthless in a very short time.

In conclusion I have to state that the Indians in this agency are in general very peaceable, law-abiding and remarkably temperate in the use of liquor. They are very grateful for the provisions granted by the Department for the aged and sick of the different bands, as well as for the medicines supplied and dispensed to them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
SASKATCHEWAN, 10th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this my first annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1888, on matters in general in connection with the Indians under my supervision, dating from the 8th December last at which time I was formally placed in charge here.

I enclose tabular statement showing the census and general condition of the Indians, together with an inventory of all Government property under my charge.

In accordance with instructions received from the Honorable the Indian Commissioner I left Regina on the 10th of October last and arrived here on the 16th and found on my arrival that Acting Agent Rae was absent with the Scrip Commissioners. On the 29th Mr. Inspector Wadsworth arrived from Battleford and remained at the agency until the 8th of December, at which time I was formally placed in charge.

Immediately after the inspector arrived an inventory of all Government stores and a general inspection of the agency was made and I accompanied the inspector on his tour of the reserves.

On my return I commenced familiarizing myself with the routine work of the agency and received much valuable assistance and advice from the inspector.

The Indians of this agency are divided into seven bands, viz.: One Arrow's, Okeemasis', Beardy's, Chekastay-pasin's, John Smith's, James Smith's and the Cumberland bands, numbering in all six hundred and forty two souls, and are, I may say, generally speaking, industrious and appear to be desirous of adapting themselves to the ways of the white man. More especially is this the case with the John Smith and Cumberland bands, whose houses are substantially built and their fields well laid out.

Owing to difficulties in procuring a mill I was not able to thresh the grain on John Smith's Reserve till last March.

The following is the quantity turned out: wheat, 917 bushels; oats, 209 bushels; and barley, 365 bushels.

On Okeemases' and Beardy's, where I managed to have the threshing done last fall, the yield was as follows: 1,135 bushels of wheat; 42 of oats; and 640 of barley; making a total for the whole agency of wheat, 2,053 bushels; oats, 251 bushels and barley, 1,005 bushels.

Some of the wheat threshed at Beardy's and Okeemases' Reserves was a splendid sample and made good flour.

I may here state that Okeemases obtained the first prize for wheat at the exhibition last fall against white competitors at Prince Albert. Sufficient wheat, barley and potatoes was saved by these Indians for seed, and, I am happy to report that I was not called upon to ask the Department for assistance in this respect.

During last winter the Indians were engaged most of the time in procuring wood for fuel for their own use, in getting out rails and building timber and attending to their stock.

The stock wintered well, although the winter was exceptionally severe, and the animals came out in the spring in good condition.

Okeemases and Beardy's bands with the exception of a few families were self supporting during four months of the winter from the produce raised by them last year. This was an incentive to them for greater exertions last spring, they put in a larger crop this year than last, and from present indications their wheat crop will give them sufficient flour for their wants and I shall not have to issue to them any flour out of the Government stores.

The agency being situated on Beardy's Reserve, I have constant access to these Indians and am able to look after their wants personally and see that their farming operations are properly attended to.

The other bands I visit as often as circumstances will permit; some of them two or three times in a month.

James Smith's band, whose reserve is distant one hundred miles from here, I visit about once a month and remain two or three days at a time.

Chakastaypaysin —This band, with the exception of Big Head and eighteen souls, left their reserve during 1885 and have been living in the neighborhood of the Carrot River ever since, making a living by hunting.

They cannot be induced to return to their reserve.

Big Head and his party requested last winter to be allowed to join the Cumberland band, and on my representing the matter to the Indian Commissioner, I was instructed to permit the transfer. He and his party are now engaged in farming and I think will do better than heretofore.

The total area of land put under crop on all the reserves of this agency amounts to 481 acres; of this quantity 248 acres are under wheat, and the remainder in barley, oats and roots, all of which was well put in and looks promising.

The schoolhouse at John Smith's Reserve was put into thorough repair last winter and Miss Dunlap was appointed teacher. She only remained one quarter, having been obliged to resign on account of ill-health. The school is now closed, but will be opened so soon as another teacher can be procured.

The Indians of this band are fully alive to the importance of education and are anxious to have their children brought up properly and educated as are white children.

Mr. Justus Wilson was appointed farmer to this band on the 1st of April last and is giving satisfaction.

Farmer Marion at Beardy's Reserve and Okeemases will be transferred shortly to One Arrow's Reserve, where a farmer is required continually.

Twenty acres of new land has been broken on Beardy's Reserve this summer, fifteen on Okeemases, twenty-seven on John Smith's and twelve acres on one Arrow's Reserve.

One Arrow's band has put in more crop this year than formerly and I am pleased to say the Indians are working well and staying on their reserve.

During the winter the Indians of the Cumberland band obtained considerable fur and almost supported themselves by hunting; they received very little assistance from the Department.

The health of the Indians on the various reserves is fairly good.

I think the fresh beef allowed them is most beneficial to their health, especially in the hot season of the year.

There were thirteen deaths and fourteen births in this agency during the year. Scrofula seems to take off the children when very young; it appears to be in their system at the time of their birth, and medicines appear to have very little effect; a supply of medicine is kept constantly on hand at the agency and for which the Indians are very thankful.

I am making every effort to induce the Indians to keep their dwellings clean and to remove all refuse matter that may accumulate around their houses. And I am happy to say with much success.

For further particulars regarding the progress of the Indians I beg to draw your attention to the tabular statement enclosed.

It may not be out of place for me here to testify to the invaluable assistance rendered me by Mr. Agency Clerk McNeill whose experience in Indian affairs has been of great benefit to me in conducting the work of this agency. And during my absence of nearly two months in the east, last summer, he conducted the work of the agency in a manner most satisfactory to myself and I think to the Department.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in being able to report that all the Indians under my charge are quiet, contented and prosperous, manifesting a desire to assist themselves by attending to their farms and listening to good advice from Departmental officials with whom they come in contact.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. S. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
BATTLEFORD, 7th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report and tabular statement, with inventory of all Government property under my charge, up to the end of the fiscal year 1887-88.

On my arrival here last September to take charge of this agency, my first work was to visit the different reserves and make myself familiar with the working of the agency.

The crops on the seven reserves under my charge, I am pleased to say, were fairly good, with the exception of the Stony and Red Phesant's Band. The grain crop of both reserves failed, but all had an abundance of potatoes and other vegetables. Thunderchild's and Moosomin's Reserves had flour enough to last them for six months without receiving any Government flour. Poundmaker's and Little Pine's and Sweet Grass' Band's had sufficient flour to do them for about five months, and all have potatoes in their cellars at the present time.

This year a larger area of grain was put under crop, particularly of wheat, and at the present time, I am pleased to say that the prospects are good for a plentiful harvest.

The cattle on all the reserves are doing remarkably well and have been well cared for, and although the number of calves is not as great as might be expected, yet the cause is easily arrived at. A number of cows are old, hence the shortage in calves, but this will be shortly remedied as it is the intention to kill off all old sock for beef and replace them with young stock. Another reason is assigned for our stock not being as good as in previous years. The Indians have learned the value of the milk, and while they have benefited by the knowledge, the calves are necessarily the losers, and there are no such fine calves and yearlings as could have been seen a few years ago.

The sheep which have been supplied this agency have done very well. A good many of the lambs have been killed by dogs, but only on the reserves which have recently received them. On Moosomin's Reserve the dogs bother the sheep very little, because the Indians have had the advantage of any money which did accrue from the sale of the lambs, and they do not leave it to the instructor to look after the dogs that may happen to kill a lamb. There is a standing order in the band that whoever sees or knows of a dog that worries sheep, it is his imperative duty to kill him, but the other reserves have not had the experience, and the loss with them has been greater.

The schools in this agency are in a much more prosperous state than at any other period of their existence. Last fall three or four was the extent of the names

of the pupils on the register in any of the schools. At the close of the last quarter some schools averaged twenty-one and a fraction, and the lowest was ten. This I consider a good showing. The parents are losing their prejudices, and the children are beginning to like going to school. One reason is that the schools have all been supplied with comfortable desks and seats, and a cupboard and table where all slates and books can be put away when the school closes. These have been made at the Industrial School.

The mortality has been less in this agency this year than at any other period the Indians have settled on their reserves, there being no epidemics amongst them, and few deaths, unless by old standing chronic diseases. This agency is under the medical attendance of Dr. P. Aylen, of the N. W. M. Police, who has been attentive in his treatment of the sick, and at no time has he refused to attend the most distant reserves at the shortest notice.

I cannot close my report without expressing my gratitude at the way the farming instructors, one and all, have carried out my instructions and rendered every assistance to place the Indians under their care in a more prosperous condition, and in no instance had I cause to reprimand any for neglecting their duty.

The storeman and clerk have also rendered valuable assistance in making this agency as prosperous as it is.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. J. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

ONION LAKE, 30th June, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the general health and condition of the Indians in the Fort Pitt district during the past year has been satisfactory. There have been no serious cases of illness to record and comparatively few deaths have occurred. The records of vital statistics show the births to be slightly in excess of the deaths. The improved health of the Indians may be largely attributed to a disposition on their part to become more cleanly in their habits of life and diet.

Band 119 comprises the several bands of Cree in this district, who, previous to the rebellion, occupied each a reserve of its own, but have since been consolidated into one band and now occupy but one reserve, each family occupying its own plot of ground, the custom of banding together having been done away with. These Indians have displayed, as a rule, a desire to advance in the art of farming, and take much interest in their respective farms. Their crops during the past season have been a success, which has given encouragement both to themselves to persevere and to other Indians who have hitherto remained aloof to commence farming.

The number of this band has been considerably increased during the past winter and spring by the influx of hunting Cree who have, until lately, earned their living by means of trapping and hunting. The diminished supply of game and fur-bearing animals, as well as scarcity of fish, has caused these Indians to look to the Department for assistance. With few exceptions they have remained on the reserve and appear anxious to adopt farming as a means of livelihood rather than again return to their former mode of life.

The Indians of this band have succeeded well in the care of their stock. They have sufficient stabling and plenty of good hay and water. The cattle are all in good condition. The prospects of an abundant harvest are encouraging. Plenty of rain with good growing weather has brought on the crops finely.

The Chippewayans of the Beaver River who have till last autumn lived exclusively by means of hunting and trapping, now display an earnest desire to commence

farming. The same causes which have influenced the hunting Cree in their abandonment of the chase are apparent in the case of the Chippewayans. They have put in a little seed this spring. The health of these Indians has been good.

I enclose herewith my annual tabular statement and inventory of Government property on hand in the Fort Pitt district for the fiscal year just ended.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY, TREATY No. 6.
SADDLE LAKE, ALBERTA, 12th July, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statements for the fiscal year ended 30th June last.

During the earlier portions of the summer of 1887, crop prospects were very good, and it was confidently expected that a large yield would be secured.

Prolonged unfavorable weather in July and August prevented the grain from maturing, and as a result, the crop on all reserves but that of the Saddle Lake Bands failed entirely.

The result does not, however, appear to have discouraged the Indians as by reference to the accompanying tabular statement it will be seen that twenty-eight acres of newly broken lands have been added to the total of last year.

The average seeded this season is smaller than formerly, as it was deemed advisable to allow a considerable portion of the lands to lie vacant for summer fallowing.

The winter of 1887-88 was a severe one for the Indians. The total absence of game of all kinds, the failure of the crops and of the fisheries, depriving them of means of support, and rendering them dependent on the Government for subsistence.

As stated, the autumn fisheries were, with the exception of that at White Fish Lake, far below the average. The catch at Saddle Lake being barely sufficient for the support of the Indians engaged in the fishery, during the few days that it lasted.

It is difficult to arrive at a reason for this as the whitefish remain in the lake in as large numbers as formerly, but for some unknown cause, appears to have avoided the shoal spawning grounds.

Two day schools have been in operation on the White Fish Lake Reserve during the year, and in January one was opened on the Saddle Lake Reserve with Mr. R. B. Steinhauer as teacher for the use of the Saddle Lake and Rolling Hill's Bands.

The latter bands, whose removal from Egg Lake, south of the Saskatchewan was referred to in my last report, as likely to be of benefit to them, have made very good progress and are now in comfortable circumstances, having good houses and fields, and a small band of cattle which promise to increase rapidly.

In May last Mr. Ingram, formerly farmer for the Saddle Lake Reserve was removed to and stationed at White Fish Lake as farmer for James Seenum's Band, and his presence there has already been productive of good.

He has been succeeded on the Saddle Lake Reserve by Mr. P. L. Grasse, newly appointed.

The agency staff has been reduced during the year by the services of an agency clerk being dispensed with as being considered unnecessary by myself.

In the autumn of 1887 a comfortable agency dwelling house was erected, a portion of which is at present used as an office.

A good house for the interpreter has also been erected at a small cost.

Throughout the year the health of the Indians has been good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. A. MITCHELL,
Indian Agent.

PEACE HILLS AGENCY, 8th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report for the year ending the 30th of June, 1888.

The crop of last year both in quality and quantity, exceeded my expectations.

Both grain and roots were fully equal to, if not better, than in the settlements nearest to us.

Fall ploughing was done before annuity payments were made, and the threshing commenced immediately afterwards.

After the threshing, the majority of Chiefs Sampson's and Sharphead's bands, left on their fall hunt. Louis Bull's band went to their fishing grounds at Pigeon Lake. Ermineskin's band with one or two exceptions, stayed at home.

The rations were reduced after the threshing, and their produce was either sold for provisions or consumed as it was, to supplement the rations issued.

After the deep snow put a stop to hunting, the rations were increased.

A fishery was started by Sampson's men at Pigeon Lake, after the snow got too deep for hunting, from which some benefit was derived, but unfortunately it was commenced too late in the year.

Next winter I hope to establish a permanent fishery at Pigeon Lake, and possibly one at Battle Lake.

The winter was an unusually hard one, the weather cold and stormy, and the snow very deep by the end of January.

This effectually stopped all hunting and brought in all the Indians, even those who professed to live by hunting.

The issue of rations was thus greatly increased; a greater number were fed and for a longer time than usual, as the deep snow prevented their going out to hunt until late in April.

The cattle wintered well, but owing to the late spring very little hay was left for the spring's work.

The pigs sent in were well cared for by the Indians. The increase from both pigs and cattle is satisfactory.

The schools were kept open on all the reserves, and fairly well attended.

The Indians are contented and healthy generally. Sickness still exists amongst the Stonys, though they are much better than last year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAML. B. LUCAS,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY,
EDMONTON, 30th June, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Notwithstanding the indifferent crops on this agency last year, the Indians put nearly the same area under cultivation and from all appearance we shall have a good crop. This, I hope, will encourage them to put in large crops next year.

In consequence of the almost total failure of the hunting and fishing, with the bad crop this agency has been entirely dependent on the Department for support during the last year, and calls for extra supplies became necessary.

The agency has been moved from Edmonton to Stony Plain Reserve. New agency buildings having been put up for that purpose. The farm buildings at Rivière qui Barre have also been moved to Alexander's Reserve, a distance of six miles.

The action of the Department in placing the employees amongst the Indians cannot fail to exert a beneficial effect on them in every way; the Indians being very quick to copy anything they see, will be induced to improve their buildings and keep their fields tidy so as to approach as near as possible to the appearance of the buildings and farms of the Department, the class of buildings being put up by the Indians this summer is owing to this fact; and is a great improvement upon those put up by them before. They seem very anxious to replace the old mud roof with shingles, and I hope we shall be able to get them to split shingles during the winter so that in time the damp and unsightly mud roof will become a thing of the past.

The Indians in this agency being nearly all professed christians, regular services have been held by the Roman Catholic missions every Sunday, and these services are very well attended.

The schools have been fairly well attended during the year and considerable progress has been made by the children. Of course the different employments of an Indian, such as hunting, fishing, hay making and berry picking (when the parents invariably take the children with them) makes the attendance much more irregular than it would otherwise be, and retards the progress of the children to a considerable extent; still many of them can read and write and do simple sums, they also understand English but only on rare occasions can they be induced to speak it, except in school. Good use is daily made of the wash basins and soap supplied by the Department, and a noticeable improvement has taken place in the cleanliness of the younger Indians. A considerable number of the children, and some of the women on Enoch's Reserve are able to knit stockings and other necessary articles, and to sew necessary wearing apparel; this is due to the instruction received from Mrs. Anderson, wife of the school teacher of the Presbyterian mission, who is indefatigable in her care of, and attention to, the children who attend this school. Some of the boys and men have received instruction in carpenter and blacksmith work from the teacher of the same school.

An epidemic of whooping cough which ran through the whole of the reserves during last winter necessitated a periodical visit of a medical man. Since the spring the health of the Indians has been very good, the average mortality during the year has been under 5 per cent., two thirds of these being children who died either from whooping cough or its after effects.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. CARNEGY de BALINHARD.

CARLTON AGENCY,
SNAKE PLAIN, 15th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement for the past year ended 30th June, 1888.

The Indians of this agency have been in tolerable health, the increase by births is equal to the death rate, the deaths generally occurring in winter and very few in the summer.

This spring the Indians worked well and had their seed in in good time, but owing to the cold and dry spring the fields were very backward until we had rain in the end of June. At this date the wheat is still green.

The bands of Mistawasis, Atakakop and Petequakey depend a good deal on farming for a livelihood, their crops were poor last fall.

The band of Kenematayeo at Stony Lake, although nearly able to support themselves by hunting in winter, have suffered from privation from the unusual scarcity of fur-bearing animals. This summer they called on me for provisions. Moose and deer are found dead in the bush suffocated by musquitoes in that locality. The same has likely been the condition at Green Lake, where the Meadow Lake Chief and band reside.

I have heard no tidings of the last mentioned Indians since May last.

The cattle on the reserve are in good order and were well wintered. More especially those of the Sandy Lake Reserve. These Indians on the whole are industrious and civilized through the indefatigable exertions for their welfare of the Rev. John Hines, who has resided among them for over ten years, and who I am sorry to state has removed to another district.

The Sturgeon Lake Indians have complained a great deal of the want of furs last winter and of their inability to support themselves as heretofore. In consequence I have given them more provisions than during previous winters.

This band of Indians are only twenty miles from Prince Albert and find ready sale for all the fur they obtain. The schools in this agency are progressing fairly, the attendance of children during the summer months being regular. The attendance in the winter is not so good.

Having been in charge of this agency but a little over six months I am not in a position to report thoroughly and accurately as to its condition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedident servant,

J. FINLAYSON,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
SARCEE AGENCY, 30th June, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge in this agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

I was instructed to take charge, and accordingly did so, of this agency, on the 30th September, 1887.

The Sarcees gave me a kind reception, at the same time expressing regret in having lost their former agent, and they seemed glad that it was not a stranger who had come amongst them.

I regret that the Sarcee camp was disturbed shortly after my arrival by the presence of whiskey, but, with the aid of Chief "Bull Head," I succeeded in bringing the culprit to justice. He was a Blood Indian, whom I handed over to the Mounted Police. He was subsequently given a trial and sentenced to two months in prison at hard labor.

I concluded the treaty payments on the Stony Reserve. Some of the Indians had not returned from their summer hunt when the first payments were made.

The Sarcees and Stonys were very much pleased with visits paid them at different times of the year by the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, the Indian Commissioner and Assistant Indian Commissioner. The presents given on each of the above occasions were much appreciated. This reserve was also visited by the Rev. E. F. Wilson, of the Shingwauk Home, Sault Ste. Marie, who was anxious to obtain certain information in regard to the language, customs, &c., of the Sarcee Indians.

It is pleasing to notice that never since my arrival amongst these Indians have I heard them make complaints in any shape or form.

All the Indians under my charge worked well during harvest time.

Improvements have been made to some of the buildings on the Sarcee Reserve, viz.; Ration house, slaughter house and stable, and an office has been fitted up with shelves in the agency house. Owing to the two first mentioned buildings having been altered and repaired the killing of cattle and issuing of rations is now being done in a satisfactory manner. A few of the oldest log buildings were pulled down the logs having become rotten and unsafe.

Inspector McGibbon made a thorough inspection of this agency in November last, and, I trust, found everything satisfactory.

As regards the schools in this agency, I would first of all mention the McDougall Orphanage, under the careful management of Mr. and Mrs. Youmans. The health of the pupils has been well looked after, and only a very few cases of sickness have come under my notice; these have been attended to by Dr. Lindsay. The schools on the Stony Reserve are doing as well as can be expected when the fact is taken into account that for the greater portion of the year the majority of the children have to join their parents in the hunt. Miss Youmans, teacher at No. 1 school, has succeeded in teaching some of her girls to knit, and I am sure a great interest is taken in the work by both Miss Youmans and Mr. Steinbauer. I cannot report so favorably on the Sarcee School, though a slight improvement was shown shortly before the departure of the Rev. Mr. Inkster. A change has taken place in the school teachers, Mr. Inkster having been removed to Prince Albert and his place taken by the Rev. H. W. Gibbon Stocken. The former, I feel sure, will meet with great success amongst the Crees and the latter, I trust, with his Blackfoot experience, will meet with no great difficulty amongst the Sarcees. All the schools in this agency were inspected by Mr. McRae in the month of June of the present year.

There was a considerable amount of sickness all through this agency during the first part of the present year, but owing to the kindness of the Department in furnishing a splendid supply of medicines and the great help afforded by the services of Dr. Lindsay, I am glad to be able to report a very decided improvement.

The Stony Indians have fenced in a nice pasture where they intend keeping their work oxen in future, so as to prevent them from straying off the reserve.

The Sarcees have moved all their old houses. Two of the bands have moved five miles further west, and the remainder about one mile further north. Their new

houses are a great improvement on the old ones; they are not so close together as formerly. I hope to break up separate fields for them in time and, if possible, do away with the large ones. The Stonys also are building some very nice houses.

Both the Sarcees and Stonys worked exceedingly well at putting in their crops this spring, and were very grateful for the excellent seed furnished them by the Department. The prospects for a good crop are at present very encouraging.

Most of the Indians not lately vaccinated were operated upon this spring by Dr. Lindsay.

I have great pleasure in reporting that this summer the Sarcees have had no sun dance, and I trust it is a custom of the past with them.

The Stony round-up took place on the 28th and 29th of May, and I have to report a good increase of calves.

In conclusion I have only to add that I have been willingly and ably assisted by the different employés on the reserves and that I have found the Indians quiet, obedient and friendly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. C. CORNISH,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFCE, BLOOD AGENCY, 6th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

In July the Indians went into their fields weeding potatoes, turnips and garden produce satisfactorily.

A large portion of the fields were summer-fallowed with a view to killing off the weeds which had become very abundant.

A number of Indians went into their timber limit and succeeded in cutting and running down the river a quantity of good pine logs which were used for building new houses, many Indians built without assistance in a creditable manner; the majority of these houses are considerably higher in the walls than their old ones, giving more ventilation, and being far more healthy.

Lime was provided for whitewashing the exteriors and interiors, I am pleased to report that many of the Indians see the advisability of periodically whitewashing their houses.

The issue of seed oats proves to be beneficial as the Indians set to with a will so soon as the oats were fit to cut, hauling their grain with their own ponies, starting at sun rise and continuing until dark.

Fortunately the crop was a good one and after deducting cost of threshing and seed for next spring, permits were given for the sale of the surplus, enabling several families to purchase useful articles of clothing.

I was pleased to see the interest the Indians took in the threshing of their grain; on one of my visits "Red Crow" with one or two minor chiefs was working on the straw-stack all day, a number of young men following their example.

The crops raised on this reserve were as follows:

	Bushels.
Wheat	40
Oats	1,626
Potatoes	1,600

And 100 tons of excellent hay. The winter being severe little or nothing was done except hauling firewood for their houses, but as spring opened up the Indians showed a marked improvement in wishing to get to work. They repaired their fences by

replacing decayed posts and rails with solid ones. So soon as the land was fit to work, I divided the stock between the upper and lower agencies, placing a white man in charge at both ends to superintend the work. Hitherto the Bloods have shown a marked dislike to working with oxen, saying they were afraid of them, however, I went among them, got them to try the oxen which ended by their taking to them and doing all their ploughing themselves; before the work was completed, several Indians came to me and offered to do their own work if I would let them have a team of oxen—of course they got them. It is very satisfactory to be able to say that the Indians in every instance did their own ploughing.

Although the season was late we succeeded in putting in 5 acres of peas, 7 acres of wheat, 114 acres of oats, 33 acres of potatoes, and 25 acres of gardens, all of which were well put in. Special praise is due to Chiefs Red Crow, Running Wolf, Eagle Rib, Wolf Ear, Bull Horn, Sleepy Dog, Eagle Shoe, Hair-on-his-Face, Calf Shirt, Owns-a-Knife, Weasle Shoe, Black Foot, Old Woman, and Little Shine, all of whom did remarkably well, the rest doing better than in former years.

At the present date I think the crops on the reserve are better than most in the district. In many cases grain is short and stunted in growth. Rain was sadly needed, but during the last two days a glorious rain has visited us. Our crops have been better cared for than in former years. I think a marked improvement on the whole in agriculture has been made.

I regret to report that little or no progress has been made in the schools. The Church of England school was opened until March of this year, showing a very large average attendance, but the schoolhouse is far too small to accommodate so many children. The present schoolhouse will in the course of a short time be enlarged and a new one built some three miles down the river.

The Methodist School has not been in operation during the year at all. A convenient dwelling house has been built, and I understand a schoolhouse will shortly follow.

It gives me much pleasure to report that at all times, I have received the greatest assistance and courtesy from Superintendent Neale, commanding North-West Mounted Police at MacLeod, when called upon; we have worke together in perfect accord.

As is now customary the annuity payments passed off in the most orderly manner, not a single dispute of any kind occurring.

My staff has rendered me every assistance, and in W. S. Swinford, agency clerk, the Department has a very valuable servant.

The supplies delivered by the contractors were, with one or two minor exceptions, equal to sample; the beef being of course excellent in every respect.

The health of the Indians during the year was better than last year, there being 83 births to 109 deaths.

On the whole the Indians have done better, and their conduct has been good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. POCKLINGTON,

Indian Agent.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, 22nd September, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report, tabular statement, and inventory of Government property, under my charge in the Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7, for the fiscal year ended June 30th 1888.

Since my last annual report there has been considerable improvement on this reserve amongst the Indians; they have worked extremely well in putting in their crops, doing it willingly; working the oxen belonging to the Department, and their

own ponies; they have never before in my experience taken such an interest in doing their work well, and it is hoped that the crops will turn out well.

Their farms are as yet too close together, but this summer on both reserves they have commenced to build new houses and fences on the other side of the river, and the ferry at the lower reserve will be of great assistance to them.

There are three schools in operation, the teachers doing their utmost to improve the children, but they do not attend as regularly as they might, and the parents have not much control over them; it is almost impossible to get any to go to the Industrial school at High River, but Mr. L'Hereux, the interpreter, has induced six boys to take a course of lessons with him at his house, in preparation for a term at the industrial school.

The missionaries have been very active amongst the Indians here, but I am afraid it is very hard to make much impression on them.

The "Sun Dance" was not a success, as "Crowfoot" gave me his assistance to do away—as much as possible—with the torture act, which is undergone by candidates for the title of "brave."

A detachment of Mounted Police has been stationed on the reserve to watch for the stolen horses and prevent Indians from killing cattle; considering the number of Indians here, and the number of visitors from other tribes, the amount of crime has been small, and as some of the worst offenders have been made examples of, it will gradually grow less.

Dr. Lindsay attends the Indians here twice a month, he has also vaccinated quite a number, but the Indian doctors oppose vaccination which make it difficult to persuade the Indians to submit to the operation.

The improvements to the building and the buildings erected by the Department have made the employés very well satisfied with their positions; the work is done cheerfully and well, and the employés have assisted me in every way.

During the year they were four hundred native shade trees transplanted on their reserve, and some maple seed was sown with partial success.

The coal mine on the reserve has been opened, but not yet deeply enough to get a first rate sample.

Treaty payments passed off satisfactorily, and all arrears due the Indians since the first treaty were settled.

During the year this agency was visited by L. Vankoughnet, Esq., Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, the Indian Commissioner and Assistant Indian Commissioner and Inspector of Indian Agencies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MAGNUS BEGG,

Indian Agent.

PIEGAN AGENCY,
DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, 31st July, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1888.

As to events in the earlier part of that year I can only speak from hearsay, having been absent in England during August and not having returned to the reserve until the end of September.

Mr. Eden from the head office took charge during my absence and I found on my return that things on the reserve had been running smoothly, the Indians had given no trouble and had harvested fair crops of oats and potatoes. I found, however, that in spite of efforts to the contrary weeds were running riot in the fields, and

although the seeds had fallen and their destruction was in consequence too late to be of much use, I made the Indians pull the various weeds up and burn them, offering rewards of clothing to those who should put their lands into the best condition.

The weed that is the greatest trouble to us is the sunflower, and when this has once been allowed to make headway in the fields, it is almost beyond Indian industry to again get the land clean.

I may say that during the past year the Indians have been well behaved and have given no trouble, they stay on their reserve and but rarely visit the towns in the neighborhood, or if they do they go and return the same day. No charges of horse stealing have been brought against anyone and the police records show a clean sheet so far as the Piegans are concerned.

This spring the Indians showed every readiness to commence farming; several who had hitherto shared fields with others, separated from them, and took up places at different points along the river, fencing in land on their own account; six new fields were made in this way, the fences being put up in a thoroughly substantial manner. All this was done without any help from the agency whatever, except in the way of giving them spikes and wire fencing.

These fields were partly broken this spring by their respective owners, still without any white help, and indeed all the ploughing this year has been done entirely by the Indians themselves, some working with their own ponies while to those who had none large or strong enough for the work I lent oxen. Of the latter they now have no fear, and my only trouble is to find out among those who ask for them how many really have ponies good enough to do the work.

I had no seed oats to give out this spring, and several of these Indians mentioned above as having taken up new fields, purchased seed from the settlers near.

The Indian cattle haveduring this year been closely herded by the Indians on the reserve in three bands, and I am happy to say this method has proved successful. The old system of allowing them to range at large, as do white men's cattle, did not answer, the number of the herd did not warrant the Government in going to the expense of placing men on the spring and fall round-ups to look after the Indians interests, while the Indians themselves, even if they knew the work required of them, and their horses could do their part, are not wanted by cattle men among wild cattle at the round-up for various reasons.

While writing of the cattle I must thank Mr. Frields, Manager of the Walrond Ranche Company, for looking out during this spring's round-up for stray Indian cattle, and as a result handing over to me three head, a cow and two steers.

A good deal of sickness occurred among the Piegans during the winter and spring, chiefly I think owing to the changeable weather experienced, but when fine weather set in and they were able to move out of their houses into lodges not many cases of illness were to be heard of.

One unfortunate result however of the past prevalence of sickness is that, unlike the last two or three years, the Indians are this summer making a sun dance, It not unfrequently happens that in cases of severe illness an Indian's relations will promise, in case of his recovery, a dance to the sun. This occurred last winter, and the sun-dance just about to take place is the result.

Several substantial new buildings have been erected during the year at the agency, the work being done by the Department's own carpenter. All are log buildings with shingle roofs and are as follows: new ration house, new quarters with kitchen and dining room attached, farm storehouse, office and drug store, and waggon shed, while the old farm house has had a shingle roof put on it and in other ways been done up and made comfortable as a residence for Mr. Middleton, the acting clerk, and his family.

The Roman Catholic Mission has had a school in operation all the year, and I am happy to say that the progress of the children has been very encouraging. The mission buildings are well adapted for the work, there being accommodation, in addition to the school room and kitchen, sufficient for the Rev. Father Legal, in charge of the mission, the school teacher, and a lay brother The children are given a light

meal in the middle of the day, almost a necessity in the winter, and at all times a great inducement for the scholars to attend regularly.

The Church of England also has had a school in operation on the reserve, but from one cause and another no great success has yet attended the effort.

In conclusion I would say that I think the Piegan Indians have made an advance since this time last year, no great one perhaps, but the move has been in the right direction and with good crops this summer, of which there is a probability at present, there should be a still further advance before an annual report is called for again.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. R. SPRINGETT,
Acting Agent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
QU'APPELLE, 10th October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Complying with instructions I have the honor to submit my annual report of the affairs pertaining to this school for the year 1887-88.

Since my last report the number of pupils has increased from ninety-four to one hundred and three, sixty-three boys and forty girls. Owing to the want of accommodation we were unable to receive more; still no applications for the admission of suitable pupils were refused.

The Indians are not anxious to have their children educated, and there are still many children on the reserves in this vicinity that are receiving no education; parents are averse to parting with their children, even to have them taken into this school where they are well fed and clothed; still every year we succeed in getting new pupils and the prejudices of the Indians against education seem to be diminishing; they come here to visit their children and seeing them happy, well taken care of, fed, clothed and able to read and write, they speak favorably of the school to the other Indians.

This year, for the first time, we recruited pupils from Piapot's and Little Black Bear's bands.

The general health of the pupils has been good, although I regret to say that we had to register the deaths of three, two boys and a girl; we have not the choice of children and although we refuse admission to some on account of their health, still we have to admit some that have a weak constitution, but owing to the great care taken by the reverend sisters and the attention of Dr. Seymour, we have had but little sickness among such a large number of children; at present the doctor pays two visits weekly, but now we feel the want of more frequent visits, owing to the increasing number of pupils.

The progress of the children in school has been most satisfactory, but we have only one teacher for sixty boys and the want of another is so much felt that the appointment of one cannot be delayed without interfering with the progress of the boys and thereby injuring the success of the school.

The inspection of Mr. Inspector Betournay has greatly stimulated the emulation of the pupils.

The children learn to read and write just as quickly as white children, but we experience considerable difficulty in getting them to learn the English language. To attain this object I have been allowed to receive a few white pupils, but the conditions of their admission, although reasonable, are above the reach of most of the farmers, and at present we have only one white boy in the institution; it would be advisable to facilitate in every way the entry of a few white pupils, as their presence is of the greatest use in teaching the Indian pupils to speak English.

Two boys were permitted to leave the school this year; they are both working well with their parents and are giving good example to other children on the reserve.

The boys learning trades are progressing satisfactorily. A shop for the carpenter is in course of erection; the blacksmith shop will be enlarged, and more boys will then be put to learn trades.

All our furniture for the new girls' school is being made here.

Besides our own work, a quantity of blacksmithing work for the reserves is done here. All repairs to tinware and plumbing are also done in the shop.

All the boys are taught farming, as it will be their chief means of a livelihood on leaving school.

The farmer, with the boys, cut all the hay and raised sufficient grain and vegetables for our own use. This year the grain crop has been fairly good, but the vegetable crop is inferior to that of last year; still we have enough for our own use.

Our cattle are in very good condition. One of our horses had to be replaced by a new one.

A bake house and flour store is in course of erection, the old bake-house being too small and too near the new girls' school.

A board fence is to be built around the girls' play-ground.

The new girls' school is nearly completed and will be very comfortable, but the old building will have to be altered at once to suit the new arrangements, and we cannot use the new building till the alterations in the old one are completed. The refectory is too small and requires enlarging.

For the industrial part of their education our girls are learning all kinds of house work; they make their own dresses, and also clothes for the boys; they make all the socks and comforters, and also do all the repairing, washing and general house work under the direction of the reverend sisters. No white girls of the same age could do the work better.

The teaching and overseeing of the girls, the attendance on the sick, the mending, sewing and all kinds of house work, will require two more sisters; one is not sufficient to teach and oversee forty girls constantly; and the cooking for 150 people and attending to the refectory is more than one can do, even with the help of the girls.

This institution is attaining the object for which it was established by the Government, fully justifying the expenditure incurred, which expenditure is diminishing annually per capita, in proportion with the increasing number of pupils.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. HUGONNARD,
Principal.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, 14th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honer to submit herewith for your information my annual report and tabular statement of the Battleford Industrial School for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

I am pleased to report that the institution has, during the past year, been filled to its utmost capacity with very promising Indian children, viz., thirty-two boys and thirteen girls. They have all made very good progress in their respective classes under the tuition of Mr. Ashby, who was appointed Assistant Principal last year, and adopted the Normal School system of teaching, which has proved most satisfactory to the scholars.

The boys engaged in mechanical pursuits have also given satisfaction to their respective instructors, both as regards conduct and advancement in their respective trades.

More time and attention has been devoted to practical training, with a view to enable the boys to gain a livelihood for themselves after leaving school.

The carpenter, Mr. Gatley, has taken the greatest pains to instruct the boys under his care. They erected, last fall, an instructor's house on Red Pheasant's reserve; and during the winter, made a set of desks for each of the six Indian day schools on the reserves in the agency, besides doing much valuable work for the Department and the institution.

In the blacksmith's shop, all the repairs to tools, implements, machinery, &c., for the seven Indian reserves, as well as for the agency, have been done by our blacksmith, Mr. McKinnon, and the boys under him. Quite a number of new sleighs were mounted last winter, and new work done. The boys take a great interest in their work.

The pupils placed under the farmer, Mr. Simpson, have worked well. The land under cultivation has been properly worked, the fences kept in good repair, and the stock well attended to. The large garden has produced every variety of vegetable in abundance. Field potatoes and turnips are excellent; the wheat and oats promise well, both as to sample and yield. My object is not to show a large acreage under cultivation, but to farm on a limited scale and do it thoroughly.

The boys will, I believe, by this means, obtain a greater insight into practical farming and be more likely to become successful agriculturists.

Many of the boys are quite proficient in the use of tools, and I doubt not but that they will ultimately become efficient and skilled workmen in their respective trades.

The smaller boys, who have not as yet been detailed to any trade or branch of industry, do light fatigue duty about the premises, and are thus kept employed when not in the class room.

The sanitary condition of the institution has been very satisfactory, the children have as a rule enjoyed good health, and the doctor's services were seldom required. There was one death during the year; a bright little girl who died of consumption, after a lingering illness.

A spirit of contentment and happiness prevails among the pupils, who look upon the school as their home and their teachers as their friends, and the task of managing between forty and fifty children of the so-called "wild Indians," is daily becoming easier.

I am pleased to report that the female pupils in the institution have made good progress in sewing, knitting, darning washing, general housework, and in the classroom, under the management of the matron, governess and seamstress.

The older girls work both the knitting and sewing machines very successfully. All the stockings and socks worn by the children are made in the school also all the girls clothing and the greater part of the boys' clothing.

The various reserves in the Battleford, Prince Albert and the Fort Pitt districts are represented in the school, and it is very gratifying to know that the Indians are beginning to realize the advantages to be derived from the school. The parents of the children are allowed to visit them as frequently as they can get passes from their agents.

In June last we were visited for the first time by the parents of some children from the reserves at the South Branch and Fort à la Corne, who have been in the institution since it was first opened in 1883. They expressed themselves well pleased with the treatment and care the children were receiving, and since their return home have written to me applying for admission for ten more of their children into the institution. I shall have no difficulty whatever in getting a sufficient number of children to fill the contemplated new wing when it is built.

I have therefore great pleasure in expressing the opinion that the institution is now established upon such a foundation that its success is beyond a doubt; and that

it will prove in its results the wisdom of training the children of these wild people to useful trades and pursuits in combination with the teachings of christianity, fitting the boys to become respectable and industrious men, and elevating the girls to be to them fitting help-meets instead of being the drudges of barbarians, as they would have been if left in their original state.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. CLARKE,
Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DUNBOW, 17th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In obedience to instructions contained in your letter dated 24th May, I have the honor to submit my annual report on the affairs of this school for the year 1887-88.

Since my last report, a new assistant has been engaged, the incumbent then in office having resigned, otherwise the personnel of the staff remains unaltered.

The number of our pupils has not increased much but several changes have taken place amongst them. The three white boarders we had left the school and were immediately replaced by three Indian children—one Blackfoot and two Crees. These latter were received by the Indian Department, as the Blackfeet do not sufficiently appreciate the advantages of having their children educated. Four more Blackfoot boys were recently secured for the school and this brings the actual number of pupils at present in attendance to thirty-two. I am indebted to Mr. Indian Agent Springett and "North Axe," head chief of the Piegans for three of these children. I am pleased to say that, if they did not obtain more, it was not through lack of exertion or good will. On the Blood Indian Reserve one boy was secured, through the influence of the Rev. Fathers Lacombe and Legal, who kindly accompanied me on my trip and proved of great assistance.

The Piegans seem to be losing their prejudice against the school, and I am of opinion that a little encouragement, some favors made to those who send their children to school, would contribute greatly to change their ideas.

The health of the pupils, generally speaking, has been as good as usual. This satisfactory condition is chiefly due to the great care taken of them by the reverend sisters. Nevertheless we have had to register our first death, that of a Cree boy who was consumptive. Another boy is at present confined to his bed, fears of hip disease being entertained by Dr. Lindsay, who attends him. Our boys number 22 and our girls 10. Half our boys are under ten years of age, and therefore apt to do better in school than at a trade. When the late arrivals have been grounded sufficiently in the rudiments of the English language they will be placed with the trade instructors. Only two of our boys are above fourteen years of age. One of them attended at the school for a few months when it was first opened. He was taken away by a relation in 1885 and returned last February since when he has given every satisfaction. The other, a Blood boy, was accepted with the hope that his presence here might induce the Bloods to let us have a few younger ones.

Good spirits prevailed among the pupils during the past year, no attempt at desertion, no sign of discontent was remarked. They feel quite at home. I would only make one exception. Our oldest pupil, a Piegan, has not given the same satisfaction as in the past. He has often spoken of leaving when his father would come to see him, and quite lately he tried to influence some new boys to desert with him. I may possibly be obliged to send him with his father in order to retain others of his tribe over whom he has a slight influence.

Universitas Ottaviensis

The three boys in the carpenter's shop were employed in making good and substantial repairs to our root house, which was falling in; in putting up a hen house and coal oil shed; in making a set of storm blinds for the school and doing other bench work, besides repairing buildings and furniture. These boys, under Mr. Picard's instruction, have made good progress, although the want of lumber was felt too much to keep them busy at work really profitable to them.

Six boys were employed on the farm, and for the first time, the spring ploughing was done altogether by the boys, working two ploughs at a time. Thirty-four and a half acres were ploughed, twenty-three acres were sown in grain and eleven and a half with roots. The grain will average a fair yield, but not as much as it should, the seed having been of poor quality. The crop of roots is good and we will have all the vegetables we require for the house. We experimented with the native Indian corn sent us by the Department. It did nicely, all being fit for table use, and a quantity sufficient for seed next year has ripened. The farm, under the care of Mr. Auvè, has certainly given satisfactory results. The success reflects great credit on the boys who worked hard to clean the root crop which was on that part of the farm sown in grain last year.

The girls under the charge of the reverand sisters have not wasted their time. The progress in school is excellent and their conduct satisfactory. Of our ten girls two are above twelve years and two under seven. But little help can be expected from these children as they require somebody constantly with them. All the tailoring, mending, washing and cooking is done by the sisters with the help of the girls.

For the past two years the little girls have kept themselves and the boys in stockings. During the last six months they have learned to make mitts, and the number already in store allows me to hope that they will be able to furnish themselves and most of the boys for the coming winter.

I am pleased to see among the names of our thirty odd visitors that of Mr. Van-Koughnet, as visits from officials of the Department are a kind of encouragement much needed both by staff and pupils.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. CLAUDE, O.M.I.,
Principal.

COWICHAN AGENCY,
QUAMICHAN, B.C., 13th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888, and also list of Government property under my charge.

As the Indians (at a distance from the towns) mix more with the white population, their sanitary condition gradually improves, and in most villages some houses will be found neat and clean, some even being nicely papered and having flowers in the windows. At the present time there is no village in the agency, which, in point of sanitary condition, would not compare favorably with most of the large canneries.

The large open houses still, however, continue, and were undoubtedly the cause of a large percentage of the deaths which occurred last winter.

In the early part of October the first Indians returned from the hop fields in Washington Territory, and at this time the first cases of measles appeared. The disease was brought back with them, as many deaths occurred on their way back.

From this the epidemic gradually spread, until at last, during the worst weather of December, nearly every village had cases of measles more or less virulent, and at one time I attended over one hundred cases in one day.

Medical aid was procured where possible, but owing to the mode of life and exposure in large houses it was of little use.

Many of those who got over the attack died afterwards of pulmonary diseases. There can be no doubt that the exposure to cold was, in nearly every case, the cause of these deaths, as scarcely a death occurred in families residing in warm houses. The Indians themselves acknowledged this, and I trust it may cause more of them to erect better houses.

In many instances whole families were sick at the same time, and had neither provision nor fuel laid by.

At the present time the general health of the Indians is exceptionally good.

During the winter and spring months there was again an unusual amount of destitution in several of the bands, owing to the small quantity of salmon secured and the stormy weather preventing fishing on the salt water. Indians living away from the settlements are much better off in this respect than those whose reserves are surrounded by white settlers, for they can always procure venison, which is still plentiful, and there is no one to enforce the game Acts of the Province; whereas in the settlements the laws relating to game and salmon are rigidly enforced, and the Indian who formerly lived by fishing and hunting may not shoot a deer for eight months out of the twelve. It is true that near the settlements they can nearly always get work, but it is only the younger men that are fitted for this, and they seldom save what they earn, and therefore when sickness comes they are worse off than those who have laid in a stock of dried fish and venison.

During the year I have successfully vaccinated over three hundred Indians, but I still experience great difficulty in inducing the male adults to be vaccinated; this can hardly be wondered at when in so many cases, instead of taking the usual course it produces very large and deep ulcers on them, often preventing them from working for weeks.

There has been fewer cases of intoxication during the past year than formerly; I do not, however, attribute this to the Indians craving less for liquor than of old, but to the fact that it has been more difficult to obtain, and that many have not had the means to purchase.

When at Comox, in March, we met with a well known liquor peddler, whom one of my canoe crew arrested, and as there were several cases against him, he was sentenced to the full extent of the law.

There are many others however, who, though not selling liquor for a money profit will always supply certain Indians (whom they can trust not to inform) with bottles of liquor; this it is very difficult to prevent, as those who can only get liquor occasionally drink it up at once in large quantities and commence fighting, but those who often obtain it are more cautious, and seldom get into trouble.

Many Indians are again working in the coal mines at Nanaimo, taking the place of the Chinese; the fear of accident by explosions deterred them from this for some time, but now the high wages paid has attracted them again to the mines. On the Nanaimo River Reserve improvement is going on. Chief Louis Good has fenced in his allotment with a barbed wire fence of half a mile in extent. A ditch is also being dug which will drain the upper portion of this reserve and benefit both Indians and white people.

The crops last year were very slight, many fields of roots failing entirely; still some few in Cowichan did very well, one Indian selling this spring over two tons of grain and another ten tons of baled hay, while some others sold smaller quantities, and all at very good prices. The constant wish for change, however, prevents any rapid improvement amongst them; when getting good wages at mines, sawmills or farms, nothing will prevent them at intervals giving up the work and going off to some distant place in their canoes for a month or two at a time. Sometimes a family will spend a couple of months in the spring clearing land and getting in the seed, but instead of staying to look after the crops they will stay away at the canneries or hop fields and leave all to spoil. It may be thought that this is because they get such good wages at these employments, but that is not really the case, for were they

to stay and look after their allotments, doing occasional work nearer home, they would be much better off in the end. It is true that when the salmon runs occur they are well paid, but between the runs they are not earning anything; and again when they go to the hop-picking, from three weeks to a month is taken up in travelling, but the worst feature of this wandering is that it takes the children away from the schools and they get into the same unsettled habits as their parents; this, of course, can only be obviated by the establishment of industrial boarding schools, and I am happy to see so many Indians are now anxiously looking forward to the commencement of such an establishment in this neighborhood. Several sites have been offered and it remains for the Department to decide which locality is the most suitable and most likely to assist in weaning the young from the habits and superstitions which they inherit, and training them to become useful citizens and a benefit to their kindred.

The Cowichan school in charge of Sister Mary Celestine and an assistant has had a very fair attendance during the last two quarters, and the scholars have made marked improvement in reading and writing. The parents have little or no control over the children as to attending school; so, of course, many stay away on the slightest pretext, others are obliged to go with their family on fishing or hunting excursions hence the irregular attendance, and very slight benefit derived from these day schools.

At Nanaimo school the attendance has not been so good as formerly. Miss Lawrence has been most constant in her efforts for the advancement of the tribe, and during the epidemic of measles was an untiring nurse and adviser to the sick, but being so near a large town she has many difficulties to contend with which are not felt so much away from the centres of population.

On the Cowichan Reserve the Indian Council have devoted a good deal of time to promoting the welfare of their bands, but have met with much opposition from some of the members. Two noticeable proofs of the good they have done are to be seen in the prevention of hogs running at large, and the great decrease in the number of useless dogs in all the villages.

The census given on the tabular statement is as nearly correct as I can give it at this time, but I trust during the winter to establish a system of recording births and deaths in each band; at present the deaths of adults only are reported.

It is surprising the age which some attain. Pierre, the old chief of the Penelakuts residing at Tsussic, must be over one hundred, and in the Quamichan village there is a family in which six generations are living. But the strict Provincial Game Acts and the Fishery Regulations make the food supply for the old people a very serious matter. In stormy weather they can get nothing from the sea and it is quite a heavy burden for a young man to have aged relatives.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. LOMAS,

Indian Agent.

WEST COAST AGENCY,

UCLUELET, B.C., 28th August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report, with tabular statement and list of Government property.

Partly on account of another late and wet spring the catch of seals on the coast was far below the average. Some six schooners have gone to Behring's Sea, with Indian spearmen, but owing to the seizure of schooners again last season Indian crews were not easily got this summer. Although the Indians all reached home safely,

and were mostly paid in full for what skins they had, yet many of them lost their canoes and sealing gear, and were at more or less expense and hardship in getting back. However, the year's catch up to 30th June was about 16,000, for which they received two dollars a skin.

I regret to report that there has been a heavy death rate for the past year, owing to the prevalance of measles at the hop fields last year; the children who fell sick first mostly recovered; afterwards it spread among the many Indians congregated there, the children began to die, bad weather came on and many more died on the way and after reaching home. The sickness is now over, but whooping cough is still among the children at Kyukaht and Chaicclesaht and is fatal in most cases to the very young children.

I visited the Nitinats in May, and found the lecture I gave the chiefs last year, with regard to the liquor traffic, had resulted in a diminution of that evil; but this tribe's nearness to Victoria, the little difficulty they have in procuring liquor, and the large price they often get for a bottle ($1 or $5) when they reach the villages makes it difficult to stop it effectually; papers and handcuffs were given to some by the Provincial Government to act as policemen, and they did some good for a time, but as the chiefs and policemen all drink, or are indirectly interested in the traffic, I cannot depend on them for help.

At Claoquaht most of the young men were away seeking work, having made little by sealing this spring. The help the Department allowed to the Kelsemaht widows and orphans I found advisable to continue into the summer, but from this out I think $25 a month will be sufficient, though it may be necessary to give a little more in the winter; they are very grateful for the relief afforded, the trouble being that there are so few men left in the tribe to procure the necessary supply of fish food; however, some have married into other tribes, and eventually most will do so.

The Ah-housahts were busily engaged in oil making, there being a great run of dog fish in that place.

At Nootka the chief and his police were in trouble with the tribe, having greatly exceeded the authority I gave them; to quiet matters I took away the handcuffs for a time. The Matchitlahts lost their chief last winter; he was drowned crossing Nootka Sound in a small canoe in bad weather. The Kyukahts have built quite a village of small houses on the Mission Island, opposite Actis. Father Nicolaye, who is now absent on a visit to Europe, has staked out town lots on a piece of open land adjoining the Mission buildings where he will allow those young men to build who are anxious for their children to have the full advantages of church and school.

The Chaicclesahts I visited at Ahkous, and distributed the money received on their account for helping the crew of the barque "J. R. Foster," that is, the cheque of the Department of Marine, for $65.70 and $150 awarded by the Hawaiian Government. Those of the tribe who had boarded and lodged the shipwrecked sailors, or had done anything to help them, were well rewarded, and the balance of the money given to the chief of the land at Nasparte Inlet, Tootahpoolh, who rescued the crew and fetched them to Chaicclesaht.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HARRY GUILLOD.
Indian Agent.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
FORT RUPERT, 3rd September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report and tabular statement to 30th June last, together with a list of Government property under my charge.

Although the health of the Indians has been fairly good the census return shows a decrease in the tribes in this agency. This is not surprising, considering the scarcity of young females and the lives many of them have led. Very few left their homes this summer to go to Victoria or elsewhere.

I regret that there has been an increase of intemperance among some of them, owing in a great measure to the ease with which they can procure liquor, and which they bring principally from Vancouver. They have however been well behaved, and no disturbance has taken place among them that I have heard of.

This year has not been a good one in the salmon canneries for these Indians, except in the case of one tribe, the Na-kwak-ta's, who went up to Rivers Inlet, and during the salmon season worked night and day, some of them earning as much as one hundred dollars a piece in the month. The saw mill erected by the Rev. Mr. Hall is now in successful operation, and as a planing machine has been added, it can supply everything required in house building. Nearly all of the material required in the new agency house now in course of erection at Alert Bay has been cut in the mill, and Mr. Hall deserves much credit for the energy he has shown —amid many disheartening circumstances—in bringing this enterprise to a successful termination. It, as well as the cannery, has afforded a good deal of employment to the Indians in the vicinity, the one in getting saw logs, the other in fishing, both of which are occupations congenial to the Indian and in which he excels.

The school, I am sorry to say, is not so well attended as could be desired, the children are not averse to learning, but their parents see in education the downfall of all their most cherished customs.

In regard to the Potlach, there are tokens that it must soon undergo a marked change, or gradually die out. The reason for this is that of late years blankets have so depreciated in value that few if any new blankets are bought as the purchase entails a loss. New blankets cannot be purchased for less than two dollars and a half a pair, and they are only worth one dollar and fifty cents among themselves, consequently they are becoming very scarce, and money is gradually taking their place. While visiting the Mar-ma lil-li-kulla tribe recently it was forcibly impressed upon me, as small pieces of stick were often given in lieu of blankets, to be redeemed as soon as the man was able. I also saw a good deal of silver given away, perhaps as much as three or four hundred dollars, at a Potlach that took place while I was there.

Unfortunately these Indians, with the exception of the We-wai-ai-kai tribe living at Cape Mudge, cannot engage in agricultural pursuits (which, no doubt, have a civilizing influence) on account of the absence of any quantity of land fit for cultivation, their reserves for the most part being barren and rocky in the extreme. Some other means must therefore be found to obtain employment for them. Hunting and trapping are only engaged in by the few, the majority doing very little in that way now on account of the low price of skins.

Alert Bay is the only place in the agency where industries of any kind are engaged in, and the only place where a missionary is stationed. It follows that the other tribes, who are more or less remote, will be slow in feeling the civilizing influence that contact with decent white people always brings.

I have visited nearly all the different tribes and found the Indians mostly at home, the exception being the Wa-lit-sum, whose reserve is at Salmon River. These Indians have vacated their houses on account of the many deaths among them. They are inveterate drinkers, and several of their number have been imprisoned on account of the murder of some whites some time ago. I met a good many of them at Cape Mudge fishing, and I advised them to go back to their own homes, which they said they would do.

Though much progress cannot be reported among these Indians, there is, I feel sure, a desire for a better state of things among the younger members, who, with proper encouragement, would soon abandon their present mode of life. One great drawback at present is the scarcity of wives for the young men, and the ability to retain them after they have acquired them. There being no marriage law among them, no young man feels sure from day to day that his wife will remain with him.

as she must leave him if the parents desire her to do so. This power on the part of the parents enables them to do pretty much as they please with the young men, and it needs some stringent law to put a stop to this state of things.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. H. PIDCOCK,
Indian Agent.

FRASER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 27th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information my annual report and tabular statement, and a list of Government property in my charge on the 30th of June, 1888.

The Indians of Assylitts are a small band, twenty-six in number. They cultivate their reserve pretty well, and send considerable produce to market. They are happy and contented.

The Coquoplet band are very industrious. They cultivate their small reserve to very good advantage. Their chief is the most industrious Indian in Chilliwhack district; he harvests better and larger crops than any single Indian within this agency. He is always on his reserve, occupied in making some improvements; he never goes away to the fisheries looking for outside employment.

At Cheam the Indians cultivate considerable land, are moral and industrious; several of the young men find constant employment at Popcum sawmill, and are paid fair wages. The band lost much by the death, this summer, of Alexis, their chief. He was a good and wise man, and had great influence with all the Indians along the lower Fraser.

The Popcum band are also industrious. What they cultivate of their land they do well, and raise good crops.

Cheheles, on the Harrison River, has a good reserve, but it is subject to overflow. About one half of the band of this village are really industrious, they generally stay at home and very seldom visit the fishing camps. That portion of the band which goes to the salmon fishing grounds and other employment are not so prosperous as those who stay at home.

The Coquitlam band make but little improvement on their reserve; they are chiefly occupied in fishing; they are decreasing in number fast, fourteen of them died last winter from measles and other diseases.

The Indians of Capatand Creek cultivate only a few patches of potatoes and hay; they make their living by fishing and working at the sawmills at Burrard Inlet; they live well, are clean, and wear good clothing.

The Clahoose band at Javer's Inlet are a hardy race of Indians; they make their living chiefly by fishing and making dog-fish oil; they cultivate several patches of potatoes, and always have a plentiful supply of potatoes and fish; they are increasing in number every year.

The Sliammans, who have their reserve also at Javer's Inlet, are likewise a hardy race and make their living by fishing and hunting and making fish oil. Although many of their children died last winter and spring from measles and whooping cough, they have increased in number. They lately got twenty breeding sheep, which they have placed on an island; if they succeed in saving them from wild animals, these sheep will become very valuable to them, as they have a good sheep run.

The Sechelt Indians who have their reserve on the coast between Burrard Inlet and Sliammans, are a hardworking industrious band, the young able bodied men are chiefly occupied in logging for the Burrard Inlet sawmills; they are experienced loggers and make good wages. The older men and the women are engaged at making fish oil, cultivating potato patches and in drying and salting fish. This band lost many children last spring by measles and other diseases. Had measles not made such sad havoc among these three last named bands, I would have had the pleasure of reporting a large increase in their number. The Indians along this coast have very little intercourse with white people, and they very often express a hope that they may never have the misfortune of coming in too frequent contact with the whites. They are under the religious care of the Rev. Father Cherouse; he visits them four times each year, and remains with them two weeks each time. Bishop Durian pays them two visits yearly.

The Mission Indians at Burrard Inlet are an excellent band, their nice white clean houses with their fine church is a credit to them; their streets are laid out in regular order; they have street lamps and sanitary regulations which they observe strictly; the men, women and children dress as cleanly and well as any white people. Although living quite close to the city of Vancouver their women—young or old—or their boys are never found loitering on the streets either by day or night. There are a number of able bodied men in the village who work almost continually at the saw mills and receive as high wages as is paid to the best white laborers. Their morality is evidenced by the steady increase in their number, notwithstanding the number of their children who died last winter. These Indians are under the strict religious care of his Lordship Bishop Durian who devotes a great deal of time and attention to them.

The small number of Indians on Seymour Creek Reserve are neither industrious nor progressive, their chief is the acknowledged head Tamanawas and Potlatch man about Burrard Inlet and Howe Sound, the little band of his village follow his bad example strictly.

The Indians of False Creek are industrious; they have planted several patches on their reserve this spring and have fenced the greater part of it. They have built several neat frame houses, almost all the men are engaged at the False Creek saw mill.

The Musqueim Indians are doing remarkably well; they have made a splendid dyke which will enable them to bring under cultivation a large tract of rich land which has been of very little value to them heretofore in consequence of overflow at every high tide, they have also broken about fifteen acres of new land this spring.

The Tawassen band have also made a large piece of dyking which will prove very valuable to them in future as they now can bring a rich tract of land under cultivation which was useless to them before they made this dyke; they have a very good crop this year.

The Semihamoo Indians are quite happy and contented since Mr. O'Reilly, Indian Reserve Commissioner defined the boundaries of their reserve last year. They made considerable improvements on their land last spring, and intend to build several new houses next winter.

I regret to say that the Keitsey band whose reserve is about ten miles up the Fraser from this city are with few exceptions poor and dissipated. During the last two years I devoted more time and attention, and visited them more frequently than any other band within this agency, but there is no visible improvement in their condition. These Indians have many half-breed relatives living near Keitsey, three of these had lived many years on the reserve until April, 1887, when I removed them and notified them not to return; they have not since returned, but they live quite near the reserve. I believe they supply liquor to the Keitsey Indians, who will not furnish the information necessary to convict them.

The Langley Indians have used the plough, mower and farm waggon given them to good advantage, they feel very thankful to the Department for these articles.

They have a good crop this year, especially their hay crop; they broke in about fourteen acres of new land last spring.

The Whonock Indians make a living by fishing and working for farmers in the neigborhood.

The Matsqui band cultivate considerable land and produce good crops, chiefly potatoes and hay.

The Skawkale band are most industrious Indians; they have, in my estimation, the best reserve in this agency, they are doing well; they cultivate their land well and have good crops.

The Yack-y-you Reserve which adjoins the Skawkale is not much inferior in quality, but the Indians of this band do not work it so well as do the Skawkales, but they do very well.

The Indians of Too-ylee have a good reserve and but for a great drawback they have to contend with they would be very prosperous. The Chilliwhack River separates their reserve from market, the current is very strong and the water is too shallow in places to admit of the use of any kind of large boat or canoe to freight produce. These Indians are very industrious and well behaved.

The Squah band cultivate considerable land; they have built good and comfortable houses. These houses and the greater portion of the reserve are in imminent danger of being washed away by the high water of the Fraser, the indication at present is that one or two more floods will destroy both houses and reserve. As soon as the water is low enough to admit of an inspection I will have a competent man sent to inspect the point where the water is breaking into the reserve to see if it can be prevented and to estimate the probable cost of the work. If the cost were not too great I believe the Indians would subscribe and pay it.

The three Sumas bands suffered severely from the action of the high water in the Fraser in June last, it destroyed almost all their crops. The Indians of these bands are all at the fisheries trying to earn money enough to purchase provisions sufficient to keep their families from want during the coming winter.

The Yale band have planted several patches of new land this spring; their crops are very good, especially on Sea Bird Island.

The Hope and Texas Lake Indians have planted a considerable area of land but their crops are rather poor except on Sea Bird Island, these are very good. These two bands of Indians without exception are good, industrious and moral people; they are held in high esteem by their white neighbors.

The Ohamille and Skowall Indians are happy and contented; they have splendid crops this season. Although living close to each other they seldom have any disputes either among themselves or with the whites.

The Douglas Indians on the Harrison River came in large numbers to the fishing camps on the Fraser this season. They have now, after several weeks' stay, returned home very much disappointed as they have made no money in consequence of the light run of salmon in the river. The land in the Douglas district is of the poorest description, the crops are not by any means good, and up to this time the Indians have been unable to catch any fish to dry or salt for their winter supply. Except in this instance the Indians of this agency are happy and contented and comparatively free from sickness; they are law-abiding and on good terms with the white settlers.

The missionaries of the different denominations are untiring in their labors for the spiritual and temporal advancement of the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. McTIERNAN,
Indian Agent.

KAMLOOPS, B. C., 28th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of the Indians under my charge, with tabular statement filled according to your regulations, for the year ended 30th June, 1888,

N-hla-Kapm-uh Tribe.

These Indians are decreasing in numbers; mountain fever, a form of typhoid fever, caused the death of several individuals during the spring last past; others died of pulmonary consumption.

Notwithstanding their lessening numbers, the N-hla-kapm-uh have, during the past year, added about $700 to the value of their land improvements; there is a decrease in the value of their movable effects, owing to the fall in the price of their horses; they have added fifty-three acres to their lands under cultivation; there is a small increase in the number of their farm stock; their returns of farm produce is comparatively small, owing to the scarcity of water for irrigating purposes.

Three dry summers in succession have reduced the water supply in the agencies to a serious extent. The destruction by trappers, of the beaver who formerly had their habitat at the sources of the streams, has materially assisted in lowering the water supply; the dams built by these ingenious animals have gone to decay; the waters from the snows of winter, instead of being stored in lakes and beaver swamps for summer use, now, as soon as they are melted, rush down the water-courses to the lower valleys, and thence to the sea; leaving the land almost waterless at the season when water is most required.

The N-hla-kapm-uh live partly in the Kamloops Agency, and partly in the Okanagon Agency. Those of the Kamloops Agency are all located within the Canadian Pacific Railway belt; excepting the two small bands of Nes-i keep and Skaap. The bands located in the Thompson valley between the mouth of the Buonaparte and Lytton; and which arbitrarily may be grouped as the Oregon Jack, Spence Bridge, and Niccomin bands, are badly provided with water for irrigation purposes.

A small orchard has been planted on the Spuzzum Reserve, by an enterprising Indian of the Spuzzum band. The trees are in a thriving condition. An Indian at Ye-ot has on his grounds an apple tree and a plum tree; both bearing good fruit. The extension of fruit culture amongst these Indians might produce important beneficial results. The reserves located in the gorges of the Fraser, although mostly too rugged for agriculture, are admirably adapted for the growth of hardy fruits.

Last year the run of salmon in the Fraser was comparatively small. The value of fish taken by this tribe is consequently less than that of the previous year.

Furs have fallen in price therefore, their fur returns show a smaller amount than that of the preceding year.

The earnings of this tribe from industries other than those above enumerated, show an increase of about $1,600 in excess of year 1886–87

The Anglican Fathers of St. Paul's Mission, Jackass Mountain, have removed to Lytton. They are now stationed at the headquarters of the N-hla Kapm-uh tribe; and are likely to exercise a wholesome influence towards raising this people to the conditions enjoyed by civilized communities.

The Sushwap Tribe (properly Se-whapm-uh not Shu-swap).

This tribe is not decreasing in numbers. These Indians seem to have attained sufficient stability of character to not indulge in the excesses which would appear to be the main cause of the decadence in numbers of the more volatile N-hla-Kapm-uh branch of the race. For this condition they are largely indebted to the Roman

Catholic missioners, who itinerate amongst them; and whose teachings, discipline and influence have so far been highly beneficial to this people.

During the past year the Sushwaps have added $1,000 to the value of their land improvements. There is a lessening in the value of their personal property, partly owing to the loss of live stock, the result of the cold winter of 1886, and partly to the fall in the value of their native ponies. They are now breeding a better class of horses, and in a year or two hence they will have some valuable horses for sale.

These Indians have added seventy-two acres to their land under cultivation; they have added to the number of their agricultural implements; they now possess ten wheeled vehicles and two mowers.

Owing to the drought of last summer, the Kamloops and Sushwap Lake Indians were obliged to cut nearly all their grain crops for hay.

The run of salmon was deficient last summer, therefore these Indians secured a smaller fish supply than usual.

The fall in the price of furs reduced the value of their fur returns. They had no employment on the Canadian Pacific Railroad during the past year.

Since my last report, there have been many cases of sickness amongst the Sushwaps. They have been provided by the Department with skilled medical treatment, with very satisfactory results, to the great discomfiture of the medicine-man, whose occupation and influence have ceased to be of any importance in the neighborhood of Kamloops. In localities however where medical treatment and drugs cannot be had, the Indian medicine-man is still a functionary of some consequence, and the efficacy of his peculiar method of treating his patients is much believed in by those who have not experienced scientific applications and skilled management.

Okanagon Agency.

Excepting at Penticton, the Indians of this agency are decreasing in numbers. During the past year they have added $1,400 to the value of their land improvements; their moveable property has been augmented in quantity, but the value thereof has diminished, on account of the fall in the price of their native horses; they have increased the number of their buildings, and have added fifteen acres to the extent of their cultivated lands. They are providing themselves with agricultural implements of improved construction, such as mowers and horse-rakes. During my journey through the Okanagon Valley last spring, I saw the Indians using two sulky ploughs.

The land in the Similkameen Valley is light, and the older cultivated patches have become quite exhausted.

The prompt action of the Indian Department at last summer, in directing me to treat the mangy horses running in Nicola Valley, prevented the spread of the contagion, and allayed the irritation which was rising amongst the settlers, in consequence of their live stock being exposed to the risk of infection in meeting and mixing with diseased horses on the common ranges.

The Indian crops at N-kam-ap-lix were above the average. One Indian, Joseph, the son of the chief, harvested twenty-six tons of wheat. The Spallamcheen Indians had fair harvests of grain. The grain crops in the other parts of the agency suffered from drought. There was a good crop of hay at Na-a-ik.

During the past year I vaccinated five hundred Indians, and travelled by stage, train, horse-back and on foot, within these agencies, a distance of three thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven miles.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. W. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

KOOTENAY AGENCY, B.C., 2nd July, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In forwarding this my second annual report, I have to mention a very marked change for the better in the general feeling of the Kootenay Indians towards the whites, and more particularly towards the Government. Twelve months ago they were extremely jealous about their land in this district, they looked upon white settlers as intruders, and although honest and with a few exceptions well behaved, they did not acknowledge the right of the Government to interfere with what they called their country, and almost disdainfully declined to accept the reserves that had been set apart for them by Mr. Commissioner O'Reilly. This feeling is, I am glad to say, a thing of the past, and they now not only acknowledge the authority of the Government, but they feel that the Government wish to treat them justly, and as having equal rights with the whites. They have formally accepted their reserves.

The Mounted Police under Major Steele arrived here during the latter part of July (1887) for the purpose of vindicating the authority of the Government, and compelling the Chief Isadore to give up an Indian prisoner whom he had forcibly removed from gaol in defiance of the Provincial Government Agent. The chief Isadore had previously promised the Indian Superintendent of that he would give up the prisoner when called upon to do so. This he did soon after the arrival of the police, whose presence, no doubt, had much to do with his carrying out his promise, as at that time he was very defiant and looked upon the Government as the worst enemy of the Indians.

In September the Indian Superintendent accompanied by Mr. Commissioner O'Reilly and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the Province arrived at Kootenay. They laid off six hundred and forty acres for the Chief Isadore as a separate farm for himself and his immediate relatives, he having no wish to go on the reserve with the main body of the Indians. Isadore still declined to abandon another piece of land that he had cultivated for some years, which was on property that belonged to Colonel Baker. He did not abandon this piece of land until informed by Major Steele that he would be forcibly removed unless he did so. He received liberal payment for his improvements.

At Easter it was my duty to inform the Indians that it would be necessary for them to pay the customs duty in the same way as the whites. This gave rise to a burst of dissatisfaction, and much of the old angry feeling against the Government seemed reviving. It was not until some weeks after that I succeeded in getting a partial promise from Isadore that the Indians would trade on the Canadian side and would go north for their winter's flour.

This spring the Superintendent forwarded two breaking ploughs with harness, also a small supply of garden seeds. This assistance from the Government gave much pleasure to the Indians, and when a little later I was able to make irrigating ditches for the reserves, they began to feel that the Government took some interest in them and a more friendly feeling has been the result.

They have, long since, become aware that so long as they do right they have nothing to fear from the Government. On this subject I may add that when the Mounted Police first arrived the Indians looked upon them with no friendly eye; now they appear to be sorry to hear that the police are about to leave.

The general conduct of the whole of the Upper Kootenay Indians has been good. Not a single charge has been laid against any one of them for any offence during the last twelve months, nor has any case of suspected dishonesty or misconduct been brought to my notice. From conversations I have had with Major Steele I should judge that they are in point of moral conduct far superior to the Indians in the North-West.

Twice during the past year there have been disturbances on the American side, south of the international boundary; and I had upon one occasion to ask Major Steele for assistance to remove American Indians of bad character from the reserve immediately bordering on the boundary.

The crops last year were a partial failure owing to the dry summer and to their being unable to irrigate the land. This year everything has been most favorable and both grain and vegetables look well.

The large bands of unbroken horses belonging to Isadore and some of the leading Indians are still increasing, though I am glad to say they have been able to dispose of a few of them to the Stony Indians and to white residents in the district.

The Flatbow or Lower Kootenay Indians do not cultivate the land; indeed their reserve is subject to overflow. The influx of a large number of quartz miners to the Kootenay Lake has enabled them to earn money with their canoes. They are canoe Indians, and by no means as honest or truthful as the Upper Kootenay Indians.

Beaver and the more valuable of the fur bearing animals are becoming scarce throughout the Kootenay country; and these Indians trapped less last year than they had ever done before. Bear appear to be still sufficiently plentiful to furnish a supply of good during the fall and winter months.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

MICHAEL PHILLIPPS,
Acting Indian Agent.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, B. C.,
LESSER DOG CREEK, 15th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1888, together with tabular statement and list of Government property under my charge up to the same date.

On the 12th of April I started to visit the various reserves in my agency, proceeding first to the

CHILCOTIN BANDS.

Toosey Band.—This reserve suffered much during the winter from measles, which carried off three adults and seven children. Nearly every member of the band was attacked by the disease; and, in consequence, no trapping was done, and the tribe had no means of procuring seed grain in the spring. With the permission of Indian Superintendent Powell, I supplied what seed was required, for which the chief expressed much gratitude.

Stone Band.—This reserve was laid off last summer by the Indian Reserve Commissioner. I was surprised to find the extent of good fencing which this tribe had made already, and the quantity of new land broken. This band had never before taken any interest in agriculture, devoting all their time to trapping, and it was not to be expected that in one season they would have changed their mode of life. With the advice of Messrs. Shuby and Menton, who own a large farm adjoining the reserve, none of the band left the reserve during the time when the measles existed in the other reserves, and, in consequence, not a single case occurred amongst them. The same gentlemen have kindly taken much trouble to show these Indians how to farm and how to build their fences; and have even cut part of the crop with their self-binder, as the grain was over ripe and much would have been

lost if cut with cradles. From being the wildest of the Chilcotin bands, this tribe will soon be an example to the rest as steady and prosperous farmers.

Anahun Bands.—The Indians of this reserve also suffered severely from the measles, resulting in the death of seventeen of their number. This band was also supplied with wheat and oats for seed. The ditch constructed on this reserve proving useless, on account of frequent breakages, caused by the soil being of an alkali nature, a new line was marked out by Mr. Shuby and myself which will prove to be solid and lasting. These Chilcotin Indians are far superior to most of the tribes of this agency as workers, and they seem to have a desire to acquire more than a bare existence. As an instance, one of the Toosey tribe, named Frank, owns two waggons and teams, with which he makes money by freighting goods for the settlers The same Indian has just purchased a four horse thresher, part of which he has already paid for, with which he intends to thresh the grain of anyone who will hire it. As there is no thresher on that side of Fraser River, there is no doubt the investment will repay him.

Having been prevented by illness from inspecting, last fall and winter, the southern part of the agency, I proceeded next to visit the

Lillooet Tribes.

Lillooet Tribes.—These Indians continue to preserve their character for industry. Some of the young men also work for the white farmers.

Colchopa.—This reserve has hitherto been unable to raise any crops, by reason of having no water for irrigation. A paper in possession of the chief, dated 1871, and in the handwriting of Mr. Saunders, who was stipendiary magistrate at Lillooet during that year, showed that a reserve, and a right of water from a neighboring stream, was granted to these Indians on the above date by the said Mr. Sanders. The original of the same paper was found by me in the Government office at Lillooet. The question then was, whether at that date stipendiary magistrates had authority to make such grants. The case was brought by me before His Honor Judge Harrison, at a county court held at Lillooet, 30th July last, and was decided in favor of the Indians of the reserve, much, of course, to their delight, as also to the sorrow of the Chinese farmer who had so long enjoyed what really did not belong to him. These Indians, who have hitherto been the poorest in this agency, will in future be enabled to raise crops.

Pavillon.—The young men of this band are employed a great deal by the farmers in the vicinity as farm hands. They also raise a considerable quantity of grain and vegetables. Altogether they are in comfortable circumstances.

Clinton.—This band, I regret to say, has lost by death the best Indian on the reserve. Although not chief in name, yet really through his example and advice these Indians were kept in order. Respected and esteemed by whites and Indians, and while still young, poor "Billy" died of consumption, after lingering for several months.

High Bar.—This reserve continues prosperous and its members orderly and industrious.

Canoe Creek.—This band suffered during the winter from measles, but only one adult and three small children died from the disease.

Dog Creek.—This is a very small band of ten souls. It has an ample quantity of agricultural land.

Alkali Lake.—The measles appeared in this reserve during the winter, but only two small children died from the disease.

Williams Lake.—The second chief of this band died last month. Most of the band looked up to him with more respect than to the real chief, William, and his loss will be much felt. Very little crop was put in last year. This season, partly from the rest given to the land and partly from plentiful rains, the crop on this reserve is abundant.

Soda Creek.—The hay farm of Dog Creek was given to this band some years ago, but no reserve around the village has yet been defined for them. The tribe is anxiously waiting for some action in the matter by the Government. At present the land around the village which is fit for cultivation is far too small for the requirements of so many. This is one of the most industrious bands in the agency, and would be prosperous if a fair quantity of agricultural land was added to the reserve.

Alexandria.—Seven adults and six children of this band have died since last report; five of the former and all of the latter from measles. Six births have, however, taken place in the same period, the result being a decrease of seven. Although most industrious and good hunters, yet I regret to say this tribe has not improved in regard to temperance. There are several half-breeds who live with this tribe, and as the law allows intoxicants to be sold to that class, even when residing upon reserves, it is impossible to prevent the frequent supplying of liquor by them to the Indians of the bands among whom they reside.

Quesnelle.—This band lost by measles, during last winter, three adults and six children, and as nearly all the tribe suffered from the disease, very little crop was put in this year.

Kanim Lake.—I have not yet visited this reserve since my last report. I have, however, seen members of the band, who report that they are doing well and have a good crop this year.

The harvest of berries has been abundant this summer in all parts of the agency, but the run of salmon has been very small, little more than what was consumed during the fishing season. The crops on all the reserves this season are abundant. With the exception of these reserves which suffered from the measles, the general health of the Indians of this agency has been good.

The general conduct of the various bands has been very good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. LAING MEASON,

Indian Agent.

RAMA AGENCY,
UPTERGROVE, ONT., October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement and report on the condition of the Chippewas of Rama for the year ended 30th of June, 1888.

The population at present numbers 237 being an increase of one since my last report.

The health of the Indians generally has been very good during the year. Two or three much respected members of the band are suffering from consumption; at the present time it is a common disease among them. Their houses and premises in many instances are clean and comfortable. I am glad to be able to report a gradual improvement on the reserve, several new dwellings have been built. The chief has built a new barn and several acres of new land have been broken up and fenced.

I regret very much to have to state that some of the Indians did not behave so well this year in regard to the use of intoxicants as heretofore, and as they invariably refuse to give information respecting the parties who supply the intoxicant it is almost impossible to punish the parties who furnish it.

It is with pleasure that I refer to the school; it is presided over by Miss Lizzie Staples who is a good teacher and cannot be too highly commended for her perseverance in teaching and the manner in which she has advanced such of the pupils as

have attended at all regularly. There are thirty-four children on the roll and an average attendance of a little over sixteen for the year. The children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Canadian history, drawing, object lessons, spelling, dictation, knitting and sewing. The girls have knit fifteen pairs of stockings, fifteen pairs of mits, fifteen pairs of cuffs and have made nineteen aprons. The pupils show a great improvement in order, neatness and obedience, and in their studies, singing and reading A portion of scripture; repeating the commandments and prayer form the opening and closing exercises of the school.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. J. McPHEE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., 22nd October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report upon Indian affairs in this Province for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

During the above mentioned period the general and sanitary condition of the Indians has not been so satisfactory as in past years, owing to circumstances which were entirely beyond their control.

In the month of October the various members of the bands who had visited the United States Territory for the purpose of picking hops, returned to their villages, having contracted the measles, which quickly spread and lasted through a great portion of the winter, consequently the West Coast, Cowichan, Nanaimo and Nass River Indians, were great sufferers from the epidemic, which carried off a large number of children and some adults. Also in the Okanagan and Kamloops districts quite a number of deaths occurred from pulmonary consumption and typhoid fever, which the agent states has caused a decrease in their numbers. On the Lower Fraser River. Mr. Agent McTiernan reports the health of the Indians to have been excellent, with the exception of the Sliammon and Sechelt Bands, among whom measles and whooping cough were prevalent, and many children died therefrom.

On the west coast of Vancouver Island the seal hunting industry received a check last season by the seizure of several of the schooners employed in that business by the American cruisers in Behring Sea, and during last spring the catch of seals was limited owing to stormy and wet weather, but Mr. Agent Guillod reports that the total hunt amounted to about 16,000 skins, for which the natives received $2 each. In the Cowichan District the agricultural returns were fair, although not equal in some articles to the past season. On the Lower Fraser, the agent's statistics show a large quantity of grain and roots harvested, with considerable increase in stock. This is the more remarkable, as these Indians have many other ways of making a good living, and are not confined to agricultural pursuits like their brothers in the interior.

In the Kamloops and Okanagan districts the agricultural returns are short of the preceding year, owing to the dry season and want of water for irrigation. The Spallumcheen and N-kamaplix Indians, however, had crops above the general average, the son of the chief of the latter reserve having harvested twenty-six tons of wheat. The salmon run in these agencies was very light, but on the whole the Indians have had a fair and prosperous season.

In the past summer the mange broke out amongst the horses of the Nicola valley, and at one time almost threatened to exterminate the breed, but by a liberal grant from the Department and the untiring exertions of Mr. Agent Mackay, the

disease was stopped, and comparatively few of the animals succumbed to it. It will, however, be a lesson to these Indians, and it is to be hoped that in future they will expend their earnings in purchasing and breeding horned stock, instead of these almost worthless ponies.

Quite an excitement prevailed in the Kootenay country during the past season from the apparent dissatisfaction of Chief Isadore and his band, in regard to the extent of their reserves, they claiming nearly the whole country as their own.

On this account, the Government with prompt alacrity dispatched a force of the North-West Mounted Police under the command of Major Steele to the locality; the arrival of this fine body of men did much to quiet any intended disorganization of the Kootenays and to show them that the Government was prepared at any moment to put down a premeditated rising. Such a course had the desired effect and on the departure of Major Steele and his command during the past summer these Indians parted with him on terms of the greatest friendship and with apparent regret.

Last autumn, P. O'Rielly, Esq., Indian Reserve Commissioner, the Hon. F. G. Vernon, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and Superintendent Powell, proceeded to Kootenay to endeavor to arrange matters with Isadore and his followers. A considerable addition was made to the reserve allotted to the chief, and subsequently a ditch of some five miles in length was cut from the St. Mary's River to irrigate Isadore's farm, and a drain made to carry off the surplus water on the St. Mary's Reserve, thereby increasing the hay capacity of that allotment. These works having been finished and some assistance in implements given him, the chief is now impressed with the fact that the Government has at heart the welfare of himself and band, and is now with his people perfectly loyal and contented.

With the exception of the drawbacks above alluded to, the Indians of this Province have, during the past year, been contented and successful, although some slight dissatisfaction is still felt by the bands on the Skeena and Nass Rivers, and in the vicinity of Port Simpson, who have been taught that the whole country belongs to them, and have some confused idea of what they call the Indian title.

North-West Coast Agency.

Mr. Agent Todd states that his short sojourn among the Indians has not allowed him to visit more than a tenth part of his district and that at the present with the means at his disposal any statistics he could give, would in a few months most likely be found perfectly erroneous.

During Mr. Todd's sojourn at Metlakahtla he has under instructions from the Department caused to be repaired and fitted up a building to be used as an Industrial School, and but little remains to be done to make it at once habitable.

The Indians of the above named place, following the example of those at Kincolith, have requested to be placed upon the same footing, in order to form a legal council under the provisions of the Indian Advancement Act; this is a step in the right direction and if carried out will no doubt be of great benefit to them, and a precedent for other bands in the locality.

William's Lake Agency.

In this agency Mr. Meason states the Indians of the Toosey Band (Chilcotin) suffered much from measles, which, however, caused only ten deaths. In the adjoining band, the Stoney, none of the members left their reserve during the prevalence of the epidemic, consequently no cases occurred amongst them.

The agricultural operations of the Indians of the William's Lake District will not compare favorably with that of the previous season—as shown by the following statistics:—

Value of personal property	$130,869
Acres cultivated	891
Land newly broken up	30
Ploughs	52
Harrows	42
Waggons and carts	1
Fanning mills	5
Other implements	134
Horses	2,959
Cows	180
Pigs	465
Young stock	98
Wheat, bushels	6,445
Oats do	300
Peas do	965
Potatoes do	3,460
Hay, tons	445

Kwahkewlth Agency.

The Indians of this agency have been considered the worst and least amenable to law and order of any in British Columbia.

Mr. Agent Pidcock states that the census returns of his district show a decrease, although the sanitary condition of the Indians has been fairly good. He attributes this decrease to the scarcity of young women amongst them, and the immoral lives they formerly led.

The only part of this agency where labor can be obtained is at Alert Bay, where there is a cannery and saw-mill, at both of which occasional employment can be found by any of the Indians who feel inclined to work.

The saw-mill worked by the Rev. Mr. Hall, was supplemented by a grant from the Government, and from it has been obtained most of the lumber used in the erection of the agency house at present being built.

The Rev. Mr. Hall assisted by Mrs. Hall has a school at this place, but from the impediments offered by the parents the attendance is irregular and by no means so satisfactory as could be wished.

The Indians of this agency are entirely a fishing race and the statistics furnished by Mr. Pidcock do not show even a potato grown. The following amount of personal property, &c., will give an idea of the poverty of a race numbering nearly 2,000 souls.

Personal property	$48,400
Furs	$ 4,250
Oil	$ 500
Horses	2

Fraser Agency.

Mr. McTiernan gives a very good account of the Indians of his agency; several of the bands being mentioned as very industrious and moral, more particularly the Mission Indians of Burrard Inlet who have clean comfortable houses, a good church and their streets lighted with lamps. Although this band lost many children during the winter from measles, they are, Mr. McTiernan states, steadily increasing in number.

The Musqueim and Tsawasson Indians have completed good dykes by which a considerable quantity of fresh land can be utilized.

Chief Cassamere, of Langley, during last summer made application for a plough, mower and farm waggon for the use of his band. The application was kindly

approved of by the Department, and the implements in question have been put to good use; they have consequently had good crops especially of hay, and have broken in some fourteen acres of new land. The quantity of roots and grain harvested by the natives of this agency is quite exceptional, viz.:—

Corn, bushels	4,279
Wheat do	3,235
Oats do	6,745
Peas do	6,468
Barley do	1,050
Potatoes do	23,555
Hay, tons	1,064

Of implements they possess :—

Ploughs	98
Harrows	63
Waggons and carts	50
Fanning mill	1

In live stock they own :—

Horses	745
Cows	413
Sheep	270
Pigs	1,778
Oxen	152
Young stock	540

Their personal property is valued at $138,850.

They cultivate 2,467 acres and have broken up during the season 296 acres of new land.

Cowichan Agency.

The sanitary condition of the natives of Mr. Lomas' district is, he states, gradually improving, and in most of the villages are to be found some neat and clean houses, neatly papered and with flowers in the windows. This is a step in the right direction and shows that with careful and judicious advice they may soon be persuaded to abandon the old open rancheries and adopt the habit of each family living in its own separate cottage. Mr. Lomas is of opinion that these large open houses were the cause of a large percentage of the deaths which occurred during the past winter.

The epidemic of measles was very severe on the Cowichan tribes, and during the month of December the agent states that he attended over one hundred cases in one day.

A great deal of destitution occurred during the winter in several of the bands owing to a scarcity of salmon, and the stormy weather preventing the fishermen from following their usual trade. Consequently relief had to be furnished to the old, sick and destitute who were without friends to look after their wants.

The agricultural efforts of these people were not so successful as in past years, their nomadic habits taking them to the hop grounds of the United States territory and the salmon canneries of the Fraser River instead of remaining at home to look after their crops; still, however, a considerable quantity of farm produce was harvested, which will come in useful for feeding their working stock during the winter season. The following statistics furnished by Mr. Lomas will give an idea of their present standing :

Value of personal property	$407,941
Acres cultivated	1,781
Land newly broken up	10
Ploughs	88
Harrows	45
Waggons and carts	102
Fanning mills	3
Threshing machine	1
Wheat, bushels	500
Oats do	2,000
Peas do	200
Potatoes do	3,000
Hay, tons	380
Horses	386
Cows	288
Sheep	115
Pigs	232
Oxen	108
Young stock	534

West Coast Agency.

The Indians of the West Coast are entirely a fishing race and obtain all their supplies from the sale of the products of the sea; consequently they only cultivate a very small portion of their reserves, the produce being simply potatoes which are eaten during the winter season with their dried salmon and halibut.

They are very expert seal hunters and are much in demand as crews and spearmen by the owners of the sealing schooners plying between this province and Behring Sea.

The seizure of several of these vessels last season came very hard on these Indians, as, besides the loss of the bulk of the skins they had taken, they were in some instances turned adrift and had to find their way home as best they could, with the loss of their canoes and gear.

Measles contracted on Puget Sound has swept off great numbers of the children, the bands in this agency having suffered more in proportion to their numbers than those at Cowichan or on the North-West Coast.

Mr. Guillod remarks that the aid extended to the Kelsemaht widows and orphans, whose relations were drowned by the wreck of the schooner "Active," has been most gratefully received, but he will find it necessary still to continue the help through the coming winter as there are so few men left in the tribe to procure the requisite supply of food.

The amount of $65.70, granted by the Department of Marine, to indemnify the Indians who supplied the shipwrecked crew of the Hawaiian barque "T. R. Foster" with clothing and food, and the grant of $150 supplemented by the Hawaiian Government was duly distributed to the Chaicclesahts by Mr. Agent Guillod, and gave great satisfaction.

The following statistics have been sent in by the agent:—

Acres under cultivation	11
Horses	19
Pigs	40
Furs, valued at	$34,500
Oil	$6,720
Potatoes raised, bushels	2,150

Kamloops and Okanagon Agencies.

Mr. Agent Mackay in his report on these agencies states that the Indians of the Nhlakapmuh tribe are decreasing in number through the effects of typhoid fever and

pulmonary consumption, but the bands of the Sushwap are still holding their numbers having attained sufficient stability of character to resist the temptations caused by their transition state, and that the Roman Catholic missionaries have done much by their teaching to benefit these people.

The run of salmon in the Fraser River last fall was comparatively small, and fewer fish were taken for their winter's supply.

In some portions of these agencies the grain crops were good, indeed above the average, but in other parts the dry weather and insufficient water for irrigation caused their agricultural operations to be almost a failure. This last circumstance Mr. Mackay greatly attributes to the destruction of the beaver, which animals formerly by damming up the streams caused large quantities of water to be stored in the lakes and swamps which was used by the Indians during the dry seasons for watering their crops. The want of water was the cause last season of the Kamloops and Shuswhap Lake Indians being obliged to cut most of their grain crops for hay.

The following are the statistics of these agencies :—

Kamloops.

Personal property	$16,902
Acres cultivated	507½
Land newly broken up, acres	124¾
Ploughs	75
Harrows	53
Waggons and carts	17
Mowers	2
Implements	1,405
Horses	2,894
Cows	116
Oxen	86
Young stock	559
Pigs	141
Wheat, bushels	523
Oats do	1,561
Peas do	528
Potatoes do	10,078
Corn do	129

Okanagan.

Personal property	$161,464
Ploughs	75
Harrows	85
Waggons and carts	9
Mowers	4
Implements	404
Horses	4,426
Cows	240
Oxen	426
Young stock	779
Pigs	213
Wheat, bushels	3,540
Oats do	4,080
Peas do	724
Potatoes do	7,650
Corn do	302
Hay, tons	248

Kootenay Agency.

The agent for this district gives a very good account of the general conduct of the Indians under his supervision, not a single charge having been made against them during the past year for either dishonesty or misconduct.

Their crops, although small, have been favorable, and quite a quantity of grain and potatoes has been harvested from the small patch of land cultivated, viz., 57 acres. They have also broken up about 30 acres of new land.

The Lower Kootenays, Mr. Phillipps states, do not cultivate land, they being canoe Indians, but they have earned considerable money by canoeing on the Kootenay Lake and boating for miners. This will consequently give them quite a little help towards purchasing their winter's supply of provisions.

The following statistics have been furnished:—

Personal property	$95,000
Acres cultivated	57
do land newly broken up	30
Ploughs	24
Harrows	4
Waggons	2
Horses	3,112
Cows	311
Oxen	58
Young stock	273
Wheat, bushels	315
Oats, do	90
Peas, do	100
Potatoes, do	1,200
Hay, tons	14

Surveys.

Three parties have, during the past year, been engaged in surveying the reserves on the coast allotted by the Reserve Commissioner, the Hon. P. O'Reilly.

The first, under Captain Jemmett, has been working on Queen Charlotte Islands, in the neighborhood of the Skeena River, and round the coast near Bella-bella and Bella-coola.

The second, under Mr. Skinner, surveyed a number of reserves in Queen Charlotte Sound and the inlets of the mainland.

Mr. Tuck, in charge of the third party, completed the survey of the Metlakahtla, and Tsimpsheean allotments in the neighborhood of Port Simpson.

chools.

The following schools have been in operation during the past year:—

Sakalsap (Nass River) Wesleyan.
Kincolith do Anglican.
Port Simpson, Wesleyan.
Massett, Anglican.
Port Essington, Wesleyan.
Bella-bella, do
Alert Bay, Anglican.
Nanaimo, Wesleyan.
Clayoquot, Roman Catholic,
Comeakin (Cowichan), Roman Catholic.
Hesquiaht do
Kyuquaht do
Namukamis (Dodger Cove) do
St. Mary's do

Medicines.

Throughout the Province the various agents and missionaries who have applied for drugs have been furnished with a liberal supply; vaccine lymph has also been supplied to parties in all parts of the country who have undertaken to use it.

Fish, Furs and Oil.

Under this head a considerable increase will be observed over last year, particularly in canned and pickled salmon, which are almost entirely the product of Indian labor:

Furs, marine		$ 202,779 00
do other		226,698 00
Salmon, canned, 8,284,601 lbs.		917,246 00
do pickled, 3,238 bbls.		29,991 00
Fish oil, 13,205 galls		4,737 00
Other produce of fisheries :—		
Isinglass	$1,569 00	
Halibut, fresh	162 00	
Salmon do	3 00	
Other fish, preserved	2 00	
Oysters in shell	10 00	
		4,751 00
Total		$1,386,202 00

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. MOFFATT,
Acting Indian Superintendent.

Salmon River Agency,
Red Island, Richmond County, N.S., 23rd October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—In submitting my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1888 I beg to state that I have very little information to communicate to the Department beyond that contained in the tabular statement of the 13th instant, which has been already sent to the Department.

Owing to the drought of the summer of 1887 the crops were a failure on the reserve; nevertheless the prompt action of the Department in sending fall and spring relief helped the Indians to get along without any distress.

The school is doing well, but the parents are somewhat negligent in keeping their children constantly at school.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent, District No. 10.

PIERREVILLE, QUE., 2nd November, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In answer to the telegram received from your Department urging me to send in my annual report on the affairs of the Abenakis of Pierreville, I beg to state that if I have not reported thereon as yet it is because I have nothing this year of enough importance to make it the subject of an official report.

I can however state that the Indians of this reserve have done tolerably well this year; this was due to the high prices obtained by them in the United States for their basket production, and were it not for the facility which those who are in the habit of drinking have in procuring intoxicants in the neighboring French village, I could say that all goes well.

Accept, my dear Sir, the assurance of the deep consideration with which

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. VASSAL.

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,
BRANTFORD, ONT., 30th October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a report on the condition of the Mohawk Institution.

Attendance.

During the year 21 boys and 21 girls entered and 21 boys and 20 girls left the institution; the number on the books 31st December, 1887, being 90.

The periods of attendance of the pupils who left during the year were as follows:—

Under 1 year	7
From 1 to 2 years	14
do 2 do 3 do	7
do 3 do 4 do	6
do 4 do 5 do	2
do 5 do 6 do	4
do 6 do 7 do	1

Average attendance for boys $2\frac{3}{4}$ years and for girls $2\frac{1}{4}$ years.

The number entering and leaving this year is greater than the average of the past five years, owing to the railway companies having discontinued allowing Indians to travel at half price, several parents were unable or unwilling to pay the increased charge for sending the children to school. The applications for admission far exceeded the capacity of the institution.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that a majority of the pupils who enter leave before the completion of their second year and before they can have derived much lasting advantage from the course of training provided.

It is much to be desired that the Government provide the means whereby institutions of this character might prevent this great waste of labor and resources, by making such regulations as would permit pupils being admitted under a written agreement to remain for specified periods. Without such a system industrial schools cannot successfully fulfil their purpose as few pupils remain long enough to acquire

any proficiency in the handicrafts taught. Under the present system a boy will volunteer to learn a trade, but as soon as the school vacation comes he will go home and not return.

At present no means is provided by which Indian youths can be required to fulfil any engagement they or their friends may make, either with the managers of the Industrial School or with tradesmen willing to receive them as apprentices. I could place any number of boys as apprentices in the city of Brantford and would provide them with suitable boarding accommodation if proper provision was made for holding them to their agreements.

Conduct and Progress.

The conduct and progress of the pupils generally have been satisfactory. Instead of awarding prizes at the end of the year, a system of granting good conduct badges to deserving pupils at the end of each month has been adopted and found to produce excellent results. The well conducted obtain increasing privileges and good conduct pay throughout the year.

Education.

The pupils have made good progress in their school work. Geometrical drawing and music are taught in all the upper forms, and to induce the pupils to greater exercise in the use of English than can be attained in the class room they are encouraged to give frequent readings and recitations for the entertainment of the whole school. The boys and girls providing the programme alternately.

Francis Davis passed the examination for entrance to the Collegiate Institute at 'Xmas.

Five pupils have accepted scholarships and are studying for 3rd class certificates at the Collegiate Institute, Brantford. Two girls attended a session at the Provincial Normal School and obtained professional second class certificates.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obeditnt servant,
R. ASHTON,
Superintendent.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Office of the Indian Commissioner,
Regina, N.W.T., 31st October, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honor to present the annual report for the year 1887-88.

This I am enabled to do, in consequence of the intimate knowledge of all that occurred during the year, gained in my position of Assistant Commissioner, although, of course, my responsibility for the conduct of Indian affairs throughout Manitoba and the North West Territories is only dated from my appointment to the office of Commissioner in August last. That I am able to present a report of peace and progress, causes me much satisfaction upon general grounds, but there is a peculiar gratification in being in a position to put upon record the many existing evidences of the material advance made by the Indians in the territories, at the date of the resignation of the commissionership, by you, Sir. Should it be my fate to hold this office as long as you have done, I shall feel that, if at the end of that time, the Indians have made an amount of progress proportionate to that effected under your guidance, I have good reason to congratulate myself; and with the prospect of building upon so well laid a foundation, I entertain good hope of success.

Somewhat contrary to the expectations begotten of experience, no rumors of uprising ushered in the spring. At a later date, some time during the summer, there was an endeavor to produce something of an "Indian scare" in the neighborhood of Battleford, but as enquiry proved that no cause for uneasiness existed, it was left to die a natural death, which it very quickly did. The truth seems to be that so little of a serious nature occurs in the relations existing between the Indians of the territories, and the Government, that those who desire to embarrass the latter are compelled to seize upon and magnify matters of really trifling import; and it is a matter for congratulation that such attempts have hitherto failed to materially shake the confidence of the Indians in their guardians.

During the past year, it is worthy of remark that the Indians, as a whole, have shown less inclination to move about the country, but, on the contrary, have exhibited a stronger tendency to regard their reserves as their homes and to remain quietly on them. In fact, the only appreciable tendency to wander has been manifested by such Indians in the Saskatchewan as are constantly being unsettled in their minds by fabulous stories of the elysian condition of existence across the border enjoyed by their relatives who took refuge in the United States after the rebellion, and have not yet made up their minds to return and settle down to work. As a rule, however, even those Indians who have given us the most trouble have shown lately a disposition to turn a deaf ear to the voices of their renegade brethren, and have apparently come to the conclusion that comfort is to be attained by following the path of peace and industry.

This happy consummation, no doubt, may be largely attributed to the fact of their having witnessed the beneficial results enjoyed by the industrious, who were favored last year with an exceptionally good harvest and reaped their reward in a substantial increase of comfort. While on the subject of rebel Indians, I have to inform you that, in compliance with your instructions, the interrupted payment of annuities has been this year resumed, to the extent of paying from 10 to 15 per cent. of their number; with a promise that the number will be increased next year if others shall then be found to have proved themselves worthy. Those who have thus been restored to the forfeited favor of the Government have been carefully selected, as being the most deserving, by those who are in a position to constantly and closely observe their conduct. Although, as pointed out last year, clemency may too readily be construed by Indians into indifference or fear; on the other hand, to continue a punishment too long, cannot fail to suggest the idea of vindictiveness; and if, as is being done, the restoration of their privileges be made dependent upon the practical evidence of sincere contrition, furnished by cheerful application to the pursuit of industry, the best results may be anticipated; for not only will those rewarded be stimulated to perseverance, but others will be encouraged to follow their good example.

At the time when last year's report was written, the result of the harvest was not accurately known, since the grain had only in part been threshed, but I am glad to say that it was, on the whole, very encouraging. I need hardly remind you of the difficulties with which white settlers, as well as Indians, have had to contend in bringing farms into cultivation, where the necessary experience of so much upon which success depends was wanting. The success of the Territories, as a grain-growing country, has now been clearly demonstrated by the almost universally abundant harvest of this year; and the hopes, excited a year ago, have now proved to have been well founded.

It is not easy to over-estimate the probable effects of such success, upon the Indians; and already some of them are being witnessed, in the assumption of agricultural pursuits by many who hitherto have stood aloof. It is found that many individual Indians now, for the first time, exhibit a desire to join the ranks of the cultivators of the soil, who heretofore have preferred to maintain themselves entirely by hunting and fishing; as for instance many of the hunting Crees, in the neighborhood of Onion Lake, have come in and asked for the means of entering upon farming. The contrast, produced by a year of plenty, between the condition of the

farming and the hunting bands, is all the more strongly marked in consequence of the general noticeable failure of the hunt; and this has doubtless had much to do with driving in the hunting bands. From all parts of the Territories comes the same account of the disappearance of fur-bearing animals; and curiously enough, it has been found, at the same time, that in waters where fish have been plentiful, the catch has been comparatively small.

Whether this disappearance of game and fish is to prove permanent, or is one of those inexplicable freaks of nature, which sometimes cause surprise, remains to be proved; but whether or not the rabbits, fish and other game, upon which all Indians more or less depend for their subsistence, may become more plentiful again, it is certain that, year by year, as settlement increases, they can less and less surely be depended upon to provide an appreciable amount of support.

The extinction of the buffalo compelled the majority of Indians to turn to agriculture, in order to escape starvation; and the loss of small game is fast driving the balance of them to accept the same alternative. Naturally the generation originally taken into treaty is the hardest to induce to take to manual toil. The younger members of the band, who have never known the excitement of the buffalo hunt or war-path, take much more kindly to the farmer's mode of life; so that, as the older Indians in the course of nature disappear, the task of civilizing becomes more easy. What I have said will explain what, at first glance, must strike the observant as somewhat curious, viz, that the increased success of farming operations has not been immediately followed by a considerable decrease in the expenditure upon food supplies furnished by the Government. It must, however, be remembered not only that many extra mouths had to be fed, in consequence of the unprecedented scarcity of game, but furthermore that a wise policy has dictated the advisability of not withdrawing assistance so suddenly and completely, as to suggest to the Indians the question whether, after all, they were not quite as well off before their exertions had been crowned with success. To suggest such an idea would have the worst possible effect in encouraging the lazy in their idleness, while the exercise of a little patience and generosity will before long put numbers of the industrious in such a position that they themselves will acquiesce in the entire withdrawal of assistance.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of all, which has been observed in many instances, is a manifestation of pride, in the extent to which they have, during the past year, been able to contribute to their own support, and in the possession of personal property. I refer to property which the continuance of a fairly liberal amount of help in the matter of provisions, has enabled them to acquire, by leaving a portion of their earnings to be invested in articles which will serve to make them, all the sooner, self-sustaining.

Meanwhile, I have much pleasure in recording that more bands than one have, during the past winter, subsisted entirely, for several months, without any issue of rations from the Goverment stores; and some others supplied themselves with flour. In addition to the contributions towards their own support, of flour and roots raised by themselves, they saved enough of seed, for themselves and friends, for sowing in spring; so that almost the only assistance of this nature, given this year, was in the extreme north where the harvest had not turned out so well as in other parts of the Territories. To some few others, who were beginning to farm for the first time, seed was supplied, in fulfilment of distinct treaty obligations; but on the whole, the amount of seed furnished, was much below what it has been found necessary to give in former years.

It will be seen from reference to the tables attached to this report, that a considerable area has been added to the land brought under cultivation; and the fact that a corresponding large increase in the area actually under crop has not taken place, is attributable to the fact that, as was pointed out last year, the benefit of more careful cultivation of a smaller surface, and of summer fallowing, have become recognized. The increased interest taken in farming has, perhaps, been more distinctly noticeable among the Indians of treaty 7 than elsewhere; and although it is still small there, it is very gratifying to observe that the improvement in this respect,

with regard to these tribes, noticed last year, has become yet more distinctly marked.

I dwell upon the progress made within this treaty, because its Indians were the last to be brought under the influence of civilization; and from their peculiarly warlike character, the most difficu't to influnce.

I may cite as an instance of what I mean when I speak of these Indians having displayed more interest in agriculture during the past year, that they have overcome their aversion to working with oxen, which heretofore they have always professed to be afraid to handle. In several cases where the cattle furnished by the Government have been insufficient to meet the newly awakened desire to farm, their own ponies have been used; while most of the ploughing has been done by themselves, under the direction of employés of the Department.

Another instance of advancement made by the Indians of this same treaty, has been observed among the members of the Blackfoot tribe, several of whom have crossed the river and fenced in new fields for themselves.

This leads me to the mention of yet another sign of progress, which although distinctly visible in this treaty, has, I am glad to say, not been confined to it. I refer to the improved character of their houses. The Blackfeet of both reserves have started to build new houses; the Bloods have made higher and more healthy dwelling places; while at other points, notably at Moose Mountain, boards have taken the place of earthen floors and shingles, of mud-roofs.

It is not intended to suggest that these improvements in the dwellings are very generally observable, but yet they are sufficiently numerous to attract attention and inspire confidence with regard to the ultimate result. In most of the reserves, there is yet much room for improvement in this as in other respects; but the indications are that what can now be said of the houses of Indians on some of the older reserves, such as Crooked Lakes and Battleford Agencies, namely, that they compare favorably with the better class of settlers' dwellings, will, before long, be equally true with respect to many more.

Before leaving this subject, I would notice what, at first sight, may appear very trivial to anyone not keeping a jealous outlook for signs of progress among the Indians, that is that one or two instances have been recently observed of Indians making their sleeping rooms separate from the rest of the house accommodation.

This fact is hailed with much gratification, because the effect upon morality, of this separation of their sleeping apartments, can hardly be over valued.

As I have said, the first signs alone are visible, but let the idea once get a hold, however slight, it will gradually force its way. One other remark I would make, and that is, that whenever an Indian builds a new house, it shows a decided improvement on the old one.

To return for a moment to the subject of agricultural pursuits, from which I have been led to diverge, I have one or two topics still to touch upon. The agricultural exhibition has now become a recognized institution among the Indians of reserves within reach of the towns where they are held, and the interest in them is certainly not abating. The exhibits have been very creditable at such points as have been heard from; not only those of natural products of the soil, but also of articles of manufacture. The samples of bread and butter shown, although perhaps not calculated to tempt the appetite of dainty white people, are none the less fairly good, and are improving.

Less encouragement is being offered to the production of native work, such as moccasins and bead work, &c., and, consequently, more attention is being paid to the making of such articles as mats, baskets and useful articles of civilized attire.

One of the most interesting features of the Indian exhibit at the Regina show this year consisted of articles of woollen manufacture, made by young children of a recently established boarding school in the neighborhood of Muscowpetung's Reserve.

The prevalent custom at many exhibitions is to confine the competition of Indians to that among themselves; but when they have come into competition with

white settlers they have taken their fair share of prizes, in some few instances having carried off the highest.

A perceptible increase is taking place in the interest shown by the Indians in their stock, and this must, doubtless, be largely attributed to the effect of the system mentioned last year, as having been introduced with good results, viz., that of enabling the Indians to become individual proprietors of cattle.

The natural consequence is that a larger number of calves has been obtained, and this will be yet further increased, as the plan adopted of killing off old animals for beef and replacing them with young ones out of the appropriation for beef removes the barren cows. Sheep, where introduced, have been found to do much better than expected. It was feared that, should they escape the perils of wolves, they would meet with dangerous enemies in the Indian dogs; but it is found that when the Indians have once experienced the value of sheep, they themselves destroy every dog known to have worried one. Pigs, too, are being gradually introduced, and there is this to be said in their favor, that in limited numbers they can be fed upon refuse, which would otherwise be wasted, and which will become more plentiful as agricultural operations are extended.

With regard to the maintenance of Indians I have already shown how much of this has been produced by their own labors on the farms, but it must not be supposed that, when any other means can be devised to enable them to earn money towards their own support, they are neglected. On the contrary, where such industries as the burning of lime for sale to settlers, or the picking of wild hops, can be followed to advantage, the Indians are being encouraged to pursue them. Hay and wood contracts, too, where they can be obtained, are taken and faithfully fulfilled, and with part of the product of such industries machinery and implements are purchased. On some reserves Indians may be observed in the most approved civilized fashion cutting the crops of their neighbors for so much an acre with implements purchased by themselves. So much care, indeed, has been exercised in the development of contract work, as an aid to self-support, that serious complaint has been made by some settlers of the effect of this competition upon them.

The general advancement in the methods of civilization has rendered possible the inauguration of a new policy which is being pursued. I refer to that of substituting Indian labor, to some extent, for that of whites, in connection with the agencies and reserves. This policy will be susceptible of gradual development.. Indians, too, have been encouraged, when it could be done without detriment to the work of their own reserves, to hire themselves out to the farmers, and much of the harvesting—for example, on the Bell farm—has been done by workers thus obtained, as many as sixty Indians having been at work at one time.

The only distinctly new feature introduced with regard to the maintenance of Indians, which has to be noticed, is the introduction of young stock, to form the nucleus of herds for the supply of beef. It will of course be some time before any results from this policy can be obtained, but it seems only reasonable to suppose that it will be more profitable to raise beef for Indians, where the conditions are favorable, than to purchase from outsiders; nor is it easy to see why it should be any less profitable to raise, instead of purchasing beef, than to grow, instead of buying flour.

I may now turn to the consideration of the most important subject, of the health of the Indians. The increased prosperity furnishing more comforts in the shape of food and clothing, as well as the improvement already noticed in the dwellings, have had their natural results in a decidedly more favorable state of health. Other influences, too, have been at work in the same direction, and prominent among them may be noticed the good results of the substitution of fresh beef and pork, to a large extent, for bacon, which change the altered condition of the country has rendered possible. The increasing facilities for rendering medical assistance must not be overlooked in this connection, and a factor, although perhaps so far of comparatively little influence, will be found in the increased use of soap and water, which

may be traced to the wide introduction by the Department into the Indian schools, of such essential lavatory supplies, as basins, soap and towels.

When we remember the natural effect upon the health of any race compelled suddenly to completely change its mode of life, and the nature of its food supply, together with the disastrous results, in certain directions, of contact with civilized communities, it is a legitimate matter for congratulation, that on some reserves, during the past year, the rate of births has exceeded that of deaths.

It speaks well, too, for the care with which sanitary precautions are enforced, to be able to record that nothing in the form of fever epidemic has occurred in any part of the Territories; and in fact the great majority of deaths have been caused by hereditary pulmonary disease, or by infantile ailments. This decreased proportion in the death rate is all the more significant, in view of the increased facilities for ascertaining and recording such deaths as do occur.

The freedom from diseases which can be directly traced to the want of sanitary precautions, is due to the fact that agents and instructors make it one of their duties to see that all garbage about the Indian houses is carefully swept up, and removed or burned, and that the whitewash-brush is liberally applied. It may be here mentioned, that as far as possible, advantage has been taken of the opportunity afforded by the recent treaty payments, to take a census of vaccinated Indians, and operate upon those requiring treatment.

The only Indians in whose general health there has not been a marked improvement, are the Stonys of the Peace Hills district, who are however in a better condition than was reported of them last year.

The good results from the sub-division of larger agencies, becomes yearly more apparent, nowhere is this more clearly seen than with regard to the reserves which, two years ago, were separated from the Birtle Agency, and placed in that now known as the Moose Mountain. In 1886, it had to be remarked of these Indians, that they were probably the least advanced in civilization, of any Indians in the Territories. Now, under the energetic management of an agent who can devote his whole time to them, a most pleasing transformation has taken place. Houses are being floored with boards, roofs are being shingled, whitewash is applied, cleanliness prevails outside and in, health is improving, stock is increasing, pigs and poultry being kept; blankets are being replaced by civilized attire; paint driven from their faces by the application of soap and water; and machinery and implements acquired. One band alone in this agency fails to exhibit such marks of progress, and that is "White Bear's." These Indians, for the reasons stated in last year's report, crossed over the line; and although they have now returned, it will take some time before they can recover the ground thus lost. The division of the Prince Albert Agency into those of Duck Lake and Carlton, has also been attended with good results, which it is hoped will, before long, become more apparant.

As somewhat of an offset to these improvements must be recorded a retrogression which has been observed among the Indians of the Pelly district, which, as you are aware, has led to the consideration of the propriety of—at any rate for a time—placing an agent directly over them. The investigations necessary to enable you to arrive at a just conclusion with regard to this step are now in process, and the result will be laid before you in due course. The division of agencies naturally leads to the subject of the still further sub-division of reserves into separate farms. This is by every means carefully encouraged, as a means to the most desirable end of undermining the tribal system, which must necessarily be fostered by the practice of working large farms in common. So strongly am I convinced that the main hope of making the Indians self-supporting, depends upon implanting a spirit of individualism and self-reliance, that I would gladly see unless under exceptional circumstances, and, where it could be done without violation of treaty obligations, the positions of chief and headmen as they fall vacant allowed to lapse.

As I have already noticed in another connection, during the past year, individuals among the Blackfeet have set about the preparation of separate farms for themselves. On the Sarcee Agency, in the same treaty, two bands have made pro-

gress in the same direction. Some of these Indians have moved some five miles west, others one mile to the north of their former locations; and are not only putting up a much improved class of building, but are putting them on individual farms, more widely separated than formerly.

This tendency is noticed to be more or less general, but nowhere has it been seen more conspicuously during the past year than on the Onion Lake Agency. On one reserve there, the once rebel Indians have not only settled down to work, but have taken up separate lots. This is only one instance of the many improvements effected, at singularly little cost to the Government, by the energetic, pains-taking, and thoroughly practical agent in charge of that agency.

With regard to contract supplies, I may say that agreements have been on the whole, faithfully fulfilled; and as far as protecting the interests of the Government and of their wards is concerned, contractors generally will bear witness to the fact that our agents have not erred in the direction of leniency.

There has not been much accomplished in the way of building operations during the past year, because not much has been required; but it has been found that a marked improvement in the character of such buildings as have been erected has resulted from the recently adopted system of purchasing material and hiring workmen instead of letting the work out to contractors; the objections to which plan were pointed out in last year's report. The principal buildings erected have been agency ones at the Blood, Piegan, and Carlton Agencies; although others of minor importance have been put up in other places where required.

With regard to the all important subject of education, I have to report that fair progress has been made as well as preparation for what will operate distinctly during the coming year. I may say that owing to some few returns from distant points not having been yet correctly received, some of the following figures, although very closely approximate, may not be quite exact.

Last year it was stated that in the North-West Territories 1,416 children had been brought under educational influences, and the number has during the past year been increased to 2,089, giving an increase of 673.

The average daily attendance at day schools has increased during the same period from 591 to 673, while, as will be shown hereafter, there are a considerably greater number of resident pupils at the industrial and boarding schools. Seven new day schools have been or are being opened, as against three which have been permanently and one temporarily closed, the last owing to the illness of a teacher not yet replaced. The two day schools shut up have been closed in consequence of the removal of the majority of the pupils to industrial schools. Of the children who formerly attended the now abandoned day school on Little Child's Reserve, No. 73, at Crooked Lakes, 27 have become inmates of the industrial school at Fort Qu'Appelle, and 34 of the semi-industrial boarding school at Round Lake. The children heretofore taught at the now closed school on Pasquah's Reserve, in the Muscowpetung's Agency, have contributed 18 to the Qu'Appelle Industrial School and 15 to the semi-industrial school opened under the auspices of the Presbyterian church in the vicinity of Muscowpetung's Reserve.

It will thus be seen that the closing of two of these day schools, has been to the advantage of the pupils.

The appointment of two Inspectors of Indian schools, has enabled a closer supervision of the work done in them; and a more enlightened and systematic method of instruction is being introduced, from which good results may be anticipated in the near future.

There are three of industrial schools wholly supported by the Government.

At the close of last year, there were in the St. Joseph's Industrial school, Dunbow, 28 pupils, 18 boys and 10 girls. The number now is 32, 22 boys and 10 girls; giving an increase of four boys. The increase of Indian boys is really seven however, because the three white children introduced, as explained last year, for the purpose of helping the Indians to learn the English language, and paid for by their parents, have been removed and their places taken by Indians.

It is, I regret to say, still found that the Blackfeet, for whose benefit this school was instituted, remain very backward in availing themselves of its privileges; however five new pupils have been recently received from that tribe, and it is to be hoped that the great exertions made by the Rev. Principal to secure more, will ultimately meet with the success they deserve. The progress made in book-work seems satisfactory, and the girls are progressing in the acquisition of the knowledge of household duties. During the last two years they have knitted the stockings required for themselves and the boys, and are now beginning to supply mitts also.

The boys progress in industrial pursuits; and last spring, for the first time, put in the crop on the farm themselves, and have constructed the out-buildings, in addition to doing all the necessary mechanical work in connection with the institution. The children are all happy and contented, and their health is good. One death alone occurred during the year, that of a Cree boy, carried off by consumption. This school is carried on under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Industrial School at Battleford is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. The number of boys is 32, or the same as last year; that of the girls, 13; showing an increase of three. These numbers could however be increased, without difficulty; and when more accommodation, which is to be immediately provided, has been supplied, more pupils will be received. The normal system of teaching, recently introduced, has worked well. The girls have made fair progress in sewing, knitting, and generel house-work, which they perform under the supervision of the matron and her assistants. The boys are becoming further advanced in knowledge of practical mechanics, to which more time is devoted than formerly. Among other useful carpentering work, they have made new desks for the six day-schools on the adjacent reserves, and have done the blacksmithing required to repair the farming implements of the Indians, &c. They have, moreover, completed some necessary out buildings, in a very workmanlike manner, and done the general job-work in connection with the school. Here, too, the children seem well contented and attached to their teachers.

Their health has been generally good, and one death only, from consumption, has occurred.

The Industrial School at Fort Qu'Appelle, connected with the Roman Catholic Church, fully sustains the reputation it has justly earned.

Since the close of last year, the number of boys has increased from 56 to 63, and that of girls, from 39 to 40. This increase, it may be noticed, has taken place, notwithstanding the opening of a new boarding school near Muscowpetung's Reserve and the extension of that at Round Lake. The progress in every department of education has been marked and satisfactory. The girls are advancing in every useful domestic accomplishment, and have the advantage of the excellent training and examples of the devoted sisters.

The boys are getting the benefit of the increasing facilities for mechanical instruction, and being as fast as could be hoped for, converted into practical carpenters, blacksmiths and farmers. They have made spring mattresses, the construction of which appears to the unskilled observer—at any rate—to be no easy task, and have turned out some tasteful designs in wood and iron, for railings. They, too, have worked at out-buildings. Discipline is well enforced, without any want of confidence between the pupils and their guardians. A work is being performed, which cannot fail to have a marked and beneficial effect upon the rising generation; and it reflects great credit upon all concerned. The general health has been very satisfactory, although the deaths have been 3 in number, 2 boys and 1 girl having died. The addition to the building is fast approaching completion, and useful out-buildings are in course of construction. When the additional accommodation is completed, the institution will be capable of receiving two hundred children.

The boarding schools receiving grants from the Government, are the same as formerly, and are all doing very well. The work performed has been found to justify an increase of the amount of grants given to the St. Albert and McDougall

Orphanages. The average daily attendance at these schools shows the following increase, for the year, as compared with last:—

McDougall Orphanage	1
Isle à la Crosse	4
Irene Training School, Fort Vermillion, Peace River	2
St. Paul's, Fort Chippewayan, Lake Athabaska	3

The boarding school at Round Lake has made such excellent use of the increased assistance afforded it, that another, already referred to, also in connection with the Presbyterian Church, has been opened and assisted, with the most satisfactory results at Muscowpetung's Reserve.

The good effected by the two assisted boarding schools, last mentioned, greatly strengthened the conviction expressed last year, that such boarding schools should, in no small degree, take the place of day schools. At File Hills one, and at Touchwood Hills two day schools are now in process of transformation into semi-industrial boarding schools of the type referred to.

The building of the proposed Regina Industrial School has, from one vexatious delay after another, been still further delayed; however, as a site has been secured and plans approved, it is confidently expected that there will be nothing to prevent an early start at the work next spring.

I had almost forgotten to mention the establishment at Elkhorn, in Manitoba, of another assisted industrial institution. This has been opened by the superintendent of the Shingwauk Home, at Sault Ste. Marie, whose success there justifies the expectation of much good result.

There is in contemplation the establishment of an Industrial School at Peace Hills under the auspices of the Methodist Church; however, it will now be too late to do anything more than make preparations for active operations next season. One more industrial institution, to be assisted by Government, is to be established in connection with the Church of England in Manitoba. An eligible site has been secured at St. Paul's, near Winnipeg, and the plans are in course of construction. It may yet be possible to make at any rate some progress with the building for this school this year.

A very serious question, and one to which we cannot give too early nor careful consideration, arises in connection with these schools, viz., as to the future of the pupils. Whether it will be found necessary, in their own interests, to encourage those industrially educated, to spread through white communities, or in the interests of their brethren, to return them, to effect an influence on the reserves, must be deliberately thought of. The question is of course whether if returned to their reserves, they would raise their kindred, or, as is more probable, be dragged down again.

Before concluding there are one or two matters of a general nature to bring to your attention. An outstanding claim of the Indians for compensation for cattle killed by the engines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company while passing through the Sarcee Reserve, as well as for some minor ones for similar damage in the vicinity of the Blackfoot Agency have been settled to the satisfaction of the Indians. The railway company has very wisely concluded not to appeal to the courts on strictly technical points, and by this action has restored good feeling and averted the possibility of a grave danger.

The sun dances are going more and more out of fashion and becoming less objectionable in their character. It is to be hoped that when such a chief as Crowfoot, as he has this year done, lends his aid to the discouragement of these objectionable dances they will not long survive.

Very little crime has occurred among the Indians, and such cases as have taken place have been of a comparatively trifling character. Some horse-stealing has gone on near the boundary, but nothing approaching the extent of former years, and no single criminal charge has been brought against any of the Piegan tribe. The North-

West Mounted Police deserve credit for the way in which, under circumstances presenting many facilities for horse stealing and whiskey smuggling, they have almost suppressed these criminal operations along the border. The American troops have evidently on their side of the line been contributing by vigilance to the gratifying results attained.

Our chief surveyor, Mr. J. C. Nelson, D.L.S., has been busily engaged during the past summer in defining obliterated boundary lines of reserves in the Touchwood Hills district and fixing timber limits in the neighborhood of Fort Macleod, and other necessary work. Iron posts have been supplied to mark the boundaries of reserves, and this seems to be regarded with much satisfaction by the Indians. The mission lands claimed by the Methodist Church have been defined and a just and amicable settlement will be arrived at.

Mr. A. W. Ponton, D.L.S. Assistant Surveyor, has done a considerable amount of necessary work in Manitoba, but this will no doubt be noticed in its proper place by Mr. Inspector McColl, who will, as usual, report on the reserves within that Province, with the exception of those within the Birtle Agency.

I beg, in conclusion, to refer you to the usual reports made by our inspectors and agents, which will furnish details which cannot be touched upon in this report.

The recently appointed Assistant Commissioner, Mr. A. E Forget, is rapidly familiarizing himself with the duties of his office, and will before long be able to render me effective aid.

My staff at headquarters has worked faithfully and well, nor indeed could the immense amount of work connected with the many agencies and schools throughout the Territories have been performed had such not been the case.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HAYTER REED,
Commissioner.

BATTLEFORD, 12th October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of my annual Inspection of Indian agencies, farms and reserves in the North-West Territories.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

I commenced in the Duck Lake Agency; Mr. W. C. McKenzie, agent; Mr. A. J. McNeil, clerk; Mr. Louis Marion, farmer of Bands Nos. 95, 96 and 97; and Mr. Justus Wilson, farmer 98, 99, 100, and of the bands at Fort à la Corne.

My inspection of this agency and audit of the books embraces the period between 1st November, 1887, the date of my last inspection, and the end of the last fiscal year, 30th June, 1888.

I commenced by taking an inventory of the goods in the agent's storehouse and under his immediate charge. I then audited the books, making out in detail statements of the receipts and issues; balance sheets of all the principal accounts; statements of the live stock, showing the changes in the different herds during the year, and statements of the farm work done upon the different reserves. These I have already forwarded to the Indian Commissioner as an appendix to my progress report, made immediately after the inspection was finished.

The agent personally attended all the "round ups" of the different herds of Indian cattle in the early spring, and the branding of the same, having first provided himself with proper cattle brands; the work was done effectually. The Indians are

taking more active interest in their herds than heretofore, and are taking steps to improve their stables and to afford better winter accommodation for the cattle.

They have also taken very generally to milking their cows, and some of them make butter.

I visited the different reserves and critically examined the work done on them, and the condition of the Indians both general and domestic.

One Arrow's Band, No. 95,

Show marked progress, not only in increased acreage, but in their manner of farming which is greatly improved, and their crops are better fenced than ever before. This year they have a total of forty-three acres in crop; they have nineteen acres of wheat against none last year; also sixteen acres of freshly broken land, and the same number of acres summer-fallowed. Their crops looked very well. New buildings were in course of erection for the accommodation of a resident farmer; the site selected is convenient to the work. The buildings were being pushed forward towards completion with energy, and the agent was personally supervising the erection.

Okemasis Band, No. 96.

This band has a total of one hundred acres in crop, they have ten acres more in wheat than they had last year; they have broken fifteen acres of new land and have summer-fallowed eighteen acres. Their potatoes look very well but their gardens did not amount to much.

The Beardy Band No. 97.

The number of acres in crop are one hundred and fifty-six, there is a falling off in the total acreage in crop here as against last year, but they show an increase in wheat; but of barley they sowed but little over one-half as much as they did the year before; that is accounted for by the fact that there is no market for this grain and the mills will not grind it to make flour.

The John Smith Band, No. 99.

Mr. Justus Wilson was appointed farmer to this band in the spring, to have also supervision of the Fort à la Corne Indians.

Mr. Wilson has imparted a new life among them; they are renewing their interest in their work, and I am in hopes that the vigorous action by the farming instructors will be productive of good results next year.

Their crops looked as well as those of their white neighbors along the south branch; they were well fenced, and the root crops were being well attended to.

Fort à la Corne Indians.

There is a marked improvement in the farming operations of these bands, the crops looked exceedingly well; they had been well put in and the fields were well fenced. These Indians are for the most part provided with comfortable houses and their general condition is satisfactory. Their spiritual wants are looked after by the Rev. John Badger, who lives on the reserve who although he is a "Treaty Indian" is a regularly ordained clergyman of the Church of England.

The health of the Indians upon the different reserves in this agency has been very good during the past year, and a register of births and deaths is kept by each farmer as well as at the agency.

Indian Office.

I found the books here well kept and the work of the office in a most satisfactory state, reflecting credit upon the clerk, Mr. McNeill, who, in addition to his clerical

duties, had been acting as agent prior to my inspection, that officer having been absent on leave; I found nothing neglected or behindhand.

Contract Goods.

Up to the time of my leaving this agency no goods under contract 1888-89 had arrived.

The condition of the Indians generally in this agency is good; their tone has much improved. I think this is due to the courteous treatment they received from the agent and those under him. Although the agent has been less than a year in office the Indians have already found out that he is there as a friend and if their requests are not all granted, they are always received kindly.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Mr. Joseph Finlayson, Agent, and Mr. George Chaffie, Farming Instructor.

This agency is an offshoot of the Duck Lake Agency and has within it six bands of Indians, namely: Mistowasis, No. 103, Ahtahkahkoop, No. 104, Pettiquacky, No. 102, Kopahawakenum, No. 105, Kenemotay's, No. 106 and Wm. Twatt, No. 101.

The agency having been so recently established the Instructor was still in charge of the stores and personally issued them.

I prepared myself for the inspection by procuring while at the Duck Lake agency a list of the goods furnished from that agency, and commenced by checking the receipts as entered in the books with this list; I did not find any important discrepancies. I next took an inventory of the goods in store and on hand, and prepared statements of the receipts and issues since my last inspection in October, 1887, together with balance sheets of all the principal accounts; these I have forwarded to the Indian Commissioner with my progress report upon this agency.

Flour only had been received on account of the contract of 1888-89. I found the weight correct and the flour equal to sample, so also were the sacks containing the flour.

Live Stock.

I prepared an inventory of the live stock on the different reserves. From a total of sixty-seven cows there were fifty-six calves, with some cows that would calve later in the season. This I think you will consider a very satisfactory return for Indian cattle; the increase in the sheep had not been so satisfactory, the Indians will probably take a greater interest in them when they begin to use them for food, but as yet the droves have not been touched upon in this way.

I made a critical examination of the farm work of the Indians, examined their houses and made close inquiry into their domestic habits. I find upon comparison with the work of 1887 there is exhibited steady improvement.

Pettiquaky Band, No. 102.

Has sixty acres under crop, being twenty-seven and a-half more than that of 1887; twenty six acres of this increase being wheat. There is a slight falling off in the acreage of potatoes, which is partially made up by an increase of two acres of turnips.

The appearance of this reserve has been materially improved in a year, houses have been repaired, fields enlarged and newly fenced.

The Catholic church to which nearly all the Indians of this band belong, has a fine establishment here, consisting of church, priests' house, schoolhouse, stables and outbuildings, laborers' cottages, &c., they are charmingly situated upon the edge of Lake Muskeg.

Father Paquette is its founder and resident priest; his kind and active interest in the condition of the Indians conduces much to their temporal welfare.

Mistowasis Band, No. 103.

This band has 224 acres in crop, being an increase over the acreage of 1887 of 34 acres, principally in barley and turnips; there is a slight falling off in potatoes. The fences were in good repair, but the crops were somewhat backward. The want of a market for grain and of a flour mill within a reasonable distance has deterred this band from raising grain. Could either of these be provided they would very soon become self-supporting. As it is, their condition is promising and their homes are comfortable.

The Rev. John McKay, Presbyterian missionary, continues to labor faithfully among them, and the new church, erected since my last visit, gives strong evidence that the parent church is taking a most active interest in the spiritual welfare of the band.

Ahtahkahkoop Band, No. 104.

This band had 218 acres under crop of wheat, oats and turnips, being an increase of 20 acres over that of 1887; there was a slight falling off in the acreage of potatoes. These Indians are showing great zeal in their work this year. Fields are well fenced, potatoes well attended to, and the crops generally look very well. There was fresh breaking and summer fallowing going on, and there was a number of new houses and stables in course of erection.

The Hinds mission on this reserve was well known before the advent of farming instructors to the country, and the departure of its founder, the Rev. John Hinds, C.M.S. missionary—after a dozen years of active missionary work—for another field of mission labor, provides a fitting opportunity for saying a few words regarding him His earnestness and zeal as a missionary cannot be doubted, and with his co-operation the farming instructor's work became a much easier task. His good work and that of his excellent and faithful helpmeet will live after him, and whoever his successor may be he will find nothing to undo, but may continue to build upon the solid foundation Mr. Hinds has laid.

Wm. Twatt (No. 101) *Meadow Lake and Kenemotayoo (No.* 106) *Bands.*

These bands subsist principally by hunting and fishing. They have received only about thirty sacks of flour, and less than one thousand pounds of bacon and beef since my last inspection, and I was informed that they passed a very comfortable winter. All of them were furnished with both barley and potatoes for seed.

The instructor had a few acres of oats, barley and potatoes for his own use, and an excellent vegetable garden.

Agency Buildings.

The location selected for these new buildings is an excellent one on Mistowasis Reserve. The agent was personally supervising the building operations and carrying on the work with energy; the dwelling, storehouse and office were nearing completion. They are built of flatted logs, the roof being of shingles,—the house and the office being the work of the Indians, while the storehouse was being built under contract. The Indians' work was the best of the two, and reflected great credit upon the Instructor, Mr. Chaffie, who has taught them what they know.

A most pleasing gathering took place on Dominion Day, the agent and instructor invited the settlers and Indians of the agency to attend a pic-nic, a most enjoyable day was spent by all, the amusements being similar to those provided for such entertainments in the east, namely, athletic sports, dancing, singing, speeches, &c. Mr. Chaffie furnished from his private means a fine fat steer and the agent and a few of the settlers provided another, these were killed, dressed, and eaten on the ground; delicacies were also provided—they all had a very enjoyable time, and it had a very good effect upon the Indians who said that it was better than a "sun dance." It also showed them that they could have plenty of amusement without the "tom-tom."

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Mr. J. P. Williams, agent; Mr. John Carney, keeper of agency stores, and Mr. Wm. Laurie clerk.

I commenced my inspection of this agency by taking a complete inventory of the goods in store and on hand; I then made an audit of the books and prepared statements of the receipts and issues with balance sheets of all the principal accounts, I compared the issues with the vouchers for the same and receipts at the different farms; I audited the books at the different farms (six) and took inventories of the goods in those storehouses; all of the above I have forwarded to the Indian Commissioner with my progress report dated 15th September which contains full explanations regarding the same.

The account books in the agency are properly written up and regularly balanced each month in a neat and clerkly manner.

The vital statistics of the agency show the excess of deaths over births to be fourteen; there has been no epidemic and the health of the Indians generally is good.

Contract Goods.

These had commenced to arrive; with some few exceptions they were equal to samples, and, according to schedule description, these exceptions were held at the risk of the owners.

Live Stock.

This agency is well supplied with cattle, there being five hundred and eighty-six head; the herds are domestic and for the most part the property of individual Indians, subject only to the oversight of the Department. The Indian's regard for their animals is growing and they think very much more highly of an animal of their own rearing than they do of one received as a gift; they nearly all milk their cows with more or less regularity, and on the older reserves butter is made.

Crops.

As I will have occasion to make some remarks upon the work of each reserve I need now only state that the total acres in crop in 1888 are eleven hundred and twenty against nine hundred and six in 1887. Although the aggregate increase has not been great, the increase in wheat sown is over two hundred acres; as the crops are good this quantity is sufficient—with good milling facilities—to provide them sufficient flour for their own used, but lacking these (as unfortunately we do) the full benefits will not be derived from the crops.

Farm 13b.—Mr. Sufferin, Farmer—Thunderchild's Band, No. 115.

This band have one hundred and sixty-five acres in crop this year, the increase in wheat alone being from twenty acres in 1887 to eighty acres in 1888; the crops are good, in my opinion excelling any others in the Battleford district, white or red, and there was every prospect of their being harvested in good order; several new houses have been built, they are neat and comfortable, with floors, windows, and thatched roofs; the farmer is living in a very comfortable new log house, built by contract, he has lathed and plastered it himself; he has also put up two other buildings, one of which he intends using for an office, and the other for a storehouse; at the time of my visit most of the Indians were on the north side of the Saskatchewan, hay making, but judging from the neat appearance of their homes their condition is satisfactory, and bears evidence that the farmer is doing his duty towards them.

Farm 13a—Mr. Applegarth, Farmer—Moosomin's Band, No. 112.

This band have a total of one hundred and thirty-seven acres in crop, and show a falling off of ten acres since 1887, but the increase from fourteen acres of wheat in

1887 to fifty-eight acres in 1888 is very important; the crops looked very well and were being harvested in good condition; nearly all the Indians were across the river making hay at the time of my visit. The farmer has a large vegetable garden near his house which is highly creditable to him. Considering the few able bodied Indians upon this reserve, the large crops and well fenced fields are very commendable to the instructor as well as to the Indians; they have a drove of sheep which will be a source of profit in another year, if they have the good fortune to winter them well.

Farm 12 *b and c.—Mr. Gopsill, Farmer—Poundmaker and Little Pines Bands, Nos.* 114 *and* 116.

The work on these reserves is well kept up, and in the case of Little Pine it should be remembered that they were the last to arrive from the plains; they have under cultivation one hundred and sixty-seven and one hundred and thirty acres respectively, being an increase over the acreage of 1887 of seventy-seven acres, principally in wheat; in addition to the land under crop they have broken seventy acres of new land and summer-fallowed thirty-six acres, the crops promised a large yield; some flax sown as an experiment was remarkably good. The Indians have a very fair class of houses and were building a good many new stables. At the time of my visit they were engaged in hay making. The Catholics have a long established mission on Poundmaker's Reserve, they have lately built a new church, priests' house, &c., the schoolhouse is quite close to these.

Farm 11*a—Mr. Orr, Farmer—Stony Indian Bands, Nos.* 109, 110, 111.

These bands have been rather unfortunate in the choice of a reserve, as they have but little wood. They pay great attention to the growing of barley and roots. These Indians having a more volatile disposition than the Crees it is harder to wean them from their old habits, and it is no uncommon sight to see a brightly painted and dressed young Indian quietly and deftly driving a yoke of oxen attached to a load of hay to the town. Many of them are, however, leaving their old habits behind them, and as time wears on are, imperceptibly to themselves, adopting the habits of white people. The bands were busily engaged in hay making; besides putting up enough for their own stock they intended filling a small contract for the Industrial School. They had 117 acres in crop, 20 of it being potatoes Last year they harvested 3,150 bushels of potatoes from 14 acres; they were summer-fallowing 25 acres.

Farm 12*a—Mr. Fitzpatrick, Farmer—Sweet Grass Band, No.* 113.

This band have 241 acres in crop, being an increase over that of 1887 of 63 acres, principally in wheat and oats; there were 15 acres of new breaking and 20 acres summer fallow; about one-half the crops were excellent and promised a large yield, the other half was on light soil and did not look well. The Indians were engaged in making hay, but it was scarce and the farmer expressed the fear that the quantity would be insufficient to winter their stock, however, their large quantity of straw will help them through.

Farm 11*b—Mr. Price, Farmer—Red Pheasant's Band, No.* 108.

This band have been longer engaged in farming than any other in the agency, and consequently are farther advanced in civilized habits. They all dress in the garb of white people, and their houses and surroundings show many little comforts not seen on the other reserves. The farmer's cottage is a model for them to copy, surrounded as it is with neat fences and well kept terrace and walks. Mrs. Price being the school teacher the whole discipline of the reserve is kept well in hand, and the work of instruction moves steadily forward.

They had 164 acres in crop this year, being an increase of 33 acres since 1887, principally in barley. At the time of my visit it was hard to judge if it would all be successfully harvested; they were summer-fallowing 15 acres and had broken 20 acres of new land.

The Church Missionary Society has just finished a very neat frame church, it happened that the opening services took place while I was on the reserve and it was my good fortune to be present; the Indians, men, women and children attended, all dressed in their best; they presented a very respectable and civilized appearance; they took part in the church services, which were both in Cree and English, the women joining heartily in the singing.

Judging from the contented state of the Indians, the work performed by them and their generally comfortable condition, I am of the opinion that the farmers of this agency are good men for their positions, each one appears to take a great interest in his work, and to have at heart the welfare of the band under his immediate charge; they are ably led and supported by their energetic agent, Mr. Williams, whose long practical experience in successfully instructing Indians in farming and civilized pursuits is bearing good fruit here; he has his work well in hand and attends to it promptly. The keeper of Indian stores, Mr. Carney, and the clerk, Mr. Wm. Laurie, are energetic and faithful in the discharge of their several duties.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Mr. G. G. Mann, Agent; Peter Boudreaux, Interpreter.

This agency is formed out of the old "Fort Pitt" Agency, and includes the same Indians, with a little different distribution as to the bands. Formerly there were six bands; each, with its chief and full complement of headmen, living upon its own reserve; but the disturbing influences of the rebellion broke up these bands to such a degree, the chiefs and headmen being deposed, that it was considered better that those wishing to farm should do so on Sekaskoot's Reserve, where the agency was established, and upon the adjoining one of Machaoo's, consequently Indians from all the old bands have now settled there, and farm as one band, No. 119. The Chippewayan at Cold Lake, is the only band which preserves unity; the members of it continue to live on their reserve, and they subsist principally by hunting, fishing and cattle raising; a little seed barley and potatoes are distributed to them annually, and they appear to get along very comfortably, with an occasional distribution of flour during the close season.

The Indians at the agency, Band No. 119, are in a prosperous condition, they have built their house and farm at such distances from each other, that there will be no difficulty in so dividing the reserve that they may hold their land in severalty. At present there are forty-five separate holdings, each having cultivated fields and dwelling house, eighteen have in addition stables and stock yards, forming a homestead at each. The dwellings here are neatly constructed, with thatched roofs and windows, they are floored, ceiled, and much more comfortable, generally than the ordinary Indian house. The Indians generally have a civilized appearance and go about their work in a business-like manner; they are as contented and happy as any in the country; they are well clothed and look well nourished, and can do a day's work with any man. They can drive oxen, plough, sow, cradle, mow, chop, make timber, and build as well-cornered a house as the ordinary back-woodsman; they can go further than this, they can finish the roof, thatch, lay floors, make doors and windows, they did not learn to do this by sitting down and looking at the farming instructor do it for them, but he insisted that they should try and do it for themselves, and in this manner they have been taught to be independent, useful men.

The quantity of land in crop is returned as four hundred and eighty-one acres, nearly all barley, the remainder, thirty-nine acres, being potatoes and turnips. Of this the grain yield on old land is a fair average, while that on land newly broken will not yield much; the potato crop is very good, but the turnips are not very good.

The agent raised twenty acres of oats for the agency horses and has a large vegetable garden; the yield of potatoes, beets, mangolds, corn, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, &c., is excellent and of a superior quality.

Vital Statistics.

The health of the Indians has been very good during the year; there has been no occasion to call in the service of a doctor, the simple remedies provided in the agency medicine chest having proved quite sufficient to allay any of the maladies prevailing.

Live Stock.

The latest stock return gives a total of one hundred and eleven head on the reserves, since then fifty heifers and three bulls have been received; the Indians take great interest in their animals; they milk their cows, take good care of their calves, and a good many make butter.

Agency Buildings.

During the year the agent with the assistance of his Indians has rebuilt his two large stables, and put on shingle roofs; he purposes doing the same with the storehouses. When these are completed the agency will be equipped with as good buildings as any in the country; they consist of two large storehouses, horse stables, cattle stable, carpenter and blacksmith's shops, interpreter's house, office, and agent's house; these buildings are entirely the work of the agent and the Indians, the lumber having been cut with whipsaws and dressed by hand.

The Catholic Church and the Church of England have each built very fine churches near the agency, with comfortable houses for the resident clergymen; they have also built school teacher's houses. There are two schools on the reserve, one under the auspices of each church; the Hudson's Bay Company has established a store; there is a detachment of Mounted Police stationed here, so that what was only a short time ago an open prairie, with bluffs of timber here and there, is now becoming a flourishing village surrounded by a prosperous farming community.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I commenced my inspection of this school by taking a complete inventory of the goods in store and in use in the institution and in the workshops connected therewith; from these I made statements and re-adjusted the list to be returned by taking on the made up articles and striking out the material used in their manufacture. I also condemned and wrote off the list articles unfit for further use in the institution. I have already reported very fully upon all these matters to the Indian Commissioner in my progress report and have forwarded to him as an appendix to that report the inventories, balance sheets, and a synopsis of my audit of the books.

Contract Goods.

The July delivery of two hundred sacks of flour had been received, it is equal to the sample in quality and weight in each sack. One hundred tons of coal had been received from Edmonton, Mr. Lamoreux, contracter; it was entirely satisfactory; the groceries had been delivered and were, with one or two exceptions, equal to sample; most lines of the dry goods and clothing were delivered and proved equal to sample; boots and shoes also had been received and were equal to sample; household utensils of these only galvanized pails, knives and forks, and dustpans, had been delivered, all but the latter were equal to sample.

This institution progresses favorably, the officials and employés connected therewith take not only an interest in their work but an interest in the purpose of the institution; the children have a healthy, contented look and continue to improve

both in manners and appearance; discipline and punctuality are observed and the rules of the institution are complied with by the inmates. A bakery and a new carpenter shop are in process of erection by the carpenter and his apprentices; these were much needed, and the blacksmith will now have for his workshop the whole building which was formerly used by both tradesmen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

BATTLEFOD, N.W.T., 23rd October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to make the following report on the inspections made by me of Protestant Indian schools in the North-West, covering the period between October last and the present date, and in so doing would express my regret that I am unable to present you with such statistical information as has come into my possession during that time, owing to the books that contain it being at headquarters.

ROUND LAKE SCHOOL.

My first official visit was to the Round Lake boarding school, whither I accompanied Hayter Reed, Esq., now Indian Commissioner. The object of that visit was to be present at the opening of new buildings, which, with untiring zeal and patience, the Rev. Mr. McKay, superintendent of the school, had succeeded in erecting, so as to render it capable of containing forty children. The opening ceremonies, which were very interesting, were well attended by both white and Indian neighbors of the school; all of whom showed great interest in its welfare, and in that of the pupils.

Towards the end of the winter, by direction of the Hon. Indian Commissioner, this school was again visited, and this time inspected by me. It was found to be filled to its utmost capacity, proving, from the rapidity with which all vacancies were filled, the favorable regard in which it was held by the Indians. Its good work, the superintendent said, was rendered difficult of performance, through its resources being very limited, but the increased grant that you were pleased to allow, when this fact was reported to you, will no doubt have placed it in better working order, and have given the undertaking added vigor.

Besides instruction in the elementary branches of learning, the boys are employed in industrial pursuits, and the girls in house work. The latter perform with but little assistance, under the supervision of their excellent matron (Mrs. Jones) all the inside work of the place.

PIEGAN RESERVE SCHOOL (EPISCOPALIAN).

My next inspection was of the school on this reserve. The Piegans enjoy the ministrations of both the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic Churches, and each of these denominations maintains, with Government assistance, a day school.

The Reverend A. T. Bourne is in charge of that belonging to the Episcopal Church. He has been laboring under many disadvantages. The school building is a poor one, it is not well furnished, and the Indian settlement is much scattered; so that many children are situated too far from the school to attend it. Examination of the children showed their intelligence to be marked, though they had not progressed far in their studies. Some of the Indians to whom I spoke, notably Chief "North Axe," professed themselves to be favorably disposed towards the education of their children, and expressed regret that so many were too far from the

school for their children to attend it. Though they have refused to send their children away from the reserve to the Industrial School at Dunbow, they seem to feel by no means averse to putting them in a boarding school, if such an institution is placed on their reserve. These circumstances led to the recommendation in the direction of establishing a boarding school, that I had the honor of submitting to you.

Chief "North Axe" and some of his men attended the examination of the school, and the former made a sensible speech to the children.

BLOOD RESERVE SCHOOLS.

"Red Crow's Section (Episcopalian).

Proceeding to the Blood Reserve, I inspected the day school in this section thereof, and found it over-attended, so many children often crowding to it, that the teacher was unable to teach them all. The Indian children of this and the Piegan Reserve are free from that bashfulness that so commonly retards the education of native children. They are bright and apt to learn, and will I fancy do so, if additional schools are provided for their proper accommodation.

Mr. Fosbrooke, the teacher of the school last referred to, resigned shortly after my inspection, and I am not aware whether he has yet been replaced. Every hope may be entertained that the liberal arrangements made by the Department for extending opportunities for education to a larger number of children on this reserve, will be attended with good results. "Red Crow" visited the school during my examination of it, and seemed to be much interested.

Besides this day school there are, or are soon to be, two other places of training on the reserve. The Rev. Mr. McLean, of the Methodist Mission, has one in view at the Lower Camp, and has already built a teacher's house. The Rev. S. Trivett has secured a grant from the Church Missionary Society (Episcopalian), and intends to train a number of girls by means of it.

Returning from the Blood Reserve to Regina, orders were received to inspect the schools of the Touchwood Hills district,

TOUCHWOOD HILLS SCHOOLS.

"Day-Star's" Reserve (Episcopalian).

The school on this reserve is taught by Mr. Slater, a native of Red River. The building consists of a school room downstairs, and an upstairs apartment inhabited by the teacher. It is very neat and comfortable, and everything about it was found to be scrupulously clean and orderly. Mrs. Slater had made, gratuitously, some clothes of civilized pattern for several boys and girls. Everything evidenced that interest was taken in the school by the teacher and his wife. The band is not much interested in education, therefore attendance at the school is small, but there is every reason to hope that the teacher's familiarity with the Indian's tongue, and his earnest endeavor, will soon lead the parents to a better understanding of their children's interests.

George Gordon's Reserve (Episcopalian).

The use of properly managed day schools as agents in the civilization of the Indian race, is well demonstrated by the one on George Gordon's Reserve. The Rev. Owen Owens has devoted himself with great assiduity to school work, and like all the other teachers in this district, has been most warmly encouraged by Mr. Keith, Indian Agent. The pupils are well advanced, neat, and clean. The school building is well kept, and roomy. Unfortunately, though there is a good attendance at the school, there are many children who reside so far from it, that they are unable to avail themselves of its advantages. These, as a consequence, are growing up in that ignorance, which must be dispelled before any true advancement towards civilization can be made. I understand that it is the Department's intention to establish a joint

day and boarding school in the place of the present day school, so that children distant from the school may receive training, and I am convinced that this wise course will be attended with excellent results, as the band is interested in having its children educated, if it can but obtain the necessary facilities.

Poor Man's Reserve School (Episcopalian).

At the time of my visit to the school, Mr. Pritchard had just been appointed teacher. He was holding a small class in the chief's house, which had been rented temporarily for the purpose. Some months later, I saw the new schoolhouse, in passing to the Saskatchewan. It is a neat, attractive building, and affords good accommodation for the teacher. The site chosen is central, and the Indians are said to be gradually awakening to a sense of the benefits to be derived from education by their children. A satisfactory attendance may be hoped for if this is the case.

I learn that the mid-day meals authorized by you for the schools in this district have had much to do with the regular attendance and consequent progress of the pupils.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

School at "Old Sun's" section of the Reserve (Episcopalian).

Miss Tims is the teacher of this school, and appears to have the confidence and good-will of the children. The school building is very old and needs to be replaced as reported to you. Great difficulty is found in securing any marked results from tuition, as the personnel of the classes is constantly changing. The settlement is a large one, and a good average attendance may be kept up, whilst children are attending for a day or two, or a week or two, as the case may be, and then absenting themselves for prolonged periods. But little effect is to be made on children under these circumstances. The method to be adopted for steadily educating a certain number at first, and ultimately all of the children of this settlement, has to be determined upon and carried out before we can hope to introduce the light of education and Christianity into it. My opinion as to what that method should be has, I think, already been submitted to your consideration.

School at "Big Plume's" section of the Reserve (Episcopalian).

This school is taught by Mr. Stanley Stocken. At the time of my visit it was closed, all the children being absent from the camp with their parents. The schoolhouse is new, very small, but neat in appearance. A good attendance has been obtained, and the teacher is as well satisfied with his progress as can be expected, in view of the fact that his scholars are so inconstant in their attendance. The attendance trouble is the same as in the school on "Old Sun's" section of the Reserve.

SARCEE AGENCY.

"The McDougall Orphanage" (Methodist).

This excellent institution, situated on the Stony Reserve at Morley, has met with much success. Against many trying and adverse circumstances, it has yearly gained a firmer footing. It is now taught by Mr. Yeomans, formerly a valued teacher of the day-school at Whitefish Lake. The matron, Mrs. Yeomans, divides the cares of the school with her husband; and between them they practically do the whole work in connection with it, by ably engaging the pupils in performing necessary tasks. Instruction is thus given whilst economy is being practised. Children of both sexes are received. The whole of the housework is done by the girls under Mrs. Yeoman's supervision, and with her assistance. English has become the language of the pupils, who, for the most part, knew none when they entered the

school. This has been brought about by good management in daily routine, rather than by direct instruction in class.

The building in which the good work of the orphanage is being carried on is far too small. It consists of one apartment downstairs, and two rooms upstairs, used respectively as boys and girls dormitories. The management has been much harassed by lack of funds, which has also prevented fit buildings being erected. It is to be regretted that funds for its enlargement and relief cannot be found by its supporters; as that influence might be largely used to secure its further success, and by widening its scope, to make it one oft he most useful Indian educational establishments in the Territories.

Stony Reserve Day Schools (Methodist).

Besides the McDougall Orphanage, there are two day schools on this reserve. One, located at the mission, is taught by Miss Yeomans. The building occupied is well adapted for its purpose, and the pupils are well taught. There is good attendance, and the school, undoubtedly, does excellent work.

The other is placed at Bear's Paws Settlement, on the south side of the Bow River. It has been held in the chief's house, but a large building, well situated in a central position, is in process of erection if not now completed. Mr. Steinhauer, the teacher, is an Indian who has been trained in a Methodist college in Ontario. He is an earnest painstaking man. The liberal spirit in which the Department has, I understand, assisted in the completion of the new school building will encourage both the teacher and the Indians, who worked hard in getting out the logs for it and erecting its walls.

Sarcee Reserve Day School (Episcopalian).

Since Mrs. de Balinhard gave up teaching this school the attendance has been poor, and no forward improvement occurred until it was taken in hand by the Reverend Gibbon Stocken, a teacher who met with success on the Blackfoot Reserve. The Indians profess themselves as willing to send their children to school, but have not yet acted up to their professions. A large number of children were seen idling about the ration house, a few hundred yards from the school, whilst in the school were only two or three. They evidently are more interested in food for their body than food for their mind.

The schoolhouse is a neat building, and was in a neat and orderly state.

MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.

Piapo'ts Reserve School. (Presbyterian).

This school is under the care of Miss Rose. The building is an excellent one, and is kept in good order. It is so designed that it may be used for a joint boarding and day school; but it has unfortunately been found impossible to get more than one boarder. A large number of children remain upon the reserve, wholly uneducated, and for the most part growing up in the pagan faith of their fathers. It is sad that such should be the case.

Muscowpetung's Reserve School (Presbyterian).

This school is situated near the edge of the Muscowpetung's Reserve, and draws scholars from it and Pasquah's Reserve, which lies a little lower down the Qu'Appelle River. The children are lodged and boarded. They are given industrial instruction as well as tution in the class room. Both boys and girls are received.

The building is well suited for a small school. The Rev. Mr. Moore (the superintendent), hopes to receive such assistance as will enable him to add further buildings to his establishment; and does not, I believe, anticipate any trouble in obtaining children to fill them.

The scheme of the school is the same as that which has been found so successful at Round Lake; and if this institution which is yet in its infancy, attains the same results that the Reverend Mr. Mckay's school is gaining, it will not fail to have a great influence on the future of Muscowpetung's and Pasquah's Reserves.

BIRTLE DISTRICT.

Bird-Tail Sioux School (Presbyterian).

This school has been taught for some time by Mr. Burgess. The schoolhouse requires some repairs, as reported to you. Great interest was manifested in my inspection by the children and their parents. The latter attended my examination in large numbers. It seems that this school is likely to be more or less absorbed by a boarding school, which it is the intention of the Presbyterian Church to establish at Birtle, some twelve miles distant from it. Great assistance has been given to the teacher by church-workers in the Eastern Provinces, who have sent large quantities of clothing to the school for the pupils. Whilst I was at Birtle a considerable quantity of clothing arrived for them, in care of a lady who takes a strong Christian interest in Indian missions and schools.

"The Key's" Reserve School (Episcopalian).

This school is taught by the Reverend Shafto Agassiz, the reserve missionary, The reverend gentleman has met with no small measure of success in his work. Strong interest was shown in the examination by parents and children. The latter, without being instructed, set to work, when the object of my visit was rumored, to further clean the very clean school room. They are fairly well advanced in their studies, and it is a mark of the assiduous discharge of his duties that the teacher has all the children of the reserve practically in regular attendance at school.

A large portion of this band resides away from the reserve at Shoal River to the north, and the children of this party are growing up in ignorance, as their fathers did before them.

Coté's Reserve School (Presbyterian).

This reserve, 20 miles south of Fort Pelly, has a school taught by Mr. John Black, an Indian of Mistowasis' Band, who has received training in Manitoba College from the Presbyterian Church. The school building is suited for its purpose, but requires the repairs reported to you. The population of the reserve is so very much scattered that a large proportion of the children cannot attend school. The Presbyterian Church authorities, with that energy which has lately characterized their entrance into Indian school-work in the Territories, have, I understand, made arrangements to found a boarding school on this reserve.

Keesickoowewin's Reserve School (Presbyterian).

This reserve is on the Little Saskatchewan River, immediately above the Riding Mountain House. The schoolhouse is not fitted for both school and teachers residence, though intended to serve both purposes. The teacher, Mr. D McVicar, B.A., is an Indian graduate of Manitoba College, where education was given him at the expense of the Presbyterian Church.

Most of the children of the reserve attend school, but apparently not with as much regularity as could be desired, as at other schools assisted by the Presbyterian Church, very liberal donations of clothing are received for the pupils here.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Attackakoop's Reserve (Episcopalian).

The school on this reserve is in the same prosperous condition that it has been for some years past; and its general standing is better than that of any other day-school

that I have visited. It was started well and methodically by the Reverend Mr. Hines, who for many years past, and until lately, ministered to this band, and also conducted the school. The latter is now taught by Mr. Neely, who is showing his ability to keep it up to the standard of excellence attained by Mr. Hines. All the children of the reserve that can be expected to attend the school do so. The attainments of the children, and their order and discipline are good. This school is another prominent example of the utility of day-schools, when well managed. Mr. Neely has formed a choir of the school children, which, under his direction, adds much to the beauty of services in the church.

Stony Lake Reserve (Episcopalian).

A school was opened upon this reserve about eighteen months ago, and a neat building was erected as a schoolhouse and teacher's quarters. Mr. Ahenakew, an Indian of A'tackakoop's band, who received an education from the English Church, in Mr. Hines school, and then in Emmanuel College (Prince Albert), was appointed teacher. Unfortunately a calamitous epidemic, that affected many of the tribes north of Treaty 6, extended as far south as Stony Lake, and caused such mortality amongst the young that the attendance at this school fell to a very small number. This fact disheartened the teacher, and the irregular attendance of the children whose names remained on the school rolls (owing to their being constantly absent from the reserve with their parents, who maintain them by hunting) has prevented much progress being made.

Mistowasis' Reserve (Presbyterian).

The teacher of the school on this reserve is Miss McKay, daughter of the Presbyterian cleryman who ministers to the spiritual needs of the band. A noticeable feature of the school, which is well attended, is that knitting and needle work are taught. They, judging by their work, are apt learners.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

John Smith's Reserve (Episcopalian).

The school on this reserve is conducted in a building centrally situated, and well suited for school purposes, being well lit and ventilated. Miss Wilson, the newly appointed teacher, promises to succeed well with the children, of whom many are already very fairly advanced.

Attendance at the school is good, and orders recently issued by the agent are likely to make it as satisfactory as can well be wished.

I had some conversation with the Indians of this reserve, who are intelligent and well advanced in civilization, on the subject of forming a local board, to support the teacher, encourage attendance, and deal with other matters of education. They appear to be much interested in the school, and left me with a strong impression that a board formed of their visiting missionary, their agent, and a few members of the band, would be useful and effective, if careful selection of its members were made.

I spent some time in the Carlton and Duck Lake Agencies, executing a commission with which the Indian Commissioner entrusted me, in relation to other matters than those affecting schools, and then proceeded to Battleford.

Battleford Industrial School (Episcopalian).

This institution calls for more than passing notice. It was opened in December, 1883, but had hardly been organized when the rebellion of 1885 occurred, entirely breaking it up. For a year it languished, the principal being compelled to move from place to place, making temporary shifts, as the school building was, after the rebellion, occupied by militia. Still a few of the old pupils who had entered the

school before the rebellion, were kept in training, to form the nucleus of the present school.

After evacuation of the building by the troops, it was thoroughly repaired, and in October, 1886, the school was virtually recommenced. At that date twelve boys and two girls were the whole number of pupils, and none of these had yet received any mechanical instruction.

Now, after a lapse of two years, it contains thirty boys and fourteen girls, which are nearly all that it can well accommodate. Applications for the admission of children have to be refused, pending the expected enlargement of the premises.

The educational standing of the school, as determined by an examination just completed, is as follows, viz. :—

11	pupils in	Indian	Department, standard	No. 4.
10	do	do	do	3.
12	do	do	do	2.
11	do	do	do	1.

The girls do much of the housework, and render the seamstress no little assistance with the sewing that has to be done. They mend their own clothes, and those of the boys ; wash dishes, and scrub and clean their own quarters.

Eight boys are now detailed for farm work, under an instructor ; eight to learn carpentering, under the carpenter ; and six to learn his trade, under the black-smith. These make, in all, twenty-two boys (73 per cent. of the whole number) learning trades, as against nineteen (or 60 per cent. of the whole number), learning trades last year.

A great deal of work was done by the trade-shops for the school, during the fiscal year 1887-88. For instance, a new bakery and a new carpenter's shop were erected and completed by the carpenter and his apprentices, in a most workmanlike manner. Besides this, work to the value of $1,251.05 was done for the Indian agent and Indian reserves. Included in this amount is an item for building an instructor's house at " Red Pheasant's " Reserve, a piece of work which Mr. Gatley (the carpenter) and his apprentices performed with much dispatch, aad to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The apprentices receive half day instruction, *i. e.*, half a day in the trade-shops, and half in the class room. In addition to this work, they of course assist in the fatigues that have to be performed about the premises.

The soil of the cultivated part of the school land being light, but poor returns have yet been received from the farm, excepting that portion devoted to certain vegetables. However, the principal confidently hopes to be more fortunate in future in this respect, as he is bringing into cultivation a part of the property that he considers is of proved fertility.

The buildings are in good repair, and experience has shown that the changes made in the school, or main building, were in the right direction. Accommodation is required for girls; and when this is provided, it will be possible to receive a larger number of boys than at present.

Divine service is held on Sunday mornings and evenings, and prayers on week day mornings and evenings, in the large schoolroom.

The children are very happy, and at all times look very neat. They are rapidly acquiring an interest in the ways of white people in their modes of dress and thought. The dormitories are very well kept. No greater contrast can well be imagined than than that between the unwashed Indian of the reserve, sleeping in his clothes, folded in a ragged, dirty blanket, and the children of this school, who nightly retire in clean white nightshirts, into comfortable beds, neatly made, with sheets that are changed weekly. The diet of the pupils is most generous.

A noticeable feature of this school is its games. They are all thoroughly and distinctly " white." The boys use the boxing gloves with no little science, and excellent temper, and play good games of cricket and football, with great interest and truly Anglo-Saxon vigor. The girls dress dolls, make fancy articles of dress, and

play such games as white children do. From all their recreations Indianism is excluded.

Whilst it has been found necessary to recommend certain changes in the management and internal economy of this institution, it is my opinion that the Rev. Mr. Clarke (the principal) is decidedly to be congratulated on the results of his past two year's work.

GENERAL.

I have now only to make a few general remarks upon Indian schools that spring from circumstances noticed in the course of my inspection.

Whilst great interest is manifested by Indian pupils in the examination of the schools, it is not as good nor will the emulation that examinations should promote be as great as it might be rendered if some small reward was given for merit to the pupils that lead their respective classes. Thus a great incentive to exertion is reduced in force.

Teachers do not seem, in all cases, to understand the paramount importance of instruction in English, and in the ideas of the citizen. Without a knowledge of our language, when the children now being introduced grow up, they will be unable to mix with their white neighbors, and cannot possibly become assimilated with them.

A marked addition to the interest taken by the churches in Indian education and mission work has been very noticeable during the year past.

Most respectfully submitting the foregoing to you,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

I. ANSDELL MACRAE,
Inspector Protestant Industrial Schools.

REGINA, ASSA., 3rd November, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report on the surveys made by me during the past summer.

My work, as last year, lay in the districts over which Mr. Inspector McColl has supervision, viz., Treaties numbers two, three and five.

Leaving Regina, 29th June, I proceeded to Winnipeg, where I had an interview with Mr. McColl, to whose intimate knowledge of the districts mentioned, and for the assistence given me by him I am indebted for being able to lay my plans for the season with every advantage.

I found that by visiting the Rainy River district at once, I would be able to make the surveys there and return to Winnipeg in time to meet the agents, Mr. Martineau and Mr. Mackay, who would be in for the treaty money, and in whose agencies the remainder of my work lay, when I would be in a position to accompany one or other on their return.

Leaving Winnipeg June 3rd, I proceeded to Rat Portage, and having secured the necessary supplies and equipage at this point, took passage by the steamer "Highland Maid" for Fort Francis. A cook engaged at Rat Portage formed my party.

Here I obtained the services of Patrice Cyr as interpreter, who also furnished the use of a large canoe for the trip to Rivière la Seine. I also engaged his nephew, Joseph Jourdin. These two men, with my cook, being sufficient crew for our canoe, no others were engaged. The Indians, sometime previous to my arrival, had requested the agent to get them the work.

Leaving the agency on the 11th June, and striking across Rainy Lake, the mouth of Rivière la Seine was reached in the afternoon. At this point a number of families of the band were camped, and engaged in sturgeon fishing, which, at the time, were present in great numbers.

A small reserve was to be laid out at this point for a portion of the band, but the men present agreed to go up the river with me to where the chief and others were then camped. We were disappointed in getting off at once, and a day was lost here owing to heavy rain. The chief's camp was reached early on the 13th June, and half an hour sufficed to finish all the conversation necessary. Work commenced on the 14th and the survey was completed on the 19th June.

This reserve may be described as containing but a small area of good land, but owing to the unprecedented height of the water throughout the whole Rainy River district of last spring, much of what would then be noted as swampy, might, in ordinary years, have a better appearance. Rocks follow the shore on the south, and low swampy land, covered with dense wood of poplar, ash, birch, spruce and cedar, lies between them and the north boundary; the north boundary passes over brulé and rock, and skirts the low land mentioned. Scattered pine trees are still standing throughout the brulé, and a considerable clump of large pine, both of white and Norway varieties, occupies the north-west corner, and is untouched by fire. Hay is limited on this reserve, but sufficient for their present use can probably be cut along the river towards the east end.

Leaving this reserve on the 20th June the mouth of the river was reached by noon, and the survey of the reserve at this point was commenced the same day. Work was particularly trying at this time, owing to the intense heat and heavy sun showers, which caught us daily. The survey was completed 27th June.

This reserve contains a fair percentage of good land. A strip of about two miles in length and an average depth of one-quarter of a mile lies along the river bank. North of this the country becomes broken and rocky. Along the river neat houses have been built at intervals, forming a village; and three gardens were well fenced. This spot was formerly a grove of Norway pine, averaging 12 inches in diameter. Much has been cut and used in the building of their houses, but a sufficient quantity for their immediate use is still standing. Valuable pine is scattered over the whole reserve, and poplar, spruce and birch are generally of good size.

Patches of good land, suitable for gardens, are found lying between the rocks in many places. The soil throughout is a good, heavy clay.

Paying off the Indians, I started, on the afternoon of the 27th of June, for the Coutcheching Agency, which was reached next day by nine, and in time to catch the steamer "Fleet-Wing" for Rat Portage. Rat Portage was reached 30th June, and Winnipeg 2nd July.

The men at Rivière la Seine seem accustomed to the use of an axe, and working with them was a pleasure. I also particularly noticed their apparent intelligence with regard to form and dimensions, and when given pencil and paper they readily made a very accurate map of the surrounding country, showing clearly their wishes with regard to the boundaries of the reserve.

At Winnipeg I found all the Indian agents had arrived, and were awaiting the money for the annuity payments. I decided to return with Mr. Agent Martineau to Lake Manitoba, and having a couple of days to spare, I accompanied Mr. Agent Ogletree to the Roseau River Reserve, with the object of defining the south boundary, the true position of which I was unable to ascertain when making a survey of this reserve the previous season.

Returning to Winnipeg, I left 7th July, in company with Mr. Martineau, for Westbourn.

I had arranged with Mr. McColl to take over his large canoe, in store at this point, and on examination found it equal to about one more trip, this being its third season.

Purchasing supplies at Westbourn, a start was made 10th July, and Sandy Fay Reserve reached the same day. The crew was composed of my cook, an assistant,

and an Indian from Mr. Martineau's yacht, lent me until another could be procured. A violent gale arising the following night, I was able to return the compliment by assisting Mr. Martineau in getting his boat into safe quarters. Here we were storm bound for a day, but the following day the Manitoba Lake Reserve was reached.

On the completion of the payment, four men were engaged as choppers, and work commenced.

I began by making the survey of the addition at Dog Creek, and afterwards cutting off the eastern portion to be surrendered.

The new portion is very similar to the part to be surrendered, being low and flat, and bordered with marsh. It is said by the Indians that during the years of high water this part was never submerged, and is higher than the part cut off, but to the eye no difference can be observed at present; however, the exchange is to their advantage with regard to the soil, as it was noticed that much of the part cut off is underlaid with limestone and none was observed on the new portion.

The exchange of timber is, if anything, a loss, much fine large poplar covering the former, while the latter contains much less timber of any value for building purposes. The smaller trees, however, can be more easily cleared when they are ready to commence operations.

A much larger area (4,804 acres) had to be enclosed, than the 3,240 acres cut off, to provide an equivalent area, owing to the large extent of marsh at Dog Creek.

The survey of this reserve was completed on the 23rd July.

From Dog Creek I proceeded to Manitoba House, where a stop was made to engage men for the trip to Crane River, and from thence to Beren's River. I obtained the services of John R. McKay, a good canoe man and interpreter, and one of my assistants of the previous year turning up, I was able to proceed on the 26th of July with a reliable crew, and all old survey hands.

I may mention having met Mr. D. L S. Freeman at Dog Creek, who was to sub-divide townships adjoining the reserve. I provided Mr. Freeman with a sketch showing the new boundaries for his guidance. From Mr. Freeman I learned that two other surveying parties, on the road to make surveys in this vicinity, turned back, not having the hardihood to face the musquitoes and swamps at this season.

Leaving Manitoba House 26th July, the agency at the Narrows was reached by noon.

A couple of hours were spent here to load on supplies, furnished by Mr. Sifton. Cherry Island was reached by night, Big Sandy Point on the 27th, and on the morning of the 28th we ran into Crane Bay, with Mr. Martineau, who had arrived during the night to make the payment at this point.

Mr. Martineau giving me his assistance the boundaries were agreed on at once, to the satisfaction of the band; and while the payment proceeded, our axes were ground in preparation for the work, and two men engaged to complete my party.

Commencing work 30th July, the survey was completed on the 7th of August.

A large portion of the land enclosed within the boundaries as now defined, is open marsh, but all the timbered land is of good quality. The country is generally flat, and probably at no point rises to twenty feet above the present level of the lake. In accordance with the instructions received from the Department, a fair allowance was enclosed to make up the deficiency caused by lakes and marshes. The timber is generally of mixed sizes, but large trees of both poplar and spruce are near at hand in all directions. This reserve is well suited to raising stock, and all noticed were in fine condition. The headman and others were putting up hay (of which there is an abundant supply) when we were leaving the reserve.

The efforts of this band so far, only extend to small patches of gardens. What they had looked well and were neatly fenced. I would estimate the area under crop at 2¼ acres.

The 8th of August, being storm bound, our canoe was thoroughly overhauled, and new paddles made, in preparation for the long trip to Beren's River, Lake Winnipeg.

The night of the 8th was noted as the first frost. A start was made for Beren's River on the 9th of August, and by crossing the Pa-ô-nau Portage, Big Fox Point, at the head of Fairford River, was reached at night. The Narrows of Saint Martin's Lake was reached the following day, and the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan by the 12th. Finding that a stormy period had set in on Lake Winnipeg all thoughts of crossing in our canoe was abandoned, and arrangements made with the fishery company's steamer "Ogema" to convey us to Swampy Island, for which place she was on the point of sailing. This island was reached next day, and as soon as the weather permitted, a fish boat was engaged to take us on to Beren's River, which was reached on the 14th August.

While at Swampy Island I learned that the route from the mouth of Beren's River to Little Grand Rapids was a very difficult undertaking, and that Indians were the best men for the trip. I therefore decided to reduce my present party. The cook's passage was paid to Winnipeg, and the fishery offering a position to another he remained with them.

On my arrival at Beren's River Mr. Agent Mackay was found at home, and then making his preparations to ascend the river to make the annuity payment at Little Grand Rapids.

The canoe obtained from Mr. McColl, and which had already done good service, was considered by Mr. Mackay (and the Chief Joseph Beren confirmed his opinion) too large and heavy for this river, and he advised me to obtain a much smaller one. Canoes at the time were very scarce, and the agent himself was then awaiting the return of men who were absent in quest of them. A very old canoe was obtained from the Hudson's Bay Company, and a squaw employed to repair it as far as possible.

The ascent of the river was commenced on the evening of the 18th August—Little Grand Rapids being reached in the afternoon of the 22nd. Later, in the evening Mr. Mackay arrived with his party and was met by the Indians with a deafening salute.

This river is a fine stream, walled in with rocks of the Laurentian formation, and consists of long stretches of dead water with falls varying from five to twenty feet in height scattered along its whole length. These have to be passed by portages from twenty to six hundred yards in length, altogether there are between fifty and sixty places where delays must occur.

During the payment the question of the boundaries of their reserves was thoroughly discussed with the Indians, and arrangements made for the Pek-ange-kum families to return with me to their home immediately on the completion of the payment, this being the only means by which these hunters could be seen together at once.

The payment lasted until the afternoon of the 25th August, Mr. Mackay leaving for home, followed, as on his arrival, by a most tremendous fusilade, which was evidently heartfelt by the Indians.

My Pek-ange-kum friends, true to their promises, packed up at once, and after an early supper, nine canoes started off together. Joining in the procession a long race began to Pek-ange-kum (about one hundred and twenty miles) to decide whether the white man's canoe or the Indians could keep in the van. Eye Rapids, at the eastern end of Little Sandy Bar Lake, the headquarters of old Sakiskee (the Creeper) was reached on the 28th, where we camped to await the arrival of the other canoes, for which the temptation to follow their natural pursuits had proved too strong; and which had fallen behind one by one. By noon of the 29th all being present again a fresh start was made and Pek-ange-kum reached next day.

Observations were taken as frequently as possible, and the shape of the different lakes along the route sketched down as accurately as their many sided shapes would admit. These were checked on the return again, and a plan will be prepared during the winter showing a rough approximation of the position and extent of these waters. Judging from the flow of water at the outlet to Pek-ange-kum Lake, and the strong current in the narrows where the reserve is situated, these waters must find their

origin many miles further inland. Every effort was made to obtain further information from the Indians, but owing to the need of a more intelligent interpreter, and the utter ignorance of these people with regard to our standards of distance, no reliable information was obtained.

I am satisfied, however, that all existing Government maps of this unexplored district are much at fault. The efforts being made by the Geological Survey, to obtain a more intimate knowledge of our unknown rivers, will probably eventually alter very much the topography of the country.

It is very probably that this lake called Pek-auge-kum (Dirty Water Narrows) is identical with that shown on maps as Albany Lake, otherwise Albany Lake must be many miles distant from its position as located. Enquiries here again failed for the reasons above stated and because the word "Albany" formed no part of their vocabulary.

Work commenced 31st August, and the survey was completed on the 4th of September.

This reserve containing 3.5 square miles, includes much good land. The best land is found along the shore, and extending inland an average distance of one-quarter of a mile. Back of this the country is either rock or spruce swamp. The swamp land having plenty of elevation above the lake, and the soil a good sandy loam cannot be considered as valueless. No spruce of marketable value was noticed at this lake, or at any point on the route from Little Grand Rapids, and no doubt the timber all through the district is of the same general character, viz., poplar, birch, spruce and balsam, from small to medium size.

No improvements have been made on the land selected for the reserve, and any gardens they may have are at some distance away on islands in the lake on which small open spots, cleared by fire, have been taken advantage of. They thought their crop of potatoes would be sufficient for the winter, and that two hundred bushels would be the yield.

White-fish are plentiful and sturgeon are found in this lake. An idea of the deer meat they obtain, can be formed from the fact, that the Hudson's Bay Company alone purchased 400 skins from them last winter, and traders probably many more. The cariboo seem to be the most numerous. Moose, however, are also well represented.

The white-fish obtained in these waters are equally as fine as are found in Lake Winnipeg, and only differ from them in being black along the ridge of the back.

Perch were noticed at Little Grand Rapids. Leaving Pek-ange-kum on the 4th of September, we experienced much rain and stormy weather on the return trip to Little Grand Rapids, which was protracted on this account until the 12th. Two men were retained to guide us back, part of the route, leaving us at the end of Little Sandy Bar Lake (Stew-bong-ga Sagadecunt), this being the largest of the chain. The route on these lakes would be most difficult to follow, even with the assistance of an accurate plan, owing to the numerous islands and deep bays.

At Little Grand Rapids supplies were obtained and preparations made to survey the reserve, for the remainder of the band, near the post. Bad weather delayed a start until 17th of September. The survey was completed on the 22nd September, and after the Sunday's rest at the post, the trip down the river was begun.

The boundaries of this reserve, as defined, gave satisfaction to the band on every point, and their wishes were followed as closely as possible. The location of the reserve had been well considered, and no better could have been made around the shores of this lake. The country is of the same general description as at Pek-ange-kum, with the exception of being a little more broken and rising higher where rocky. The best land follows the shore; rocks and spruce swamps abounding inland. Hay land is limited, but sufficient for their present need. A number of stacks were noticed. Headman Dick Green is the only Indian possessing a house on the reserve; his old one was replaced by a better building during my visit; his stable is a remarkably good building; the wintering of the cattle being his charge. The garden of potatoes (one quarter of an acre) was planted in rows, and showed

signs of good care; three quarters of an acre of potatoes would represent the crop on the reserve. Others of the band have small gardens at other points on the lake.

The first frost noted in this district occurred on the 4th of September.

The mouth of Beren's River was reached on the 26th of September, after paddling three days in the rain. The descent of the river is considerably shortened by the current, and a saving of portages was made by running the rapids where practicable.

The canoe purchased at Little Grand Rapids, before going to Pek-ange-kum, came through as good as when bought, and was stored with Mr. Mowat of the Hudson's Bay Company, with instructions that it should be forwarded to Selkirk by the first steamer calling.

At the agency I found Mr. Mackay, and made arrangements to travel with him to Dog Head, where he thought we could intercept one of the fishery tugs running to Selkirk.

The weather continuing stormy, canoes were out of the question. Therefore the large canoe received from Mr. McColl was left with Mr. Mackay, to whom it may prove of some service.

A York boat being obtained from the Hudson Bay Company, after a rough trip Dog Head was reached on the 29th, and a steamer passing on the 30th, Selkirk was reached on the 1st of October, and Winnipeg the same day.

At Winnipeg Mr. McColl was found at his office, but no further work in his district being ready to be undertaken at once, I returned to headquarters at Regina.

Sketches have been prepared to accompany this report, showing the boundaries of the different reserves as established by me during the summer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. PONTON,

Indian Reserve Surveyor.

BRANTFORD SUPERINTENDENCY,
BRANTFORD, 5th November, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In connection with this agency, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended the 30th June last.

The results of the census taken last fall are:—

The Six Nations:—

Births	115	
Additions	9	
		124
Deaths	75	
Removals	7	
		82
Increase		42
The previous year numbered		3,320
Present population		3,362

Thus the births exceed the number of deaths by forty, and the additions and removals, are, for the most part, through marriage.

The physician's reports of the general health of the people continue favorable, but, in his recent practice, the necessities of his patients required more than usual relief, in consequence of the crops proving a comparative failure,

Since my last annual report, it has been your pleasure to relieve me of the charge of the Mississaugas of the Credit, and place them under the care of Dr. Jones, a member of the band. During the many years they were under my care, improvement in all respects continued; and their desire and aptitude for progress set a good example to other Indian bands.

Education receives the usual attention of the Six Nation School Board, and their eight day schools are in a creditable state. The total expenditure by the board for the year is $3,563.

One of the eight schools was in a building erected for a mission church, it has now moved to a neat schoolhouse which was recently opened; while a ninth schoolhouse is determined upon, and will be soon erected in another school section.

Three other schools are otherwise managed and sustained

Dr. Kelly, County School Inspector, visits the schools and reports favorably regarding them.

The Mohawk Industrial Institution maintains its high reputation, and applicants for admission are far in excess of its capacity.

Could an addition be provided for the care and training of infant orphans, it would rescue and save many who are lost.

The New England Company, has for sixty years or more, supported and encouraged the day schools, and their now famous institution; and hundreds of men and women are indebted to that company, for the invaluable benefits they derived.

My last report of the crops was unfavorable, but, unfortunately, those of the past year were still worse, corn and potatoes in particular, being a failure; the consequence was a demand for seed, a supply of which, under your authority was granted to fully one-half of the heads of families.

Here and there upon the reserve are evidences of improvement and the prospects of the people appear to brighten.

The annual fall show of the agricultural society of the Six Nations, was held as usual in their building and grounds, and though the variety and quantities exhibited were less than usual, they were very creditable. The weather was favorable and the attendance fair, leaving the society, with a considerable balance at its credit.

Several weeks after, the ploughing matches came off upon a beautifully situated farm near the Grand River, the day being fine. Twenty-eight men and lads competed for the prizes, the chief of which, the Governor General's plough, was won by William Jamieson, to whom it was duly presented by me.

The roads are good, and several bridges in course of construction.

A decided improvement, appears in the absence of liquor from the reserve, arising, no doubt, from the late prosecutions of liquor-sellers, followed by long imprisonment.

Early in June I received your instructions to proceed to Buffalo with a party of Cayugas, to appear before a Commissioner of the State of New York, to inquire into a long standing claim of those Cayugas, to participate in the annuity of $2,300 from the said State.

The claim has been recognised as just by high authorities in that State and a successful result is confidently anticipated.

The Jubilee address to the Queen having been tastefully engrossed and ornamented by two members of the Six Nations, was forwarded, and a gracious answer returned by Her Majesty.

The birthday of the Queen was, as usual, celebrated with the usual loyal proceedings, including a dinner, a public meeting and speeches.

In closing this report, it is gratifying to give the assurance, that notwithstanding the hardships of the past season, the Six Nations are in a promising condition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. T. GILKINSON,
Indian Superintendent.

VICTORIA, B. C., 31st October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, that since my last annual report of November, 1887, I worked up to the 9th May at the Indian office, finishing up my last season's work, making various plans, &c. On the 10th May, according to instructions, I proceeded to Bella Bella off the west coast of the mainland, when I commenced my season's work. I then went to the Goose Islands, and after completing the reserves there I returned to Bella Bella and finishing that reserve and one at Gunboat Passage, I proceeded to the Kokyet Indian reserves situated at Seaforth and Ellerslie Channels. I then surveyed the various Bella Bella Indian reserves at Roscoe Inlet, and proceeding up Dean's Channel I surveyed the two Kemsquit Indian reserves at the head of that channel. I then crossed over to Burke's Channel and surveyed the various Bella Coola Indian reserves in that direction, and coming down Burke's Channel I surveyed two Bella Bella reserves on my way back to Bella Bella, where I arrived on the 23rd October. This completed the reserves of the following tribes: Bella Bella, Kokyet, Kemsquit and Bella Coola.

I left Bella Bella by steamer on the 25th October, and arrived here on the 28th October, and paid off my survey party. I was a good deal delayed this season by the heavy rains and in getting from place to place. The Indians on the various reserves which were surveyed by me this season seemed to be contented and well pleased with the lands allotted to them.

I have also the honor to enclose a return of the different reserves surveyed by me during this season, showing the number of miles run, acreage, &c.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM S. JEMMETT,
Dominion Surveyor.

STATEMENT of Indian Reserves, &c, surveyed by Captain Jemmett during the season of 1888, showing the number of miles actually run.

Vols.	Date.	Reserves, &c.	Mileage.				Acres.
			Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.	
	1888.						
	May.....	"Bella Bella," Work in el Lak or Res. No. 11.....	1	6812			
	do	do Yeller-llee or Res. No. 12.....	2	4038			
	June..... .	do Bella Bella or Res. No. 1.....	7	3746			
	do	do Grave Res.....	7	5412			
	do	do Kunsoot or Res. No. 9.....	1	7364			
	do	do Injustus or Res. No. 10.....	1	5697			
					15	1069	
1	do	"Kokyet," Koqui or Res. No. 6.	1	6013			
	do	do Tan-kee-uh or Res. No. 5.	1	1267			
	July	do Kokyet or Res. No. 1	3	3284			
	do	do Grief Island, or Res. No. 2.....	1	4624			
	do	do Ky-ar-te or Res. No. 3.....	1	1549			
	do	do Neekas or Res. Ne. 4	1	5127			
					8	5864	
	do	"Bella Bella," Quarcha or Res. No. 3.....	1	7552			
	do	do Noota or Res. No. 4.....	1	6239			
	do	do Klatse or Res. No 5.....	2	6629			
	do	do Hooness or Res. No. 2.....	2	7714			
	do	do Elcho or Res. No. 6	1	6258			
					7	2392	
1	Augus	"Kemsqu t" Kemsquit or Res. No. 1.....	3	3799			
	d _	do Chatseah or Res. No. 2.....	6	5289			
					10	1079	
	do	"Bella Coola," Noos-seek or Res. No. 2.....	6	6000			
	September	do Bella Coola or Res. No. 1.....	13	3075			
	October ...	do Tal-e-o-way or Res. No. 3.	5	5546			
	do ...	do Kuatua or Res. No. 4.....	1	7355			
					21	5976	
	do ...	"Bella Bella," Kis-a-weet or Ros. No. 7.....	1	4967			
	do ...	do How-e-eet or Res No. 8.....	3	2742			
					3	7709	
		Total.....	.....	.....	67	0089	

WILLIAM S. JEMMETT,
Dominion Surveyor.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
11th October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the inspections I have made to the 30th of June, A D. 1888, of Roman Catholic Indian Schools in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Up to that date I have visited the schools: Firstly, of the Roseau River Reserve; secondly, of Clandeboye and Pequis of the St. Peters Reserve; thirdly, of Fort Alexander (Lake Winnipeg); fourthly, of Grassy Narrows Reserve, and lastly of Coutcheeching Reserve (Rainy Lake).

Schoolhouses.

Some of the schoolhouses I have visited are in a very bad state, especially those of the Roseau River, and Grassy Narrows Reserve.

When visiting the last mentioned school I urged the advisability of making use of the Indians to repair the building, but the Indians were very unwilling to work unless fed, and I am afraid that the instructions left have not been of much use.

The difficulties attending the construction of any kind of building at this point may, perhaps, explain the poor appearance of this school. The only way of transporting lumber (unless the Indians were provided with the necessary tools to provide it) being by means of birch canoes through rapids, with six or seven portages in high water and more in low water.

Teachers.

Very nearly all the teachers I have met have shown themselves to be very sensible persons, understanding what is expected of them, not merely filling the pupil's heads with uncomprehended notions, but endeavoring to make everything clear, and, as I have instructed them, not leaving any subject until it is perfectly understood.

Some teachers even do a little more than is asked of them in showing after school hours the children how to do gardening and other things which go to make a very practical teaching much needed by the Indians.

I was particularly pleased with the teachers of Roseau River Reserve, Coutchcoching, Pequis and Fort Alexander.

I further may mention that I found the teachers to be all men of good morals, mostly married.

The only female teacher is Mrs. Gauthier at the Roseau River school; she has her husband and a grown up daughter living there, and helping her in her duties.

In all the schools I found that the distribution of biscuits given to the teachers for the children's benefit, has been attended with the result expected, and any therefore glad to be able to report that the attendance is, in general, very good, except in certain seasons when the parents go away on fishing and hunting expeditions, and as they cannot leave the children behind them, they are taken with them, thus the school is necessarily emptied for a while.

The school of Fort Alexander, would, if all the children around the school could attend; have an attendance of about eighty pupils, but besides the fishing and hunting seasons, there are times when it is impossible to cross the Winnipeg River on the bank of which the school is situated.

English is taught in every school, and in some places French is taught besides.

The Indians having their commercial and other relations more with an English than French speaking population, prefer in many cases that their children should learn the English language.

Of the schools I have visited and mentioned at the beginning of this report, that at Fort Alexander has shown itself to be the best taught. It is a little too small for the attendance.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALBERT BETOURNAY,
Inspector R.C. Indian Schools.

INDIAN OFFICE, BRANTFORD, 7th November, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In connection with my annual report of the 5th instant, I now transmit the financial statement of the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, the Rev. R. Ashton, in behalf of the Six Nations School Board, showing the receipts and expenditure for the year ended the 30th June last, with a balance in hand of $1,493 57, the largest portion of which has since been expended in repairs and in the erection of another schoolhouse.

An abstract of the attendance, &c., upon the eight schools of the Board is also enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. T. GILKISON,
Indian Superintendent.

To the School Board, Six Nations Indian Reserve.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

1887-88—To balance brought forward from last year		$2,102 85
Annual Grants:—		
New England Company	$1,000 00	
Six Nations	1,500 00	
Indian Department	400 00	
		2,900 00
Interest on bank deposit		53 77
		$5,056 62

Expenditure.

1887-88—By salaries	$2,195 00	
Buildings and grounds	941 03	
School furniture	118 56	
Fuel	110 00	
Books and apparatus	76 59	
Printing and office expenses	22 47	
Fees for children attending "white" schools	17 75	
Prizes	55 25	
Insurance	17 10	
Travelling expenses	9 30	
		$3,563 05
Balance in Bank of Montreal		1,493 57
		$5,056 62

R. ASHTON,
Honorary Secretary.

REPORT for the year ended 30th June, 1888. Comparative condition of Schools.

No. of schools.	Name of Teacher and date of taking charge of school.	No. of pupils on Register for 12 mos. to 30th June, 1888	Average attendance for year ended 30th June, 1888.	Rate per cent. of average upon register numbers	Number present at examination.	Standard of attainment.	Number of pupils presented in each standard.	Result of examination 30th June, 1888. No passed (50 p c. of marks) Reading.	Dictation.	Notation.	Arithmetic	Grammar.	Percentage of passes upon the number presented, 1888	Percentage of passes upon the number presented, 1884.
						V	2	2	1	2	1	2		
						IV	7	4	.....	6	7	7		
2	Miss Maracle, teacher.	54	23·7	43·9	33	III	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63·1	88
						II	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....		
						I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
						V	6	2	2	4	4	6		
	Miss S. J. Davis,					IV	3	2	2	2	1	1		
3	teacher.....	46	19·4	42·2	26	III	6	1	4	1	3	...	47·3	86·7
						II	6	1	3	1	4	...		
						I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
						IV	1	1	.....	1	.....	1		
5	Mrs. Tobico, teacher.	49	14·7	30 0	21	III	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	47·0	84·6
						II	2	.....	.....	2	2	...		
						I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Miss Latham,					IV	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
6	teacher, ½ year..	21	8·1	38·6	12	III	2	1	.....	1	2	...	45·0	
						II	3	1	2	.....	2	...		
						I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Mrs. Wetherell,					IV	4	4	3	.....	3	1		
7	teacher.....	52	23·2	44·6	25	III	3	1	2	.....	.....	...	40 0	70
						II	5	2	5	.....	.....	...		
						I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
						IV	1	.....	1	1	1	1		
8	Miss M. Davis, teacher	22	10·8	49·1	14	III	2	1	1	.....	2	...	72·4	77·7
						II	4	4	4	3	2	...		
						I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
						V	2	2	2	2	1	1		
						IV	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...		
9	Mrs. Scott, teacher..	55	22 2	40	25	III	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	44·1	81·4
						II	6	3	2	.....	4	...		
						I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
						V	2	2	1	2	1	2		
						IV	1	....	.....	1	1	...		
10	Mr. Jno. Lickers,					III	6	4	2	3	5	...	54·2	85·8
	teacher..... ...	60	3	38 6	29	II	5	3	4	.....	1	...		
						I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		359	145·3	40·9	189	.....	85	42	43	34	49	22	.....	.....
						V	12	8	6	10	7	10		
						IV	18	11	6	11	14	12	51·7	82
						III	21	9	9	5	13	.....		
						II	34	14	22	8	15	.....		
						I	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....		

R. ASHTON,
Honorary Secretary.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY, OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,
WINNIPEG, 14th November, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting to the consideration of the Department my eleventh annual report of inspection of Indian Agencies and Reserves, I have the honor to congratulate you upon the satisfactory manner in which the necessarily complicated machinery of the administration of Indian Affairs is running in this superintendency. During the current year the different Indian agents attended most faithfully to the various duties incumbent upon them in connection with their agencies. Their annuity pay sheets, tabular and other statements, school and provision returns, annual and special reports, general correspondence and other official routine were usually received in conformity with instructions.

The amicable relations existing between them and the Indians of their respective agencies are conclusive evidence of the upright and generous treatment which those wayward children of nature receive from the Government through its agents.

On many of the reserves visited the advancement in agriculture and the improvement in the construction of dwelling houses are most encouraging indications of the gradual development of a more enlightened civilization among those rude savages who cling with superstitious reverence to the barbarous customs and traditions of their untutored ancestors. Although the principal commodity cultivated on the various reserves is potatoes, yet the more enterprising Indians raise annually considerable quantities of wheat, barley, corn, roots and vegetables.

Good comfortable log cabins with improved modern conveniences are rapidly superseding the wretched filthy wigwams and miserable wooden hovels which were scarcely any better adapted for human habitations than the lodges of beavers or the winter quarters of other wild animals would be.

It will be observed on reference to the enclosed tabular statement that the Indians of this superintendency have at present 1,393 dwelling-houses, 695 stables, 1,538 acres under cultivation, 276 ploughs, 169 harrows, 108 waggons and carts, 11 fanning mills, 197 horses, 284 cows, 102 pigs, 232 oxen and 978 young stock; that last season they harvested 856 bushels of corn, 7,540 of wheat, 1,425 of oats, 2,270 of barley, 38,407 of potatoes, 8,399 tons of hay, and caught $61,760 worth of fish and $80,032 worth of furs. Although there are many excellent teachers in the employment of the Department, the majority of them unfortunately do not possess sufficient energy, determination and enthusiasm in their profession to enable them to become successful educators. It is, however, very difficult, if not impossible, to secure efficient teachers at the present salaries offered, and consequently not unfrequently inferior ones have to be employed to keep the schools in operation. I am fully convinced that the proposed establishment of industrial institutions in this superintendency will accomplish a remarkable improvement in the education of the next generation, as they will furnish a superior class of Indian teachers whose thorough understanding of their native languages will enable them to more successfully impart the theoretical and practical knowledge acquired to their less favored kindred.

There are 2,527 children of school age within my superintendency, 1,143 of whom attend the forty-six schools in operation, making an average of 566 daily attendances. Thirty of these schools are under the patronage of the Episcopal Mission Society, ten under that of the Roman Catholic and six under the Methodist, although nominally under the patronage of these religious denominations about one-third of them are actually non-sectarian as all the Indians are heathens where these schools are established and are therefore averse to religious instructions.

Owing to the vigilance of the agents and the constables who accompanied them at the payment of annuities last summer the traffic in alcoholic stimulants with Indians was almost absolutely suppressed, excepting on Rainy River, across the

international boundary, where abandoned vagabonds carried it on with impunity as they were not amenable to Canadian authority.

The quality of provisions, twine, ammunition, tools, implements and other articles supplied under contract this year, were very superior and fully equal to the standard in this office and at the agencies. The Indians expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with everything received from the Department, and frequently requested me to convey their thankfulness to the Government for its goodness towards them in supplying their wants.

Owing to the construction of an extensive dam at one of the outlets of Lake of the Woods, and the unprecedented wet season in the district, many of the Indian gardens and nearly all their rice fields and hay lands were flooded and destroyed, hence nearly all the Indian bands in the Coutcheeching and Assabaskashing agencies may, it is feared, be short of food for themselves and cattle.

In consequence of the enormous quantities of whitefish exported annually from Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba to the United States and the wanton destruction of other varieties of fish which are caught in large numbers along with the others in the nets and dumped into huge piles on the shores in the vicinities of the fisheries and left there to putrify and contaminate the atmosphere for miles around with their offensive effluvia, those magnificent fisheries are becoming so rapidly exhausted that Lake Manitoba and the southern half of Lake Winnipeg, where apparently an unlimited quantity of whitefish could formerly be obtained, have already been abandoned by fishermen, as the traffic cannot be carried on any longer at those places. I am told by experienced fishermen that on account of the shallowness of Lake Winnipeg, only a couple of years longer is required, at the present rate of slaughter, to take nearly all the whitefish out of it, as they resort during the heat of summer to the comparatively few deep places in it, and therefore cannot escape from becoming entangled in the meshes of the nets stretched in every direction for their capture. At the mouth of Pigeon River, on Lake Winnipeg, a couple of pound nets were stretched across the channel last summer to entrap the large number of sturgeon resorting to this favored locality. In the southern part of the Lake of the Woods, near the mouth of Rainy River, across the international boundary, I am informed, pound nets are also employed in catching whitefish as well as sturgeon. It is therefore evident from the foregoing, that the apprehension of our Indian population of the destruction of their valuable fisheries upon which they chiefly depend for subsistence is not unfounded and that unless something is done to avert the impending calamity these self-supporting Indians of this superintendency will become as destitute and dependent upon the Government for support as their kindred in the North-West Territories have been since the disappearance of the buffalo.

The appointment of medical superintendents and dispensers for administering remedial prescriptions to those afflicted with various diseases within this superintendency has been instrumental in alleviating much suffering among the Indians and consequently is much appreciated by them. Since the advent of the white man into this country many diseases unknown before to the red man made their appearance and baffled the greatest skill of their medicine men to grapple with them, and in despair they abandoned their usual remedies and resorted to incantations to endeavor to break the evil spell which troubled them, but these conjuring heathen ceremonies are not so commonly indulged in since they have realized the benefits of the superior treatment of our physicians.

If the sanitary regulations of the Department relative to cleanliness around their residences were universally observed, the prevalence of consumption, scrofula, scarlet fever and measles as well as the alarming fatality attending these malignant diseases would doubtless be materially diminished. The nursing and suffering of helpless invalids lying on mats and bulrushes and covered with filthy rags in a wretched smoky wigwam are most painful to behold and utterly impossible to describe, but on many of the reserves visited I was pleased to notice a great improvement in the appearance of their dwelling-houses and surroundings, in this respect, for in a number of those visited I found everything scrupulously clean, the floors

thoroughly scrubbed, and around the door steps carefully swept. The superior taste often displayed by Indian women in fancy work and dressmaking is most extraordinary, and would, if properly cultivated, enable them to excel in these and other artistical accomplishments.

I enclose herewith along with my tabular statement, another one showing the supplies to which the different bands of Indians in this superintendency were entitled according to their respective treaties, the supplies distributed to date, and the balance still due them and the supplies received in excess.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. McCOLL,

Superintendent Inspector of Indian Agencies.

REGINA, N.W.T., 6th November, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of my work from the 5th June last to date.

Birtle Agency.

I commenced at the Birtle Agency, Mr. J. A. Markle being Indian agent. The usual audit of the books in the office took place, as also the inventory of goods on hand in the warehouse and examination of the same. These were found to be satisfactory, and the books carefully and correctly kept. There are eleven reserves in connection with this agency, and I made a careful inspection of each one of them. The following comprise the list:—

Bird-Tail, Sioux	No. 57.
Oak River "	" 58.
Oak Lake "	" 59.
Turtle Mountain, Sioux	" 60.
Riding Mountain, Treaty	" 61.
Way-way-see-cappo "	" 62.
Silver Creek (Gambler's), Treaty	" 63.
Coté "	" 64.
The Key "	" 65.
Keesekouse "	" 66.
Rolling River "	" 67.

The total number of souls in the eleven reserves is 1,649; total number of births during the year was 62, and deaths, 63.

The first reserve visited was "The Key," No. 65. I found things here much the same as last year. The crops were a little backward, owing to the cold spring. Some of the cattle were thin, owing to the lateness of the grass. Most of this band make their living by hunting, which was fairly successful the past year. No attempt is made to raise wheat here, at least to any extent. The band had under crop—

	Acres.
Potatoes	6
Barley	7
Oats	2
Wheat	4
Gardens	1

The fields were neat and clean. The houses are of a good class, and kept in good order, most of them were closed, as after the crop is put in, many of the band shut up their houses and remove to the hunting grounds, taking their families with them. Those who remained were busy, repairing houses and stables. One of the band had the contract for putting up the new English Church. They appeared to be very comfortable and contented. The school, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Agassiz, is making good progress. The roads are very much improved on the reserves, and bridges have been placed over creeks and swampy spots.

The next reserve I visited, was Keeesekouse, No. 66. I found things here much the same as on 65; the crops being as under:—

	Acres.
Potatoes	9
Barley	7
Oats	1
Wheat	1
Gardens	1½

The gardens and small fields seemed to be well attended to. I found one man here making wooden ox-collars, and he is doing the work well. The school here is taught by Mr. Thomas. The attendance is not so large as usual, owing to so many of the band being absent, and some having withdrawn from treaty. The roads and bridges here also, have been much improved. The houses are of a good class, and are kept clean and tidy. The cattle were improving fast, as the warm showers the past few days, had a wonderful effect on the grass.

The next reserve visited was Coté's, No 64. The roads and bridges have been very much improved here. The crop consists of—

	Acres.
Barley	9¼
Potatoes	14
Oats	1
Gardens	2

The cattle looked well.

The school was closed for a few days, owing to the teacher, Mr. McVicar having been transferred to Riding Mountain; and his successor had not arrived, but was then on his way from Winnipeg. It is proposed to have a boarding school under the charge of Rev. Mr. Laird, of the Presbyterian Mission, established on this reserve. This will be an improvement, as the scattered dwellings of the Indians prevents regular attendance when the children have to go home. The chief had not commenced the burning of lime, which he told me he would do the previous year, but expected to do so this season.

On the whole, although these three bands have not increased their area of crop, still, what they have is well done; in fact Indians cannot be hunters and farmers at the same time; and perhaps they put in as much crop as they can well attend to, and follow the hunt as well. The latter, no doubt, is the most profitable. The cattle industry is one that, under good care, can be made a profitable one on these reserves.

The next reserve I inspected was Silver Creek, formerly Gambler's, No. 63. The crops here looked well, and consisted of

	Acres.
Wheat	102
Potatoes	8
Barley	12
Oats	6
Gardens	½

The cattle were in splendid condition. Some of the band have sheep, pigs and poultry. The houses and stables are good, and were kept in the best of order. I found some of the stables had been whitewashed. One of the band has a very fine stallion and many of them have ponies. Some of the houses are nicely furnished. The whole of the reserve had an air of comfort about it.

The next reserve visited was Bird Tail, No. 57. The crop here consists of—

	Acres.
Wheat	107
Oats	27
Barley	1
Potatoes	8
Gardens	6

All looking remarkably well. Some fresh land was being broken and the work was really most creditable. It was done by young lads from 16 to 18 years of age. They have a church put up by themselves, a very neat building; also an organ, which cost $85. A young Sioux played and sang some familiar tunes for our edification. Quite a number met me in the church, and they seemed cheerful and happy Their demands were not great, as the only things they asked for were a few scythe-stones and some tea for haying. Some nice new houses were being constructed. The women make a number of articles which they sell in Birtle, such as mitts, moccasins, knitted work, baskets, &c., and some of the men earn money by working for the white settlers.

The next reserve visited was Riding Mountain, No. 61. The Indians here had a very successful year's hunting. Half of the band follow hunting, and the other half farming. Fish also were plentiful. The cattle were in the best condition There is a school and a church on the reserve; and the Rev. Mr. Flett, the missionary, told me when the Indians were at home they seldom failed to attend services on Sundays. They all seemed to be very contented. They had no complaints whatever to make. The houses, newly whitewashed, had a very pretty appearance along the banks of the valley. The crop consists of—

	Acres.
Wheat	7
Oats	25
Barley	5
Potatoes	5
Gardens	1

I now drove to Rolling River, No. 67, South Quill. Most of the Indians were absent at Minnedosa, picking up roots, for which they receive twenty to twenty-five cents a pound. Some, however, remain on the reserve, and are doing well. One old man had a very fine place. He had twelve ponies and fifteen head of cattle, all private property. He had a good supply of provisions on hand for private use. I noticed, among other things, a full package of Hudson's Bay Company tea, 60 lbs. The old man seemed to be very comfortable and happy. The crop on this reserve is—

	Acres.
Wheat	19
Oats	3
Potatoes	5
Gardens	1

The next reserve inspected was Oak River, No. 58. This is a very fine reserve, one of the best wheat-growing districts in Manitoba. The Indians were busy; some were breaking new land; others were moulding potatoes; others hoeing and weeding. The houses here are of rather a poor class, especially the older ones; but any new ones were of a better description. Some of the wheat fields were as fine as any

I had seen among white settlers. The fields had been well ploughed, seed put in, and the grain free from weeds; in fact, from every point of view, the crop was equal to any white man's. The cattle were in good condition, and corresponded in number with the entries in the books. The houses were clean; most of them have either a cooking or a box stove. The gardens consist of corn, onions, squash, beets, carrots, turnips, and potatoes. The crop consists of—

	Acres.
Wheat	180
Oats	17
Potatoes	15½
Gardens	8

Sixty-eight acres of new land had been broken. There is no school on this reserve, but there is a mission, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Burman. It is thought many of the children will attend the Indian school about being established at Elkhorn by the Rev. Mr. Wilson. They are a very industrious lot of Indians, and are therefore deserving of all encouragement.

The next point I reached was Turtle Mountain, No. 60; a small reserve, one mile square, about seven or eight miles from the town of Deloraine. This band is, evidently, not making much progress; being so far away, the agent cannot visit them oftener than two or three times yearly, and some of the band neglect their fields to work or loiter around Deloraine. I made some suggestions in my report to the Commissioner, which, I think, if carried out, will be for the interests of this band. The crop was as follows:—

	Acres.
Wheat	18
Oats	3
Potatoes	4½
Gardens	2

There is no school on the reserve.

The next reserve I visited was Oak Lake, No. 59. The crop here consists of:

	Acres.
Wheat	32
Oats	2½
Potatoes	4
Gardens	2½

There were eight acres of fresh land broken. Most of the wheat fields looked well, though a few were poor, the seed having been too thickly sown, and the land not well prepared. The cattle looked well. There is no school nor church on this reserve. The older houses are of a poor class, but some new ones were being erected of a more modern pattern. The turnips and onions were a failure, owing, as they believe, to bad seed, which they purchased themselves in the locality, very likely two or three years old.

The next and last reserve in this agency visited was Lizzard Point, No. 62. I noticed quite an improvement over last year in this band. The fields were cleaner, the fences better, and more tidiness generally about the houses could be observed; and the gardens were fairly free of weeds. The wheat looked well, and the potatoes were very fine. A number have increased the area of crop this year. Several of the band still follow hunting, but those who remain and work on their farms are making very satisfactory progress. One man who had only six acres under crop last year, has fifteen this year, and is breaking ten more acres, so as to have a total of twenty-five. Many who never did any farm work before have made a beginning this year, and are doing very well.

This reserve is a very fine one; consisting of the best land, and abundance of grass, wood, and water. The hunting is also good; and a large lake on the reserve is full of fish. Some of the band work for settlers; others make beadwork and baskets, which they sell in Birtle. They make their own oxe-ollars, bobsleighs, hay-racks. and other things; they were purchasing a mower and a horserake themselves; half to be paid this year, and half next year. The cattle looked well.

There is no school on the reserve, but the Rev. Mr. Flett visits the Indians occasionally. A day school would be of little use, as the reserve is thirty miles square, and the Indians pretty much scattered over the whole of it, so that a school could not be attended, except by a limited number.

I could find no case of sickness on the reserve. I found the Agent, Mr. Markle, very careful and attentive, and doing his utmost for the advancement of the Indians under his charge.

I furnished the Commissioner at Regina with a full report, and the following statements; viz.:—

Inventory of goods in warehouse, showing also receipts and issues for the year. Balance sheets, flour, bacon, tea, sugar, tobacco, biscuits, cattle record.

Crop return, census, ration sheet, list of standard samples, &c.

Moose Mountain Agency.

I now proceeded to Moose Mountain Agency, Mr. J. J. Campbell, Indian Agent, arriving there on 21st July.

I am pleased to be able to report a marked improvement in this agency since my last inspection a year ago. About 1,500 acres of land have been fenced in during the year; the rails being cut, hauled and fences made by the Indians. The trail leading on to the agency, from the main trail, has been very much improved. The new storehouse has been completed and a new house has been put up for the interpretor, as also an implement shed, the upper part being used as a carpenter's shop, as well as for a place for the Indians to meet in when visiting the agency. The stables have been enlarged and are now very roomy and comfortable buildings. The school building is being repaired by having the roof raised. A kiln for burning lime was ready for the fire. The Indians will thus have plenty of lime for themselves, besides having some to sell to the settlers. The crops on the different reserves are as follows:—

Band 68, Pheasant Rump's—

	Acres.
Wheat	75
Oats	14
Barley	12
Potatoes	9
Turnips	3
Gardens and peas	4
Total	117

Band 69, Striped Blanket's—

	Acres.
Wheat	51
Potatoes	5
Turnips	2
Gardens	1½
Flax	2
Total	61½

Band 70, White Bear's—

	Acres.
Barley	2
Turnips	1
Potatoes	6½
Gardens	1¾
Total	11¼

Total number of acres under crop is 189¾. A good deal of summer-fallowing has been done, and some new land broken. The fields were looking very pretty; the wheat and potatoes being particularly fine. The ploughing has been well done; fields are square and neatly finished; and the fences good; the whole reflecting credit on the instructor, Mr. Lawford. I found working, one afternoon, three mowers, with three yokes of oxen; and four ploughs, with four yokes of oxen, all being worked by Indians, and the oxen used were of their own raising and breaking in. The cattle were in the best condition.

On Pheasant Rump's, No. 68, the number is as follows :—

Oxen	13
Bull	1
Cows	14
Steers	13
Heifer s	13
Bull calves	5
Pigs	5

On Striped Blanket's, No. 69, the number is—

Oxen	14
Bull	1
Cows	13
Steers	5
Heifers	6
Bull calves	7
Heifer calves	7
Pigs	3
Sheep	5

On White Bear's, No. 70, the number is—

Oxen	6
Cows	3
Heifer	1

It will be remembered that White Bear's band left last year for the United States, but most of them returned this spring. This accounts for this band having so little under crop and so few cattle. In an interview with the chief, he admitted they made a great mistake in leaving their reserve the previous year; but now that they had seen their folly, they were determined to make up for lost time, and he said, when you come round next year, we will be able to show as much as the other bands—Nos. 68 and 69.

The houses on No. 68 (Pheasant Rump's), and No. 69 (Striped Blanket) are very much improved. They have wooden floors, and are whitewashed outside and inside; and altogether I have not seen a cleaner, tidier lot of houses anywhere. The Indians themselves are very clean and tidy in their dress. Some of the houses had mosquito netting on the windows, cupboards within and pictures on the walls; and I saw some of them had corn brooms, which they purchased themselves, to sweep their houses.

I noticed that Striped Blanket had erected a very neat railing around the grave of his late father, the ex-chief of the band, and also a little cabin over the grave. It is placed on the top of one of the highest mountains. What a change in a few years in this respect. It was the custom, a very short time ago, and is to this day, at some less civilized places, to dispose of their dead by hanging the corpses on the branches of trees.

The payments took place during my inspection, and all passed off very pleasantly.

The beef supplied here was of good quality, and was well butchered.

A quantity of fresh supplies had arrived, and I examined them carefully. A full report on the same, as also on the various reserves in this agency, with inventory, balance-sheets, and the usual other statements, arising out of my inspection, were forwarded to the commissioner at Regina. The books and office work I found neatly and correctly done. The health of the Indians was very good. The births during the year were 11, and the deaths 18. Mr. Campbell, the agent, is most indefatigable, and the result of his intelligent management can be seen in various ways, in the general improvement of the agency, as well as among the Indians themselves.

My next point was Crooked Lakes Agency, Colonel McDonald, Indian Agent; arriving there on 1st August. On the 4th, I received orders to proceed to Regina, which I did, leaving my horses at the agency. I was sent to Onion Lake Agency, Fort Pitt, on a special mission, the report on which I furnished the Commissioner with on my return. I may say here, however, that I examined a good portion of the Onion Lake Agency; and found everything very satisfactory. The agency buildings are first-class, and the stables the best I have seen at any agency. The Indian houses are of a superior class. The crops were good; the cattle in splendid condition; and the Indians were all working well.

There are two churches on the reserve, a Roman Catholic and a Protestant, the latter in course of erection; also Roman Catholic and Protestant schools. The contrast of this agency, at present, to what it was in 1885, when all was in a state of rebellion, and when the present agent, Mr. Mann and his family were prisoners in Big Bear's camp, is worthy of a passing notice: the progress has been wonderful.

On my return, I called at the Industrial School, Battleford. The buildings were in the best order. Some of the older boys were busy cradling barley, the crop of which was good; and the vegetable and flower gardens looked well. The Principal, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, showed me over the building, and everything appeared to be in its place. Both he, Mrs. Clarke, and Mr. Ashley and his wife, seemed to be very much interested in their work. I camped over-night on the Stony Reserve, on my return to Swift Current, and was present when Mr. Instructor Orr issued the rations; and remarked that the work was done in a business-like way.

Croked Lakes Agency.

I returned and resumed my work at Crooked Lakes, on 31st August. I found everything in connection with the agency, in a most prosperous condition. The warehouse has been improved by putting a top floor in, thus giving more room for storing light goods; and the buildings have been painted, which gives them a very neat appearance. The agent has a splendid garden, and his crop of vegetables was one of the best I had seen. A new house for the clerk was about being built.

The first reserve I visited was No. 73, Coweses, Mr. J. Nicol being the farmer. The house and stables have been improved during the year, a new root-house made and a corral for the cattle. A number of new fields have been opened on the bench, and those in the valley have been abandoned; and experience goes to show that, as a rule, a crop is more to be depended upon on high land than on low. The Russian wheat has done very well. The crop on this reserve is as follows:—

	Acres.
Wheat	67
Barley	13
Potatoes	11
Turnips	8
Gardens, including corn	6
Peas	2
Total	107

A hail storm on the 24th July destroyed some fields of wheat, but otherwise the whole looked very well, and a fair yield in grain and root crops will be the result. I am glad to hear since that this is the case.

Ten children of this band attend the Rev. Mr. McKay's school. A new house has been built for the chief of this band and a new cooking stove has been presented to him in consideration of his good behavior and good influence over the band.

The Indians are working well, and one encouraging feature is, that many of the young men are taking interest in farm work. The cattle looked in first rate condition, and the increase of calves is very satisfactory. The total number of cattle on this reserve is as follows:—

Oxen	20
Cows	20
Heifers	8
Steers	15
Heifer calves	5
Bull do	6
Bull	1
Total	75

Private stock of Indians, 18.

A few of the work oxen having become old I recommended that they be killed and used as beef, and replaced by young stock.

On the whole, I noticed quite an improvement on this reserve. The fields were well ploughed, the seed properly put in, the crops well cared for, and the fences good.

The next reserve visited was No. 71, Ochapowace, Mr. E. McNeil being the farmer. I found all hands here busy cutting grain, and stooking it, and others carting it into the stack yard.

Some of the Indians have self-binders of their own. Besides reaping their own grain, they work for others in the band, charging 50 cents an acre for what they cut. The crop, which is a good one, is as follows:—

	Acres.
Wheat	84
Barley	16
Potatoes	14
Turnips	9½
Gardens	7½
Peas	2
Total	133

The number of cattle is as follows :—

Oxen	18
Cows	19
Heifers	5
Heifer calves	3
Bull do	10
Steers	19
Pigs	4
Total	78

Private stock of Indians, 49.

A few of the oxen here having also grown old, I recommended that they be killed and used as beef, and replaced by younger stock, as there is no profit in keeping oxen when they get too old to do regular work.

I found the Indian houses and tepees in very good order. I visited the Rev. Mr. McKay's boarding school at Round Lake, bordering on this reserve. The new building, which was in course of erection at my last inspection, has been completed. was shown all through the various rooms by Mrs. Jones, the matron, and nothing could surpass the cleanliness and tidiness of the whole house from cellar to attic. I noticed in one of the rooms that the boys had to sleep on the floor, being short of bedsteads. As soon as I made known this want to friends in Montreal, through Walter Paul, Esq., I learn from this gentleman that a dozen iron bedsteads were to be sent at once to Mr. McKay as a donation.

There is abundant proof of the good work being done by Mr. McKay's school. The good influence can be noticed, not only among the children, but among the grown-up people. Mr. McKay carries on his work in a quiet and unostentatious manner, and seems to have the confidence and esteem of the Indians. Mrs. Jones is most enthusiastic in her work. Some of the girls sang very nicely; and one little Indian girl played very well on the organ.

I then proceeded to No. 73, Coweses Reserve, Mr. J. A. Sutherland being the farmer in charge. Since my last visit a new storehouse has been erected, and a new stable, roothouse, and corral were under construction.

A great deal of Mr. Sutherland's time is taken up repairing old implements, and he is a most valuable man in this respect, as he can do many repairs that would cost much if sent to any one outside. Although a large portion of Mr. Sutherland's time is thus taken up the reserve has in no way suffered, as can be seen from the nicely laid out fields and splendid crops. A quantity of fresh land has been broken, and summer fallowing; the land having been very well ploughed, and would be no discredit to the best of white people. The crop here consists of—

	Acres.
Wheat	147
Oats	23
Barley	15
Potatoes	8½
Gardens	5½
Peas	2½
Total	201½

The Indians were busy harvesting the grain, and some very fine stacks had already been made. The self-binders, which the Indians purchased themselves, were of great use, as the grain was cut and gathered without any waste.

A good many of the band have made improvements in their houses and stables. The chief has his house partitioned off into separate rooms, and I was told some others

were to follow his example as soon as they could procure the necessary lumber. The cattle looked well. The number is as under—

Oxen	27
Cows	15
Heifers	11
Steers	9
Heifer calves	3
Bull do	8
Bull	1
Pigs	13
Total	87

Private stock of Indians, 163.

A few old cattle here were pointed out to be killed, and replaced by young stock.

There are many signs of progress on the reserve. More of the band are settling down to farm work, in order to make a living for themselves and become less dependent on the Department.

I now proceeded to No. 74, Sakimay's Band, Mr. A. J. Coburn being the farmer. A new house is about being built for him; in the meantime he is living in an Indian house.

This reserve is in splendid order; the crops looking very fine, and the Indians being all hard at work and apparently very contented.

They have built a kiln to burn lime, which they purpose selling to settlers in Grenfel and other towns, besides having for their own use sufficient and for that of the agency also. As limestone is plentiful they can turn this industry to good account, if only a market can be obtained. The women are making fair progress in knitting and sewing. Many of them can make butter and bake bread, and some of them are very efficient in washing and scrubbing. The men have made some very good hay-racks, to put on waggons, also bobsleighs, the irons of which they themselves fix. They also make waggon-tongues and reaches, and are very handy with tools generally.

Three hundred and fifty tons of hay were in stack, 75 of which, they proposed selling this winter; the balance will be required for the cattle. A large quantity of fencing has been done, some new land broken, and a good deal of summer-fallowing. The crop consists of—

	Acres.
Wheat	65
Barley	12
Potatoes	8
Turnips	4
Gardens	2
Peas	9
Total	100

The cattle number as follows:—

Oxen	22
Cows	12
Heifers	5
Steers	8
Heifer calves	4
Bull do	3
Bull	1
Pigs	5
Total	60

Private stock of Indians, 50.

Two of the oxen are too old for work, and I reported them accordingly.

The agent, Colonel McDonald, who is ever alive to the best interests of his Indians, contemplates this band, Sakimay's, and No. 73, Cowesess, having their milk made into cheese, for which purpose the milk is to be supplied to the Grenfell cheese factory, which is not very far off from the upper end of Sakimay's Reserve. This may be made a profitable undertaking, under proper management.

I audited the various farm books, and took inventories of goods in hands of the farmers, all of which I found correct. Mr. Pierce, the agency clerk, had opened new ledgers for the farmers, which will be more convenient for them, as well as much easier to check, during an inspection.

The agency books are neatly and correctly kept, and Mr. Pierce, the clerk, takes great interest in having everything in good shape; the goods in warehouse corresponding in almost every case with the balance in ledger.

I have much pleasure in stating that Colonel McDonald has his agency in splendid form. The Indians are contented and pleasant, and work is going on at all points very smoothly.

I should remark that religious services are held every Sunday afternoon in the agent's house, conducted alternately by clergymen of the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches. These services are attended by the various employés on the agency, and by many of the Indians.

I find that in this agency at present, the Indians have the following farming implements of their own, purchased by themselves, viz., fifteen mowers, twelve horse-rakes, five self-binders, and a number of waggons.

I was shown a cart made by an Indian; wheels, shafts and body, and not a particle of iron about it. The workmanship was really good.

The fresh supplies received my closest attention. These I reported on fully to the Commissioner; the provisions and groceries being all of a superior class.

The flour, bacon, tea and tobacco gave the utmost satisfaction.

The beef supplied was of good quality and well butchered.

The implements, as a rule, came up to the standard required. Where any discrepancy existed, I pointed out the same in my report at the time.

The usual inventories of agency and farms, balance sheets, and other statements, were forwarded to the Commissioner, Regina.

Assiniboine Agency.

The next point reached was Assiniboine Agency; Mr. W. L. Grant, Indian agent, and Mr. Halford, clerk and interpreter, arriving there on 17th September.

A new office has been erected since my last inspection. The stable and outbuildings have been newly whitewashed, which gave them a neat and clean appearance. The agent purposes converting the old office into a room to teach the Indian women to card and weave wool, a supply of which is now obtained from the sheep on the agency.

The warehouse was in good order, the goods all properly placed, and the inventory showed that what was on hand corresponded with the balance in ledger. The books were neatly and correctly kept.

On driving into the agency the first thing I witnessed were seven double waggons loaded with grain, and which the Indians were hauling into the stack yard, the agent and his clerk being busy making the stacks, which were placed in the centre of a newly ploughed field, so that there was little, if any, risk from prairie fires. As a further precaution the agent was having a fire guard ploughed around the field at some distance off.

The crop, which is a good one, consists of:—

	Acres.
Wheat	124
Oats	20
Peas	12
Barley	12
Potatoes	37
Turnips	30
Carrots	4
Onions	2
Gardens	8
Total	249

The total number of acres of land broken is 275, and 268 acres have been fenced in. Two hundred and thirty tons of hay have been stacked for winter use.

The cattle, which were in the best condition, number as follows:—

Bulls	2
Oxen	19
Cows	17
Heifers	10
Steers	12
Heifer calves	4
Bull calves	11
Pigs	11
Sheep	39
Total	125

Private property of Indians, 49 ponies. The increase in calves is very satisfactory, and the increase in sheep is only one short of being double in two years. The number would be exactly double, only a lamb was killed by a dog.

The school was not in session, the teacher having got leave of absence for two weeks.

Most of the fresh supplies on contract 1888–89 had arrived, all of which I examined carefully, and sent in my report on the same to the Commissioner.

The flour was fully equal to sample, and made capital bread; the bacon was sweet and sound; and the groceries generally, including tobacco, were first-class.

Some of the men earn money by working for white settlers, and by hauling wood to Wolseley flour mill, where they find a ready market.

The women continue to knit socks, mitts, gloves and mufflers for themselves, and some are making good progress in making butter.

A number of prizes were carried off by the Indians at the exhibition lately held at Indian Head. The prizes were for grain, root crops and industrial arts. I found the agency generally in good shape, both as regards office work and on the farms, all being done in a business-like way. Mr. Grant loses no opportunity of advising and assisting the Indians under his charge. The following statements, with a full detailed report, were sent to the head office, Regina:—

Agency inventory.
Balance sheets, flour, beef, bacon, tea, sugar and tobacco.
Cattle record.
Crop return.
Standard samples.
Census.
Average rate of rations for the year.
Report of examination of fresh supplies, &c.

File Hills Agency.

I now proceeded to File Hills Agency, Mr. H. L. Reynolds, agent, arriving there on the 21st September.

Since my last inspection of this agency, a year ago, a new implement shed has been put up, and a new root house and stone house for the use of the clerk were in course of erection. The agent's house has been newly painted, and a well has been dug, but so far without success in obtaining water.

The agent has a very fine garden with a good crop of the various kinds of vegetables. These gardens are not only useful in raising vegetables for the house, but also of much benefit as samples to the Indians when visiting the agency. They are great imitators, and when they see something well done they try to follow in the same way. The inventory of goods in warehouse showed careful management.

The crop consists of:—

	Acres.
Wheat	117
Oats	15½
Peas	3
Barley	21
Potatoes	22
Turnips	3
Carrots	2½
Onions	1⅛
Gardens	½
Total	185⅝

The wheat and barley had been all cut and stooked, and the sight of about 100 acres of fine grain, all in stook, was a very pretty and pleasing one. The change made by the ex-agent, Mr. Williams, in abandoning the smaller fields and having one or two large ones has been a success, this year at all events. The small fields were getting full of weeds, and the Indians will now be able to summer-fallow most of them.

The result of the harvesting will only be known when the grain is threshed; but from an examination made through the fields, I think the yield will be a fair one. Some of the low spots were injured by frost. The potatoes will only be about half a crop, owing to early frost checking their growth. The turnips and carrots will not give so good a yield as they should, owing to the want of thinning, which it is difficult to get the Indians to do; as they think it is terrible waste to pull up any of the young plants: three roots are therefore growing where there should be only one.

A good deal of fencing has been done during the year, the new wheat fields alone requiring a large number of rails. A great quantity of hay (400 tons) is stacked at various points, for the use of the cattle during the winter. The stacks are well made, and strong fences placed around them, also fire-guards. Long distances have to be covered, in order to secure a sufficient supply of hay, and on some places the roads are very rough.

The cattle looked well. I only noticed one yoke of oxen, in the hands of Star Blanket, which looked thin, and as if not well cared for. The numbers in the various bands are as follows:—

No. 84, Little Black Bear:—

Work oxen	11
Cows	24
Steers	12
Heifers	8
Heifer calves	6
Bull do	8
Total	69

Horses, private property of the Indians	30
No. 83, Star Blanket:—	
Work oxen	6
Cows	9
Steers	9
Heifers	1
Heifer calves	2
Bull do	1
Total	28
Horses, private property of Indians,	7
No. 82, O kanese:—	
Work oxen	14
Bull	1
Cows	15
Steers	15
Heifers	9
Bull calves	8
Heifer calves	5
Total	67
Horses, private property of Indians,	6
No. 81, Peepeekeesis:—	
Work oxen	12
Bull	1
Cows	17
Steers	10
Heifers	4
Bull calves	7
Heifer calves	8
Total	59
Horses, private property of Indians,	5
Total cattle in agency	223
do horses do	48
do sheep do	14

I noticed very little effort in the way of improving the Indian houses. Fifteen acres of fresh land has been broken on Star Blanket's Reserve. The experiment of trying to grow fall-wheat, proved a failure.

A boarding school was in course of erection, and, when completed, it is expected to accommodate forty pupils. The building is of stone, and will be a very substantial one, as well as convenient and suitable for the purposes of a boarding school. The old buildings will be used as a summer kitchen and a meeting place for Indians, when they come to visit their children; and also for storing supplies.

The health of the Indians was very good, the doctor not having been called in since May last.

One Indian, with the private assistance of the agent, purchased a self-binder this year, and he earned nearly the third of the price, by reaping grain for others.

The agent has been very successful in getting a large amount of work done, in fact some of them complain that they have to work too hard.

The men make their own hay-frames, jumpers &c.; and the women knit and sew; a few make butter, but as a rule, give most of the milk to the children, who

are very fond of it. Last year the Indians sold 100 cords of wood to the Industrial School, Qu'Appelle, for which they received $275.; and 50 to the Agency, for $75.

The bulk of the treaty-money was spent, this year, in buying blankets, clothing, tea, and tobacco; and very little for beads and paint. The number of births in the Agency, from 1st August, 1887, to 1st September, 1888, is 10; and the deaths during the same period, 19.

The clerk, Mr. Stewart, who also acts as farm instructor and issuer; and Mr. McConnell, farm-hand, are both very efficient officers; and the agent, Mr. Reynolds, considering the short time he has had charge, has done wonderfully well. He has a complete knowledge of the wants of the Agency, and is most energetic in carrying out what has to be done.

The usual statements, balance-sheets, and inventories were forwarded to the head office.

Touchwood Hills Agency.

I now drove across country, piloted by an Indian, to Touchwood Hills Agency, Mr. H. Keith, agent; arriving here on the 29th September.

Since my last inspection, the interpreter's house has been improved, by raising the walls, and shingling the roof; the house has also been lathed and plastered; and a new poultry-house built.

A small house, for Indians to meet in when visiting the Agency, has also been erected. The newly painted Agency-buildings have now a very pretty appearance. The warehouse was in perfect order, everything in its place, and the whole tidy and clean. The inventory shows the goods on hand as corresponding in almost every instance with the balances, as per ledger. The books have been correctly and neatly kept, and the whole office-work is done in a business-like manner.

The first reserve I inspected was Day Star's, in company with the agent; the chief hoisted his flag in honor of our visit. I noticed considerable improvement on this reserve, since last year. A new school house has been built, and also a corral. The chief's house has been floored and a ceiling put in, the lumber for which was kindly given him by the Deputy of the Superintendent General on his visit, last fall. The old chief spoke in most grateful terms for having, through Mr. Vankoughnet's kindness, such a comfortable house. It was whitewashed outside and inside, and had recently been scrubbed, so that the whole had a tidy and cheerful appearance. The chief is building a new stable, and many of the band are also doing so, or else repairing and enlarging their old ones. Some new houses have been built this year, of a better class than the old ones.

I noticed that the Indians in this band were particularly clean and neat in their dress. The grain was in the stack-yard, well secured by a fence and fire-guard around the outside.

The wheat will, to all appearance, be a fair crop, but the actual result will only be known when it is threshed. Potatoes are poor. Turnips will not prove to be a good crop, owing to the want of thinning; a practice it is difficult to induce the Indians to follow; and unless the farmer does the work himself, for which he has not time, it is not done at all, and the consequence is a poor crop.

A large quantity of hay has been stacked for winter; a small stack being placed at almost every stable on the reserve.

The crop on Day Star's is—

	Acres.
Wheat	32
Barley	3
Peas	2
Potatoes	6
Turnips	2
Gardens	2
Total	47

The fields seem to have been well ploughed and kept free from weeds. The cattle were in fine condition, and the increase in calves this year is most satisfactory; and shows that this industry is a profitable one, when properly looked after. The herd consists of:—

Oxen	11
Cows	19
Heifers	16
Steers	18
Bull	1
Heifer calves	10
Bull calves	9
Total	84

This shows a calf for every cow.

I next proceeded to Poor-man's Reserve, No. 88. The farm instructor, Mr. Gooderham, resides here; his predecessor, Mr. Fleetham, having been transferred to Gordon's Reserve. A new school-house has been erected here also since my last visit. An addition is being made to the storehouse, which will give room for a carpenter's shop, and also for storing grain. A corral for the cattle has been made, and a number of new Indian houses and stables, including one each for the chief. A large quantity of hay has been secured and well distributed on the reserve, for the convenience of the cattle during the winter; the fences are particularly good. The houses will be all whitewashed before winter sets in. Some fresh land has been broken, and a deal of summer-fallowing done. The Indians were busy fall-ploughing when I was there and were doing the work well; ploughs, oxen and harness were all in good order, clean and neat.

The crop here consists of—

	Acres.
Wheat	43
Oats	4½
Barley	9
Peas	2
Potatoes	7
Turnips	3
Gardens	2
Total	70½

The grain will be a fair yield, as also will be the root crops, but the potatoes will probably produce only a half a crop. The cattle on this reserve are not such a fine lot as those on Day Star's, but still they were in good condition. The number is—

Oxen	11
Cows	17
Heifers	8
Steers	12
Heifer calves	9
Bull do	8
Total	65

The increase in calves here is also very satisfactory, being a calf for every cow. Everything about this reserve is in the best order; and the Indians were working most cheerfully. The instructor, Mr. Gooderham, has got married since my last in-

spection; and his wife is taking great interest in teaching the Indian women ordinary household duties.

My next point was Gordon's Reserve, Mr. Fleetham being the instructor. This reserve is now worked by itself, it was formerly under the same instructor as Muscowequan's. A new house has been built for Mr. Fleetham; it is constructed of square cut logs, lathed and plastered, and has a dressed ceiling. Logs are on hand for a new stable. The schoolhouse is being enlarged, so as to accommodate, as boarders, fifteen pupils. The average attendance of day scholars is 16. The grain was in stack, one stack-yard being on one end of the reserve, and one on the other end. They are strongly fenced in, and fire-guards ploughed around them. One Indian has his crop stacked on his own place, also well secured from cattle.

The potatoes and turnips will be a poor crop, but the other vegetables were in a fair condition. Seventy acres of new breaking and summer-fallowing will be ready for next year's crop. Most of the fall ploughing was completed, one field of 35 acres looking very well.

Logs are to be got out of the mountains this winter for new and better stables.

Some very good houses have been built this year. The fencing is good, and the fields have kept free from weeds.

The crops on this reserve consist of—

	Acres.
Wheat	55
Oats	5
Barley	7
Peas	5
Potatoes	12
Turnips	6
Gardens	2
Total	92

The cattle number as under—

Oxen	20
Cows	18
Steers	14
Heifers	13
Heifer calves	7
Bull calves	9
Total	81
Private stock of Indians	35

The increase of calves is very satisfactory; and the cattle were in fine condition.

The reserve seems to be making progress; and now that Mr. Fleetham can give it his undivided attention, there is every reason to expect considerable improvement by the end of another year.

The next reserve I visited was Muscowequan's, No. 85, Mr. Couture being the instructor.

A great many improvements have been made on this reserve since my last inspection. A new house for the instructor has almost been completed; an implement shed put up; the storehouse enlarged by adding a lean-to, and a small house erected, in which tools and the smaller implements are stored; it also serves as an issue-house. The whole of the buildings were recently whitewashed, and had a very tidy appearance. A corral has been made also; and the schoolhouse is being enlarged, so as to accommodate permanent boarders. Seventy acres of fresh land have been broken and summer-fallowed. The fall ploughing has been almost completed.

The number of acres under crop was—

	Acres.
Wheat	35
Oats	6
Barley	5
Peas	6½
Potatoes	14
Turnips	4
Gardens	1
Total	71½

The root crop will give a poor yield, but it is expected the Indians will have enough of potatoes for their own use, as well as for next spring's seed.

A quantity of hay is stacked near the farm buildings; and some large stacks are placed at various points on the reserve, for convenience during winter.

Six new houses have been built, all of a much better class than former ones.

The school is in a most flourishing condition; the attendance, on 5th October, was 24; and Mr. Dennehy, the teacher, is doing good work here.

The cattle on this reserve, are in good condition, and their number is as follows:

Oxen	19
Cows	14
Heifers	8
Steers	6
Bulls	1
Heifer calves	5
Bull do	6
Total	59
Private stock of Indians	8

The increase of calves here also is very satisfactory.

At Yellow Quills, No. 89, the cattle number as follows:—

Oxen	7
Cows	8
Bulls	2
Heifer calves	4
Bull do	2
Total	23
Private stock of Indians	13

Mr. Couture has entered upon his duties most energetically; and there is every reason to believe that the Indians will improve rapidly under his management.

I audited the books on the different farms, and took inventories of all supplies in hands of the instructors.

I gave special attention to the fresh supplies delivered at the Agency, on contract 1888-89. On the whole, I found that contractors had faithfully fulfilled their contracts. The flour was very good, also the bacon, and the groceries were quite up to the standard required. In cases where the quality of any article was deficient, I pointed out the same in my report to the Commissioner.

I have much pleasure in stating that the agency is prospering under the able management of the agent, Mr. Keith.

The usual inventories of agency and farms, balance-sheets, statements of various matters arising out of my inspection, were forwarded to the head office, Regina.

This is the first year, I understand, that no supplementary estimate will be made from this agency, for flour; which shows that the labor in the direction of raising crops, has not been fruitless.

The crop at Yellow Quill's is—

Barley	2 acres
Potatoes	8 do
Total crop in agency	291 do
Total cattle in agency	368 head

The health of the Indians is good. Some were complaining of sore eyes. Their good state of health is, in a great measure, owing to the fact that the agent takes great care in seeing that they clean their houses every spring, when they go into their tepees, even to the extent of lifting the floors of their houses, where they have modern ones; and thoroughly cleansing every corner where dirt is likely to have accumulated.

Industrial School Qu'Appelle.

I now proceeded to the industrial school at Fort Qu'Appelle; the Reverend Father Hugonnard, principal; arriving there on the 13th October.

Since my last inspection of this institution, in July, 1886, I find many improvements have been made. Mr. Betournay, inspector of Roman Catholic schools, had just finished his work here, so that his report will contain all information on this head. I will merely remark that I found the pupils had made good progrees. They were cheerful and happy-looking, exceedingly polite and well behaved, and not a single case of sickness existed which speaks well for the management, as also for the constant care of Doctor Seymour, the medical attendant. The numbers of pupils are, girls 41, boys 62. The inspector of Public Works had been present also, superintending the building. I therefore confined my attention to auditing the books since my last inspection in 1886; taking an inventory of goods on hand in warehouse, as well as those in use; also house furniture and kitchen utensils; the examination of fresh supplies, and inspecting the farm, &c.

The new girls' school is adjoining the main building, and is almost completed. It will accommodate seventy-five pupils, besides affording class-rooms and accommodation for the Rev. Sisters. There is also a commodious chapel in the upper part of the building. The lower part will serve as a kitchen and store-rooms, for both boys and girls departments. One of Burns' (of Montreal), 8 feet ranges has been placed in the kitchen.

The boys' new wing has been completed since my last inspection, and the whole of the buildings have been veneered outside, with white brick, which adds very much to the comfort of the inmates, as well as giving a solid and neat appearance to the buildings. A blacksmith's shop has been put up, and a carpenter's shop was about being completed. A building which serves as a bakery at one end, and a storeroom for flour and other heavy goods at the other end, has also been built. A very fine root-house has been made, and I found it well filled with roots of all kinds, for the use of the house. A coal shed and extra water-closets have also been added. About five miles of wire fencing has been made, enclosing the pasturage on the farm.

The crop this year consisted of—

	Acres.
Wheat	3
Oats	29
Peas	4
Millet	5
Potatoes	10
Turnips	3
Gardens	6
Total	60

The result of the crop being as near as possible as follows:—

Wheat	50	bushels.
Oats	711	do
Peas	50	do
Millet	5	tons straw.
Potatoes	580	bushels.
Turnips	400	do
Carrots	60	do
Parsnips	20	do

and also a quantity of beets, cabbages, &c.

The fields on the farm were neat and clean, and seemed to be well cared for; 66½ tons of hay are stacked on the prairie, which will be hauled in during early winter.

The live stock consists of:—

Work oxen	2
Milch cows	11
Heifers	3
Steers	2
Heifer calves	4
Total	22
Pigs	5
Poultry	70
Horses	3
Horses, native	1
Colt do	1

The two work-oxen have become too old, and two of the horses also; these will soon have to be disposed of, and replaced by more serviceable animals.

The goods on hand are kept in good order. I examined the fresh supplies very carefully; and pointed out in my report to the Commissioner any differences existing as to quality and value. These applied principally to the dry goods. The provisions and groceries were all of a superior class. The flour supplied by the Fort Qu'Appelle Milling Co. is very good, and makes very fine bread. The beef supplied is of the very best quality. Mr. Farrell, the clerk, has his books and office-work in very good order; but I suggested that a new ledger be opened, on the present system, which we find works so well in the Agencies; as the ledger now in use, was carried on in an antiquated style, which is now discarded. This new ledger having been sent by the Commissioner, I gave directions how to open it; which will be much more convenient for the clerk, as well as more simple and correct, and will save much time during an inspection. I wrote off all the worn out and useless articles; so that the new ledger will begin with the correct balances of goods on hand, as on 1st October, both in use and in warehouse.

A number of the boys are very proficient in the trades of blacksmithing and carpentry; and the girls are making good progress in sewing, mending, cooking, and general house-work. I noticed some of them working the sewing machines.

The gardens, both flower and vegetable, are so well known for their excellence, that it is not necessary for me to say more than that they are a credit to the institution. The Rev. Father was busy, making further improvements, by levelling some rough places, and carting fresh earth to spots where the soil was light. The boys get good training, by doing work in the gardens and on the farm. Mr. Redmond, the farmer, has a nice quiet way of handling the boys; and they do what he tells them without a murmur. The school is doing a good work, and the Rev. Father Hugonnard and the Rev. Sisters are deserving of all praise for their excellent management.

During my visit, I received the melancholy intelligence of the death of a beloved son; and I shall never forget the kind sympathy extended to me, not only by the Rev. Father and Sisters, but also by the pupils.

The inventory, and other statements were sent to the head office.

Muscowpetung's Agency.

I now visited Muscowpetung's Agency; Mr. J. B. Lash, Agent; first inspecting Standing Buffalo (Sioux) Reserve, No. 78, and Pasquah's, No. 79, on my way; arriving at the agency on the 25th October.

The buildings at the agency have had the roofs painted, which gives them a neat appearance; a coal shed and a covering for the well have been built during the year; and the posts for the fence around the buildings have been placed, but the wire has not yet been put on.

I went over a large portion of Standing Buffalo's Reserve. The crops here have been very good this year; the potatoes and turnips particularly so. Not much fall-ploughing had been done, as the Indians were away working for white people; but Mr. Hockley expected to get the ploughing done soon, if the weather continued favorable.

The houses on this reserve are of a poor class, with low flat roofs; but a few new ones have been constructed, of a better type. Some of the band are not so tidy and clean, as regards their dwellings, as I would like to see; and I took occasion to point out the danger, in a sanitary point of view, of allowing filth to accumulate around their premises. They promised to be more particular in this respect. One man had a most filthy place, it was dirty, both inside and outside the house. Mr. Hockley told me that this was the hardest family he had to deal with, in getting cleanliness observed. The man had been away working on the railway, and had just returned; and promised to clean up at once.

I may say here, that if there is one thing above another, which I am particular about, it is inculcating on all concerned, the necessity for cleanliness and tidiness about their persons and houses. This is the first step; for very little progress will be made in improving the Indian, so long as he is willing to live in dirt. I am glad to say, however, that this band was the exception in my tour, this year; as I found a marked improvement everywhere, in this matter. The school is well attended.

The crop consists of:—

	Acres.
Wheat	31
Barley	1
Potatoes	14½
Turnips	3
Gardens	2
Total	51½

The grain was in stack and the root crops in cellars. One Indian had 500 bushels of potatoes and 100 bushels of turnips of his own. Some corn was sown, but it was a failure; 100 tons of hay have been stacked for winter use. With a good supply of potatoes and turnips, and quantities of fish, which they catch close at hand, and wild duck, their position for the approaching winter is very comfortable.

The cattle looked well. Their numbers are as follows:—

Oxen	16
Cows	10
Steers	9
Heifer calves	7
Bull do	6
Bull	1
Total	49

Indians' private property—horses, 45.

A corral has been made during the year, and stabling capacity has been enlarged.

I now drove to Pasquah's Reserve, No. 79, Mr. Hockley being the farmer, and in charge of this as well as of the Sioux, No. 78, Standing Buffalo's. The crops here have been very satisfactory, and the grain was all in stacks waiting to be threshed. It is of very good quality, the wheat having taken first prize at the late exhibition held in Regina, in the Indian class, and second prize in competition with white settlers. When it is considered that the best samples of wheat in the Dominion are grown in the Regina district, it speaks well for our Indians that they competed so successfully this year. The fields were clean and free from weeds, fences were good, and everything around was in the best order.

Mr. Hockley was busy digging a well, and was likely to succeed in getting water, which would be a great convenience. As soon as this object is attained, a new house will be built for Mr. Hockley, and the present dwelling turned into a storehouse and granary.

The crop consisted of—

	Acres.
Wheat	78
Barley	2½
Potatoes	7½
Turnips	3½
Gardens	1
Total	92½

Potatoes and turnips are very good crops, and will be ample for the use of the Indians.

The cattle were in splendid condition. Their number is—

Oxen	36
Cows	26
Heifers	6
Steers	17
Heifer calves	22
Bull do	25
Bull	1
Total	133

Private stock of Indians 60

The day school has been closed, and many of the children attend the Industrial School, Qu'Appelle.

I noticed a marked progress on this reserve since my last inspection. The Indians seem to be quite contented, and are well pleased with the results of this year's crops. Three hundred tons of hay are stacked for use of the cattle during winter: the stacks are well made and strongly fenced.

The Indians of this reserve carried off twenty-six prizes at the Regina exhibition, held lately. They were for wheat, potatoes, carrots, onions, hops, turnips, corn, best assortment of other vegetables, bread, butter, jams, mats, socks, comforters, hoods, mitts, moccasins, &c., all of which manufactured goods were made by Indian women, under direction of Mrs. Hockley.

I think this is good proof of the advancement in civilization and useful industries of the Indians; and is the best answer that can be given to the numerous croakers who think that nothing can be made of an Indian. Mr. and Mrs. Hockley deserve credit for the care and interest taken in those under their charge.

The roof of the root-house fell in during a thunder storm, but it has been repaired, and is now stronger and better than it was before. A number have improved their dwellings, and enlarged their stable capacity so as to accommodate the herd, which is increasing fast. A good deal of summer fallowing has been done; the only safe way to kill off weeds; and most of the fall ploughing has been completed.

I audited the books and took an inventory of goods in the instructor's hands, which I found correct. I asked the agents to furnish the farmers with new ledgers, so as to be in harmony with the present system of book-keeping.

I now proceed to Muscowpetung's Reserve, No. 80, Mr. McIntosh being the farmer.

The buildings here have been improved by enlarging the horse stable, putting up a tool house, carpenters' shop and a place for the Indians to meet in in cold weather, when they come for rations. A very fine root house has also been made; the lumber for which being the only cost, as the labor was performed by the instructor himself.

The crops here have been very satisfactory. The grain was in stacks. Potatoes and garden crops were very good.

The buildings and surroundings are in good order and the whole place is a model of tidiness. Tools and implements are well secured from the weather.

The crops consisted of—

	Acres
Wheat	52
Potatoes	13
Gardens	3
Total	68

Fall ploughing had been nearly completed. The fences are good. The wisdom of cultivationg on the bench, instead of the valley, is demonstrated more than ever this year.

The cattle were in fine condition; they could not be otherwise, from the good pasturage and clear running water, which the cattle can get at all times.

Their number is—

Oxen	25
Cows	20
Heifers	13
Steers	16
Heifers calves	12
Bull calves	8
Bull	1
Total	95

Private property of Indians (horses), 32.

Two hundred and fifty tons of hay are stacked for winter use.

I audited the farm books and took an inventory of supplies on hand, writing off what was worn out and useless. I found the books correct and neatly kept, and the implements and tools in their preper place.

I now proceeded to Piapot's Reserve (No. 75), Mr. McKinnon being the farm instructor. The crops here also were most satisfactory, and the experienced and practical management of Mr. McKinnon could be seen at every point. The grain was all in stack. The storehouse and other buildings were in the best order, and clean and tidy. Tools and implements were in their proper place.

I audited the farm books, which I found correct. I took an inventory of goods on hand, writing off some articles which had become unserviceable from long use.

It is proposed to convert the present log dwelling into a horse stable, as it is overrun with bugs. The well has not proved a success, although a depth of 240 feet has been reached.

The crop consisted of—

	Acres.
Wheat	55
Potatoes	15¼
Turnips	13
Carrots	4
Gardens	10
Peas	1
Total	98¼

Four hundred and fifty tons of hay are stacked in the valley for winter use and to fill contracts in Regina.

The cattle number as under—

Oxen	29
Cows	14
Heifers	14
Steers	12
Heifer calves	4
Bull calves	2
Bull	1
Total	76

Indians' private property, horses 62. The increase of calves on the four reserves is very satisfactory.

I visited the school taught by Miss Rose. This lady informed me that the attendance during the present month was the best since the school was opened. A number of women were present sewing and knitting, and others were helping in the kitchen. Apart from the school, Miss Rose is doing a good work among the Indians, as she visits them in their own houses and tepees, reading and singing hymns with them, which she is capable of doing in their own language. I met Chief Piapot here; he made a long speech, but was in the best of spirits. He made no complaints to me.

Most of the fall-ploughing was completed on this reserve. This band has now ten double waggons of its own, besides mowers and horse-rakes, all purchased by themselves. Muscowpetung's band has seven waggons, and Pasquah's one, making a total of 18 private waggons in the agency. I examined the new stables or sheds being put up for the new herd about to be established under management of the agent. These are situated on a very suitable spot, near hay and water. I attended the killing of cattle on the agency; the beef was good and well butchered.

I visited the boarding school under charge of Rev. Mr. Moore, of the Presbyterian Church. It is situated on the borders of Muscowpetung's Reserve, which is the centre of the agency. Miss White is the teacher. There were present on the day of my visit, 24 pupils, and three more came the same day, making the number 27. I was shown some fancy work and knitting done by the little girls, which was very creditable, considering that the school has only been commenced within the year. I understand that a number of prizes were carried off by the pupils at the Regina exhibition. The school is evidently doing good work here; and it is to be hoped that it will receive the cordial support of those Presbyterian friends who are favorably disposed towards the improvement of the Indians.

There is but little use in starting these missions, and then letting them languish, from want of sufficient support. The building will soon require to be enlarged, as the space now is taxed to its fullest capacity. Funds will be required to properly

furnish the house with beds and bedding and other appliances required in an establishment of this kind.

I went over very carefully the fresh supplies delivered at the agency, under contract 1888-89, and my report on them was sent to the Commissioner.

The provisions and groceries have given the utmost satisfaction this year. They were delivered in good order, and in almost every instance were quite up to the standard required. A few implements were not equal in quality to what was called for, and consequently were rejected. The bacon, flour, tea and tobacco, were of very fine quality.

The health of the Indians was good. Doctor Seymour is very attentive in looking after their wants in this respect.

The Indians are well supplied with fish, which they catch in the Qu'Appelle Lakes, without any expense to the Department.

Some of them sell dry wood to parties in Fort Qu'Appelle; others dispose of their hay in Regina. They filled a contract for 100 tons of it for the North-West Mounted Police, delivered in Regina, at $8 a ton. They asked for leave to supply 200 tons, but only obtained half of what they asked for. The Indians having put up the hay, will thus be out of $800 unless they can sell it elsewhere. The births and deaths from 1st August, 1887, to 1st October, 1888, have been as follows:—

	Births.	Deaths.
Pasquah's	12	7
Muscowpetung's	6	3
Sioux	7	9
Piapot's	16	28
Totals	41	47

The deaths at Piapot's were principally those of old age.

The individual earnings of the Indians during the year have amounted to the following sums:—

Pasquah's band		$ 650
Muscowpetung's band		1,200
Piapot's	do	1,200
Sioux	do	500

The agency books have been correctly and neatly kept. The clerk, Mr. Halpin, takes the greatest pains to have everything in good shape. Besides keeping the books he attends to the warehouse, keeping track of goods going out and coming in, and he also acts as interpreter. The agent, Mr. Lash, continues his personal supervision of all that is going on in the agency; and from his well known business abilities, it is readily to be seen that everything in connection with the farms, as well as the agency, is familiar to him, and therefore errors or omissions are seldom or never discovered. I have therefore, much pleasure in stating that this agency is n a most prosperous condition; and Mr. Lash is to be congratulated on his good management. He is ably assisted by the farm instructors, who are careful and efficient officers.

I forwarded to the Commissioner inventories of ageney and farms, balances these of flour, bacon, beef, tea, sugar and tobacco, cattle record, crop returns, census, list of standard samples, average daily rations for the past fourteen months, report on examination of fresh supplies, list of officers and employés, and of books used in office. All my reports and statements have been sent in duplicate. I now returned to Regina, arriving here on the 3rd instant.

I have still Treaty No. 7 to inspect; and if I get through in time, I will send a supplementary report of the Agencies there.

I would state, before concluding, that, on the whole, I have noticed a marked improvement among the Indians I have visited this year.

I have to thank you for giving me a clerk, without whom it would be utterly impossible to supply the exhaustive reports and statements now furnished. It will

be noticed that the present form of inventory not only shows the goods on hand, but gives the balance on hand at last inspection, goods received since, and also the issues; in fact it mentions every transaction which has taken place since the previous inspection.

Mr. Carruthers, my clerk, is a most efficient officer; he is very painstaking and correct, and neat in his work, as the many statements sent in during the season will abundantly testify.

My teamster, Mr. E. J. Martin, has given the utmost satisfaction. He has taken good care of the horses; and, as a consequence, they come back, after their long journeys, in better condition than when I started.

I was invariably afforded all facilities possible, by the various Agents, in the prosecution of my work. I travelled wholly by buckboard; and have inspected:—

8 Agencies,
31 Reserves,
1 Industrial School,

and visited 2 Indian mission boarding and 15 day-schools.

I do not think it out of place here, for me to state that the deserved promotion of Mr. Reed to the Commissionership, is favorably received by the officers of the various agencies I have visited, as well as by the Indians.

There is good reason to hope that the judicious and humane policy of the Department, so successfully administered for many years by yourself, will be continued under the management of Mr. Commissioner Reed. His long and practical experience in the Department, with the untiring energy with which he is possessed, warrant the belief that, under your guiding hands, Indian affairs will go on as smoothly and successfully as ever.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX McGIBBON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

Pictou, N.S., 17th November, 1888.

The Honorable
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit for your information the tabular statement for the year with the following remarks:—

I am pleased to observe that the Indians of this district attach due importance to farming, and fully realize the substantial benefits arising from this industry. The crop consisted principally of potatoes and wheat, and I am happy to state that the yield was very good. Their other industries were fishing, coopering, basket making, putting back and bottom in chairs, making pick handles for the mines, working at the wharves loading and unloading vessels. During the winter season many Indians make a profitable business of fishing eels and selling at from 4 to 7 cents per pound to local buyers for shipment to foreign markets.

Although contagious diseases are not known among them for years past, yet as many as twelve deaths have occurred within the last year.

The school at Indian Cove is yet vacant for want of a teacher. The fund for the payment of a teacher is so limited that none can be found to undertake the charge. It is not a recognized school section like the other schools of the province, and consequently receives no government nor county aid.

The Indians of this district are exemplary in their honesty, and in their morals; and when speaking of them as a body, they are also sober. There are always a few individuals who will drink when they have an opportunity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
RODERICK McDONALD,
Indian Agent, District No. 8.

REGINA, N. W. T., 12th November, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report upon the surveys of Indian Reserves for the past season.

The work in Algoma and Manitoba was intrusted to Mr. Ponton, Assistant Surveyor; and consisted of the survey of two reserves at Rivière la Seine, two at Lake Manitoba, and two on Beren's River: the last about one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, in a region but little explored and difficult of access. Mr. Ponton's report is illustrated with small plans and gives a full account of his work.

The operations in Treaties 4, 6, and 7 were under my immediate supervision, and consisted of making slight changes in the boundaries of a number of reserves which had been surveyed before the direction of Indian surveys was transferred to the Indian Department; of the survey of a reserve near Carlton House; of renewing boundaries which had become obliterated; of placing iron posts at the corners of reserves; and the adjustment of a misconception which the Blood Indians entertained regarding the extent of their territory.

It has been the custom in this department, when the reserves have not been fixed by treaty, to ascertain the views of the chiefs and headmen, and make definite arrangements, as nearly in accordance therewith as circumstances would permit, before proceeding with the survey, and consequently, but few alterations have been found necessary.

The herbage was scanty in the beginning of the season, and the transport animals were not in a fit condition for hard work, after wintering in the Qu'Appelle Valley; so some delay occurred, through the necessity of feeding them on oats for a while, before starting.

On Saturday evening, 26th May, the party left Regina for White Cap's Reserve, *vid* Buffalo Lake and the valley trail. The number of transport animals which had been diminished by the loss of a mule last winter, and one on the preceding winter, became still further reduced, through having to leave a lame horse and a mule on the way as they were unfit to go together. These were left at Mr. Riddle's ranch, where I also left an empty cart, as I did not wish to incur the expense of purchasing another animal.

On the 28th we came into the main trail from Moose Jaw to Saskatoon, soon after leaving the partially settled country through which we had been travelling since leaving Regina. Throughout this distance, which is sixty-seven miles, by odometer, the land is fertile, and the crops presented a fine appearance, especially to the north of Moose Jaw. Ten miles further on we passed some water in a shallow coulée, and camped for the night. The following morning a drive of twenty-two miles, before breakfast, brought us to the bridge on Eyebrow Hill Creek, south of some sand hills on the other side of the Qu'Appelle Valley. We passed water in a sandy coulée on the northern slope of a high hill at a place called the "Indian Grave." The herbage was scanty on the saline muddy flats near the mouth of the creek, but abundant in the hollows on the high plains and in some sloughs in the valley. In the afternoon we came through a sandy country, intersected by several small creeks, and camped on the Qu'Appelle River near the "Elbow" of the South Saskatchewan, one hundred and fourteen miles from Regina. The next day's travel of thirty-eight and a half miles, over a perfectly dry prairie, brought us to Beaver Creek, a small stream fringed with soft maples running in a shallow valley. Here we left the Saskatchewan trail and took the road to Moose Woods, crossing a range of sand hills about nine miles wide before reaching the Saskatchewan. Some of these hills are composed of drifting sand. The pasturage is generally good, and there are extensive hay meadows east of the sand hills. Along the Saskatchewan the flats or bottom lands are remarkably wide, and contain excellent pasture and hay grounds.

In buffalo days this was a favorite winter resort for the half-breeds; and several parties have recently engaged in cattle-raising in the neighborhood.

On the 31st we arrived at White Cap's Reserve, and on the following day, in company with the Rev. Mr. Andrews, who happened to be visiting the Indians at the time, and kindly rendered me all the assistance in his power, I carefully examined the land and the improvements of this band; and the proposed alterations in the boundaries of their reserve were discussed with the chief and headmen, through Mr. Taylor, as interpreter.

This reserve was surveyd in 1881 and then included all the improvements of the Indians of White Cap's Band. Subsequent to the survey some members of the band broke up land, and built fences and houses outside the boundaries. Some of them made improvements on sections thirty-one and thirty-six, at a bluff of poplar, near the south-east corner of the reserve, because they found it convenient for building and fencing; although there was a sufficiency of good land inside the lines. These wanted an extension in this direction; others were living outside the north limit of the reserve, and desired to have more land on that side. The former were told that the tract at the river, containing about eighty acres, left out of the original reserve, by the introduction of a jog in the south boundary, would be added; but that, excepting some slight alterations in the south and east boundaries, to make these conform with the Dominion Lands system, as suggested by the Surveyor General, and approved by this Department, no other changes would be made on that side of the reserve.

On the north side some atleration I considered really necessary were made by cutting out a tract of poor land, which the Indians wished to have exchanged for some on which they were living.

The boundaries of the reserve now conform with those legal sub-divisions in the Dominion Lands system. About four hundred and twenty-four acres were added to the north side, and two hundred and forty taken off. The total area of the reserve is now two and three-tenths square miles, including about eighty acres of muskeg.

The south-east corner of the reserve was established by producing the township outlines from the north and west, and placing a post mound one chain north of their intersection as I failed to find any trace of a township corner.

Three Indians were engaged for a couple of days, while making the survey, two of whom, Poor Dog and his brother Dick, were found to be first class axemen.

The soil on this reserve is good light sandy loam. There is an abundance of wood and a considerable area of hay land. There is good fishing in the river.

The survey was completed on the 5th June; and the following day we started for Regina, where I arrived by rail from Moose Jaw on the 10th, and my party a few days later; the breaking of a waggon crossing the Moose Jaw Creek having occasioned some delay.

On Monday, 18th, I proceeded to Touchwood Hills, *viâ* Muscowpetung's Agency. At this latter place I spent part of a day with Mr. Agent Lash, renewing a corner of the Indian hay grounds in the Qu'Appelle Valley. This corner is situated in a hay swamp, and had become partially obliterated; and the agent not being able to find it and fearing complications with the neighboring settlers had made application to have the corner renewed.

I crossed the Qu'Appelle Valley near the north-east corner of Muscowpetung's Reserve, and made in a northerly direction for Touchwood Hills. As far as McDonald's Mountain near the mission trail, the land is level to undulating prairie of the choicest quality, but water is scarce. Owing to constant heavy rains and bad roads, we did not reach Touchwood Hills Agency until the 23rd.

On the 25th, accompanied by Mr. Agent Keith, I visited Day Star's Reserve and held a council with the chief and headmen, relative to some changes in the boundaries of his reserve, which have, for some years, been contemplated. It was finally decided to add a strip, a mile wide, to a portion of the east side of this reserve and cut off an equal area from the north end. I had anticipated greater changes, but the chief and his followers were satisfied with this slight alteration.

I moved camp to the Round Plain and made the extension on the east side. This strip of land is rich, level to undulating prairie, interspersed with clumps of willow and poplar and small meadows. The Round Plain, east of the reserve, is admirably adapted for farming and stock-raising, and the settlement in the neighborhood presents every indication of prosperity.

An effort was made, on the 25th, to reach the north end of this reserve, which is heavily wooded and largely covered with water. I encountered such difficulty in crossing lakes that I decided to defer the survey of the north boundary until these are frozen over in the fall, as, in any case, it would have been necessary to return to this reserve to plant the iron corner posts, which had not yet arrived.

This reserve was laid out in 1876, and, shortly after, the Indians finding the land unfit for settlement asked for alterations. Accordingly, in 1881, a considerable area of good land was given them in exchange for land of inferior quality. It is estimated that one-half of the land originally set aside for these Indians was covered with water, and the remainder with timber of poor quality, principally black poplar, and no Indians have settled or cultivated an acre of land on it. They are all living on this addition, made in 1881.

On 2nd July I proceeded to Muscowequan's Reserve and reopened some of the boundary lines. The chief had, on several occasions, asked to have these lines more clearly defined, as there were white settlers in the neighborhood, and he feared encroachments.

We left for Batoche on the 6th to make some alterations in the boundaries of One Arrow's Reserve, and arrived on the morning of the 13th.

The survey of this reserve was found to cut off a strip of land, half a mile wide by two and a half miles long, from the rear of a row of river lots, on all of which settlers were living. In 1884, while in Carlton district, I instructed Mr. Ponton, D.L.S , to visit the reserve and ascertain the facts. Mr. Ponton went over the rear boundary of the river lots, and found matters as stated above; and, after examining the vacant lands adjoining the reserve, recommended that certain lands be given the Indians in place of the half mile strip which belonged to the settlers. These lands I proceeded to survey on my arrival at Batoche. I subsequently opened out the east limit of the road allowance, which forms the boundary between the river lots and the reserve and marked the corners thereon by posts and mounds; thus completing the work at One Arrow's.

On the 17th I proceeded to survey the addition to Beardy's Reserve, consisting of Sections 24 and 25, Township 43, Range 3, west of 3rd meridian. The two Indians, Sheesheequasis and Meatchis, who assisted me last year were again employed. They informed me that the Indians were much pleased at the decision of the Department to enlarge their reserve by the addition of these two sections of valuable land, which they allege they demanded when the reserve was first set aside, as stated in my last annual report. I left Duck Lake on the 9th, and struck across country for Stony Knoll, near Carlton, where we arrived late in the evening, as progress was necessarily slow, owing to the roughness of the ground caused by prairie fires, which had eaten into the surface soil. We camped at some ponds of excellent water, near the west end of Stony Knoll.

This reserve was surveyed in 1879 and posts were planted at the corners. Some years after, when the sub-division of townships was extended to this district, the reserve appears to have been overlooked, and passed into the sub-divided lands.

On the 20th I commenced the survey; the Indians who accompanied me pointing out where they thought the old line crossed the road. After finding some traces of the original line, the boundaries were chopped out afresh, and properly defined by posts and mounds.

The surface of this reserve is level to undulating, and slopes slightly towards the Saskatchewan. The portion near the river is watered by several small creeks; but in the southern part, water is found only in a few ponds. The soil is of first class quality. There are no large hay-meadows; but on the uplands the herbage is rich. The principal topographical feature is Stony Knoll, a prairie elevation, wood-

ed on the northern slope, and situated in the centre of the reserve. Along the river-front the banks are well wooded with poplar, and a few hummocks of spruce occur in the ravines.

Having now completed what I had to do in this district, on Friday, 27th, I left for Fort McLeod, *vid* Swift Current; and in the course of progress, we experienced considerable wet weather and heavy roads. On the afternoon of the 29th there was a violent thunder-storm, which lasted several hours. From the "Elbow" of the North Saskatchewan, we followed an old trail which leads to the fork of Red Deer River and crosses the trail from Swift Current to Battleford, at Eagle Creek. Along this route there is much good soil; some tracts of light sandy land and numerous rush-lakes, ponds, and hay swamps occur. There is no wood excepting scrub in the sand-hills, about ten miles from the "Elbow," and some box elder at the first crossing of Eagle Creek, about fifteen miles farther on. I reached Swift Current on the 5th; and leaving Mr. John McMullen to ship the outfit on the first train going west, I came to Regina, by rail, the following day. I overtook the party at Dunmore on the 10th, and on the 16th arrived at the Blood Agency. We experienced such heavy rains, that on some days it was almost impossible to travel, and our things often got soaking wet, in the waggons.

Red Crow, chief of the Bloods, having a notion that he owned the territory lying between the Belly and St. Mary's Rivers, from their confluence to the mountains, it became desirable to disabuse him of this idea. After consulting Mr. Agent Pocklington, it was decided that we should go over the boundaries of the reserve with Red Crow and the more influential of the minor chiefs, and point out to them the limits of their land, as Red Crow had been promised at the treaty, that I would show him the boundaries of his reserve when laying it out, but owing to his absence in the United States to recover stolen horses, at the time of survey, this had not been done. We also decided to take the "Blackfoot old Woman," who aspires to the chieftainship made vacant by the death of "Sotenah," and is the most influential chief among the North Bloods, along with us.

On Monday, 20th, we set out for the South Blood camp to consult Red Crow. We held a council with him and his minor chiefs, at which we explained the object of our visit. Red Crow stated that he had demanded, at the treaty, the country between the Belly and St. Mary's Rivers, from Whoop-up to the mountains, and that he thought this territory had perhaps been given him. He said that Jerry Potts, who acted as interpreter, did not translate correctly; but here I was able to correct him, for I was present at the treaty, and heard Potts tell him that the south boundary of the reserve would run from Lee's Creek to Fish Creek. Besides I knew Potts was thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the country and was competent to describe the boundaries in a manner the Indians could not well misunderstand. I also knew, and told Red Crow, that Potts had, subsequent to the survey, shown the line to Chief "One Spot," who said, at the treaty, that he wished to see it. "One Spot" was shown from the mound on the road, near the south-east corner, the southern limit of the reserve, as nearly as could be described from the topographical features of the country; but he did not follow the surveyed line, nor is it likely he would have been much enlightened if he had. I found these Indians had no idea of an artificial boundary, such as a line of mounds, their method of defining a tract of land being by means of natural boundaries, such as rivers, lakes and mountains, and they seemed to be unable to understand any other. Red Crow said he would visit the south boundary with us, and after seeing it would know what it was and where it was. Mr. Pocklington explained that the area of land allotted them, is in excess of what their number called for, according to the stipulations of the original treaty at the Blackfoot Crossing; and some of the land claimed by Red Crow is in the United States. He also stated that, as he himself had never seen the lines, and Red Crow was anxious to see them, that he, Red Crow, and the "Blackfoot Old Woman," would form the party which would accompany the surveyor. Whereupon Chief White Calf said "Eagle Rib (Mr. Pocklington's Indian name) you were not at the treaty, neither was I, and as we both wish to see the

lines, it is fitting that we should go together." So it was decided that White Calf should come along with us.

The following morning the party, now consisting of Mr. Pocklington, interpreter Mills, the three chiefs and my own outfit, left for Lee's Creek, and camped at the Mormon colony. The next day I established an iron post at the south-east corner, in the presence of the chiefs. As we proceeded along the south boundary, the marks were renewed, and the meaning of them explained to the Indians. Nearly all the old mounds were covered with long grass, and hard to find. The post and mound, about three miles from the starting point, could not be found the first day, although we searched until dark. The following morning White Calf, who is always ready for mischief, announced that a failure to find this mound would be an indication that something was wrong, and in that event the Indians would probably return home. After setting up a theodolite at the mound preceding the missing one, and chaining a mile along a picket line, the mound was found buried in long grass with the post lying beside it. This seemed to create some amusement for the other Indians at White Calf's expense, and the latter chief had little to say for the remainder of the day. From there to Belly River it was usually found necessary to chain the distance between the mounds to find them. Only one post was missing on the whole line, but some of the mounds were destroyed by cattle. We sometimes dug up an old post when rebuilding an obliterated mound. On the 25th we completed the renewal of the mounds and placed an iron post at the south-west corner on Belly River. The Indians carefully located the position of every post. Red Crow was now asked if he was satisfied, and he answered in the affirmative. On the way back to camp we passed numerous lakes and grassy sloughs abounding in ducks; prairie chicken was also plentiful.

We next moved camp to Belly River, to show the agent and chiefs the timber limit, near the international boundary, set aside for the use of the Blood Indians. Red Crow, who knows the country well, found us a very good road, although we had to cross several steep creeks by temporary bridges. On the 27th we visited the timber limit, which is situated on the west side of the Belly River south of the canon. We found the corner established in 1883, and I pointed out where the north and south boundaries would run.

The examination of the timber limit brought our business with the Indian chiefs to an end. Their visit terminated with a long talk, in the course of which many matters were discussed. Red Crow then named the place Council Hill, and said that the boundaries of his reserve as now fixed would never again be questioned.

My thanks are due to Mr. Pocklington for the valuable assistance he rendered me in bringing this business to a successful termination.

On the 28th Mr. Pocklington left for home, and I proceeded to run the boundaries of the timber limit as far as necessary. I ran the north and south boundaries, though with some difficulty, as the country is very rough. A part of the rear line was not run as it passes over mountains and *brulé* where no timber is available. I have already reported large quantities of timber suitable for building and fencing on this limit.

When passing the Mormon colony White Calf had drawn my attention to some poplar saplings which had been cut and taken off the reserve, apparently by the settlers. I counted the stumps, and sent for Mr. Card, the head man of the community, who, upon being told what had been done, apologized to the Indians for one of his people having unwittingly committed a trespass, and promptly settled the claim. Whereupon the Indian chiefs expressed their good will towards their white neighbors at Lee's Creek. Some benefit may result from the settlement of these people in the neighborhood of the reserve. They have been very successful this season in their farming operations, and informed me that their number would be greatly increased by further immigration.

On the evening of September 1st I started for Whoop-up, and on the 3rd, as we passed the Mormon settlement, the people there were harvesting wheat, of which they showed me some fine specimens of several varieties.

I arrived at Whoop-up on the 6th, calling at the Blood Agency for iron posts to mark the corners of Mr. David Aker's quarter-section, which is situated at the fork of the Belly and St. Mary's Rivers, and is bounded on three sides by the Blood Reserve. The survey of the reserve was made prior to the township and sub-division surveys being extended to this section, and as it was decided at the treaty that Aker's claim should consist of a legal sub-division, the survey of the lines between his property and the reserve could not then be made, except at considerable expense. As the land outside the reserve has been sub-divided in the neighbourhood, I projected the boundaries of the north-west quarter of Section 3, Township 8, Range 22, west of the Fourth Meridian, and planted iron posts at the corner.

Leaving Whoop-up on the 11th, I proceeded to the Piegan Reserve, stopping on the way at McLeod to get a waggon and buckboard repaired.

As the treaty payments were made on the 10th, and the Indians consequently occupied the next few days making purchases, I thought it better to renew the boundaries of this reserve at once; and go over them with the agent and chief afterwards. On the 14th I commenced to open out, and make more clearly recognizable the north boundary along Old Man's River, where, it was reported, timber had been cut on the reserve, and to rebuild the mounds around the reserve and place iron posts at the corners. On the 22nd I moved camp to Pincher Creek, to complete the work, which was done on the 26th. On the latter date I was joined by Mr. Agent Springett, who accompanied me to the Porcupine Hills the following day; and I pointed out to him the more important boundaries of the Piegan timber limit.

In 1883 this limit was reserved for the use of the Piegan Indians. No regular survey was made at the time, as certain township lines, already run, were adopted as boundaries, and the posts on them marked; and Mr. Agent Begg and chief "Many Swans" accompanied me around the limit. This year, however, a regular survey was made.

Chief "Many Swans" had told me that a lot of timber had been stolen from the limit since we had visited it in 1883. This I found to be true. Appearances would indicate that one corner of the limit had been pretty thoroughly worked. The quantity of timber on the limit is so very great, that the amount removed by trespassers, although large, is relatively insignificant. Some means should be taken to preserve this limit from acts of trespass: perhaps the best way would be to encourage the Indians to watch it themselves.

Leaving Mr. Aylen in charge of the work at the timber limit, I returned to the agency with Mr. Springett, and went over, and pointed out the boundaries of the Piegan Reserve to that gentleman and "Chief North Axe."

Sakoye Nama, a minor chief, living near the north-east corner of the reserve, fell in with us on the way, and took us in to see his milkhouse. I was surprised at the number of milk-pans, and the quantity of good butter which he had packed away, apparently for sale, and at the neatness of the place.

When making the survey of the Piegan Reserve, in 1883, I left out two sections, 7 and 18, Township No 7, Range 28, on the west side, because Mr. Lee and others had settled on them. "Many Chiefs," Piegan Indian, is said to have purchased the claim of a white man who had taken up land partly in the north half of Section 18, and partly in Section 13, in Range 29. "Many Chief's" houses are on 13, while nearly all the land he is cultivating is on 18.

I was informed that coal seams had been found in several places in this reserve. I went to examine one of them about two miles above the mouth of Beaver Creek, but the bank where the outcrop occurred had fallen in. My Indian guide said the seam was about the depth of his hand.

The party came in from the Porcupine Hills on the 4th of October, having finished the work there, thus completing what I had to do in this district. On the following day we proceeded on our way to Morleyville, *via* McLeod, the heavier portion of the outfit crossing Willow Creek, near the Cut Bank. We reached Calgary on the 9th, and after procuring supplies, we resumed our journey the following day, and arrived at the Stony Reserve on the 11th.

On the 12th the work of re-defining the boundaries of the Stony Reserve was commenced and is still in progress.

In conclusion I beg to state that the marking of the corners of reserves, by large iron posts, is having a good effect on the Indians; as it tends to remove any doubts they may have entertained in regard to the durability of their titles to the land.

Sketches illustrating this report, will be submitted at an early date.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN C. NELSON,
In charge of Indian Reserve Surveys.

VICTORIA, B.C., 20th November, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the following report covering the past season's work. In obedience to instructions I left Victoria on the 27th of April for the north coast of Vancouver Island, to complete the survey of the Nawhitt Reserves, and arrived at Hope Island on the 4th of May. Leaving a portion of my camp on Hope Island, I started the following day for Cape Scott and camped in a small bay on the eastern shore. High winds and rain set in, and for a week I was unable to go out in the canoe. Seeing that there was no chance of getting round, I returned to Hope Island and finished the traverse of that, and calm weather setting in I was able to run up and finish the reserves on the western shore of Vancouver Island for the Nawhitt tribe. I then returned down the coast and completed the Mateelthpe Reserve at Port Neville, and went on to Salmon River to work on the Euclataw Reserves. These being very scattered much time was consumed in moving from place to place.

Receiving further instructions early in August, I proceeded to Harwood Island and surveyed that and the reserve on the mainland shore for the Sliammon tribe, and then went on to Cortez Island, where I surveyed two reserves at Squirrel Cove for the Klahoose Indians. I lost some time here, being short handed, my head chainman having met with a severe accident, I had to send him and another man to Victoria. Finding some men at Comox I moved over to Forbes' Bay, surveyed that reserve and went on to the head of Toba Inlet. This is the most important and the largest of the Klahoose Reserves, but although the land is good in places, it is too wet to admit of successful cultivation. Leaving in October, I started for the Homalco Reserves at Bute Inlet, stopping at Salmon Bay and Redonda Island to survey reserves at these places. Having completed the reserve at Orford Bay on Bute Inlet, I decided not to go to the head, the weather being broken and wet. On my way down I surveyed two reserves for the Homalco and one for the Klahoose, completing all for the latter tribe. I then moved down to Smelt Bay on Cortez Island, and having finished the reserve at that place, came down to Victoria *vid* Comox and Nanaimo, arriving on the 17th of November. I enclose schedule of reserves surveyed, which will, I hope, be found satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. M. SKINNER.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by E. M. Skinner, 1888.

Date.	Vols.	Tribe.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.
		NAWHITTI.			
May	2	Reserve No. 1	2,334·61		
		do No. 3	46·57		
June		do No. 2	36·10		
				30	17·28
		MATEELTHPE.			
	1	Reserve No. 4	156·80		
				1	76·80
		EUCLATAW.			
July	4	Reserve No. 1	297·64		
		do No. 2	111 37		
		do No. 3	65·77		
		do No. 4	178·03		
		do No. 5	181·30		
		do No. 6	114·42		
		do No. 10	621·24		
		do No. 8	47·37		
		do No. 7	51·45		
		do No. 9	221·39		
				23	49·98
		SLIAMMON.			
August	2	Reserve No. 1	760·24		
		do No. 2	627·54		
November		do No. 3	170·58		
		Connection	56·61		
				20	14 97
		KLAHOOSE.			
August	4	Reserve No. 7	370·62		
September		do No. 8	99·81		
		do No. 6	31 62		
		do No. 9	77·69		
October		do No. 1	775·89		
		do No. 2	11·28		
		do No. 3	171·01		
		do No. 4	38·06		
November		do No. 5	125·65		
				21	21·63
		HOMALCO.			
October	2	Reserve No. 4	499·41		
		do No. 6	71·73		
		do No. 5	44·45		
				7	55·59
				104	76·25

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B. C., 10th December, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith sketches and minutes of decision of two plots of land, containing 1,920 and 830 acres respectively, defined by me as reserves, on the 19th October.

These reserves are for a branch of the Okanagan tribe, who reside on the west bank of the Okanagan Lake, opposite to the mission.

The reserves in the Okanagan district were originally defined by the Joint Commission in 1877, and subsequently by the late Reserve Commissioner, Mr. Sproat, in 1878; but for some reason no land was assigned to these people, and it was only recently that the Provincial Government gave its assent to additional reserves being marked off at this place.

These Indians, numbering thirty-four, are industrious and bear a good reputation. They are possessed of 82 horses and 30 head of cattle; they have about 300 acres enclosed, of which 50 are under cultivation.

The chief of this portion of the tribe (Charley) and nearly all his people accompanied me while I examined, and subsequently allotted the following land for them.

No. 9. Tsin-sti-tep-tum is a reserve of 1,920 acres. Of this some 1,500 acres is good cattle range, principally bunch grass; 350 acres is rough land, affording but little pasture, and 40 acres under cultivation.

There is an abundance of timber for both fuel and fencing.

The abandoned pre-emption claim of Hugh Armstrong, No. 395, Osoyoos district, as shown on the sketch accompanying my report, is included in this reservation.

No. 10 contains 830 acres, principally used as a range for horses and cattle. On the banks of the creek which flows through this reserve, some 80 or 90 acres may be cultivated with advantage. Six good substantial houses have been built by the Indians, on the shore of the lake.

The above reserve, for the use of the Indians resident on the west bank of Okanagan Lake have been approved by the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, as intimated to me in his letter of the 8th instant.

The sketches and minutes of decision of reserves recently defined by me at Similkameen and Keremens, will be forwarded as soon as they can be prepared.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. O'RIELLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Okanagan Indians.

No. 9. Tsin-sti-kep-tum, a reserve of one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, situated on the west shore of Okanagan Lake, nearly opposite the Mission.

Commencing at the north-east corner of lot 434 Osoyoos District, and running north sixty chains; thence west one hundred and seventy chains; thence south to Okanagan Lake; thence following the shore of the said lake in an easterly direction to the south-west corner of the said lot 434, and thence alongthe western and northern boundaries of the said lot to the place of commencement.

Twenty-five inches of water from a creek flowing into Okanagan Lake near the western boundary of the reserve is assigned to the use of the Indians.

No. 10. A Reserve of eight hundred and thirty acres, situated on the western shore of Okanagan Lake, about four miles north of Reserve No. 9.

Commencing at a pine tree, marked "Indian's Reserves," and running west sixty chains; thence north one hundred and twenty chains; thence east to the Okanagan Lake, and thence following the shore of the said lake in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

Twenty-five inches of water from the creek flowing into Okanagan Lake near the northern boundary of the reserve is allotted to the use of the Indians.

P. O'REILLY, *Indian Reserve Commissioner.*

OKANAGAN, B.C., 19th October, 1888.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B. C., 8th December, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that in accordance with your instructions, I left Victoria on the 2nd of AUGUST for the purpose of defining reserves for the several tribes of Indians inhabiting portions of the North-West Coast extending from Harwood Island, in the Strait of Georgia, to Portland Canal.

At Nanaimo, accompanied by Mr. Ashdown Green, surveyor to the Commission, I joined the steamer "Sir James Douglas," which had been placed at my disposal for this service by the Honorable Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The first tribe visited was the Sliammon, whose principal village is on the coast of the mainland, one and a-half miles east of Harwood Island; this is also the winter residence of the Klahoose and Homalco tribes.

The official census gives the population of the Sliammons at 317.

These Indians cultivate small patches of land on Harwood Island, and also at some of their fisheries. Their staple food is fish, of which they have an abundance. They are possessed of eighty cattle and ten sheep. After consultation with two of the chiefs and a number of the people, I reserved for the use of this tribe the following plots of land, viz.:—

No. 1. Sliammon contains 1,930 acres, heavily timbered. The land is of poor quality, and with the exception of a few patches no attempt has been made at cultivation. About fifty acres is covered with large cedar of good quality. In a bay near the north-west corner of the reserve a large quantity of herring spawn is taken annually, an article of barter much prized by the Indians. The village contains forty-seven substantially built houses, in the centre of which stands the Roman Catholic Church, to which denomination these people belong.

No. 2. Harwood Islands contains 2,075 acres, the greater part being fairly good soil; about 50 acres is open land, which is used by the Indians as a run for their cattle and sheep. The western portion is densely timbered with fir and spruce.

No. 3. Pauk-e-a-num, a reserve of 200 acres, situated in Smelt Bay, Cortes Island. Two families reside here; they have a small orchard and gardens; about six acres in all may be cultivated. Its principal value to the Indians is as a dog fish station.

No. 4. To-kiva-na, a reserve at the head of Theodosia Arm, contains 430 acres. A good salmon stream flows through the entire length of this reserve. Fifty acres might, if cleared, be cultivated with advantage, the remainder is covered with spruce of large growth, and is subject to overflow.

No. 5. To-ke-natch, a reserve of 50 acres, is situated at the head of Okeover Arm, and adjoins the Moodyville Saw Mill Company's claim; it is of no value except as a fishing station.

No. 6. Kahk-ay-kay, a reserve on Gifford Peninsula, contains 36 acres. It is nearly all rock; a few houses have, however, been built there for the purpose of fishing.

On the 7th August I visited the Klahoose tribe, whose village is situated at the head of Toba Inlet, and explained to the chief, Joseph, and his people, who number 122, the object of my coming, at which he expressed himself much pleased. With his assistance I laid out the following reserves :—

No. 1. Klahoose, situated on the river of that name at the head of Toba Inlet, contains 2,395 acres. This place is of special value to the Indians as an oolachan and salmon fishery, besides which cranberries are gathered in large quantities. Hay may be cut on about 100 acres, otherwise the reserve is valueless being subject to deep overflow.

No. 2. A burial ground containing 1½ acres, situated on the western shore of Toba Inlet, about a mile south-west of Reserve No. 1.

No. 3. A reserve of 200 acres, situated at the head of Salmon Bay, Toba Inlet. Salmon and herring are both taken here in considerable quantities. There is some good timber on this reserve, though not of large size. The soil is light, sandy and of poor quality.

No. 4. Si-a-Kin, a fishing station opposite Dean Point on Waddington Channel. It contains 8 acres, and is a good dog-fish station, but valueless for any other purpose.

No. 5. Deep Valley, on the eastern shore of Ramsay Arm. This reserve contains 70 acres, principally low land covered with cedar and spruce. A portion of it can be cleared and cultivated. It is a valuable salmon fishery.

No. 6. Que-qua on the eastern shore of Lewis Channel contains 6 acres, nearly all rock, and is used as a camping ground while fishing.

No. 7. Tork, a reserve of 650 acres situated in Squirrel Cove, Cortes Island. A few Indians live here, who have laid claim to this land for many years. Except for the timber upon it, it is of no value.

No. 8. This Reserve is also situated in Squirrel Cove. It contains 43 acres, and was once the site of an Indian village ; it is almost deserted now, and is only used by a few families during the fishing season.

No. 9. Ah-po-cum, a reserve situated at Forbes Bay, Homfray Channel, containing 70 acres of fairly good soil. It is lightly timbered, and might easily be cleared and cultivated with advantage.

The stream which flows through the reserve abounds in salmon.

Having completed the reserves for the Klahoose band of Indians, I proceeded without loss of time to Bute Inlet, where, on the 10th August, I met the chief, Timothy, and most of the Indians of the Homalco tribe.

According to the official census this band numbers 74. They were much pleased at the prospect of having their reserves defined, and took great interest in pointing out the several places they wished to have secured for their use. With their assistance I made the following reserves, viz. :—

No. 1. Homalco on the right bank of the Homalco river, at the head of Bute Inlet. This reserve contains 1,100 acres, of which about 200 acres is good open land, with only a heavy crop of fern to interfere with its immediate cultivation.

There is an excellent range for a limited number of cattle, and an abundance of hay may be obtained from the low lands near the mouth of the river. There is also an abundant supply of good timber. This is the only reserve, and I believe the only place in the district, where agriculture can be carried on extensively with any prospect of success.

No. 2, a reserve of 32 acres, situated on the right bank of the Homalco River, and opposite to Reserve No. 1. Upon this the summer village of the tribe stands. The Indians cultivate a few gardens here; the soil is fairly good, though heavily timbered.

This reserve is a part of the old town site of Waddington, the title to which however was never completed, and it has long since been abandoned.

No. 3, a burial ground containing half an acre, situated at Potato Point, at the head of Bute Inlet.

No. 4, Oxford Bay, situated on the eastern shore of Bute Inlet, about 20 miles from its head, contains 680 acres. Large quantities of salmon are obtained from the river the entire length of the reserve. The soil is for the most part poor, and subject to overflow, and with the exception of a few acres, is unsuitable for cultivation. It is well timbered, and the Indians value it highly for the quantities of berries that they procure here. This is also the outlet of some of the best hunting grounds in this part of the country.

No. 5, Mush-Ting, a fishing station of 10 acres on the west shore of Bute Inlet, about one mile south of Stuart Island. There is on it a small quantity of excellent land suitable for gardens.

No. 6, Aup, a well sheltered spot at the entrance to Bute Inlet near Bartlett Island, upon which ten small houses stand. There is plenty of timber for fuel, in other respects it is valueless. This reserve contains 25 acres.

The few white men resident in this district speak highly of the Sliammon, Klahoose and Homalco tribes. They are industrious and find employment readily in the logging camps, and also in the canneries on the Fraser River. Their fisheries and hunting grounds are of great value to them. This district is however very barren, and there is no possibility of procuring agricultural land, except the small quantity at Homalco, previously referred to, otherwise I had no difficulty in assigning the several reserves set apart for these tribes.

The Indians expressed themselves highly satisfied with the allotments made for their use, and the prospect of the reserves being speedily surveyed.

All the reserves above referred to are situated in the New Westminster Agency.

Herewith I enclose minutes of decision and sketches of the several plots of land enumerated in this report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

MINUTES OF DECISIONS.

Homalco Indians.

10th August, 1888.

No. 1, Homalco, a reserve of 1,100 acres, situated on the right bank of the Homalco River, near its mouth.

Commencing at a post on the right bank of the Homalco River, marked "Indian Reserve" and running west eighty chains; thence north to the said river, and thence down stream to the point of commencement.

No. 2, Reserve of thirty-two acres, situated on the left bank of the Homalco opposite to Reserve No. 1.

Commencing at a spruce, marked "Indian Reserve" and running east ten chains; thence north twenty chains; thence west to the Homalco River, and thence down stream to the place of commencement.

No. 3, a Graveyard containing about half an acre situated at Potato Point at the head of Bute Inlet.

No. 4 Oxford Bay, a reserve of 680 acres, situated at the head of Oxford Bay, Bute Inlet.

Commencing at a post, marked "Indian Reserve" and running east fifty chains; thence north ten chains; thence east forty chains; thence north ten chains; thence east twenty chains; thence north thirty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence north thirty chains; thence west thirty chains; thence north twenty chains; thence west thirty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence west thirty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence west thirty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence west thirty chains; thence south to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 5, Mush-Kin, a reserve of ten acres, situated on the west shore of Bute Inlet, about one mile south of Stuart Island.

Commencing at an alder tree, marked "Indian Reserve" running west ten chains; thence south ten chains; thence east to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 6, Aup, a reserve of twenty-five acres, situated on the eastern shore of Bute Inlet, near Bartlett Island.

Commencing at a fir, marked "Indian Reserve," and running north twenty chains; thence west to the sea shore, and thence following the coast in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

P. OREILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Klahoose Indians.

12th, August 1888.

No. 1, Klahoose, a reserve of two thousand three hundred and ninety-five acres, situated at the head of Toba Inlet.

Commencing at a post, marked "Indian Reserve," on the left bank of Klahoose River, near its mouth, and running east thirty chains; thence north twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence north fifty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence north twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence north twenty chains; thence east eighty chains; thence north seventy chains; thence west twenty chains; thence north twenty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence north twenty chains; thence west sixty chains; thence south thirty chains; thence west forty chains; thence south ten chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence west thirty chains; thence south forty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south thirty chains; thence west thirty chains; thence south to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in an easterly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 2. A burial ground of one and a half acres, situated on the western shore of Toba Inlet, about a mile southwest of Reserve No. 1.

Commencing at a balsam tree, marked "Indian Reserve," and running west three chains; thence south to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a north-easterly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 3. A Reserve of two hundred acres, situated at the head of Salmon Bay, Toba Inlet.

Commencing at a Cedar, marked "Indian Reserve," and running north forty chains; thence west forty chains; thence south to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in an easterly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 4, Si-a-Kin, a reserve of eight acres, situated on the eastern shore of Waddington Channel near Dean Point.

Commencing at a fir, marked "Indian Reserve," and running east ten chains; thence south ten chains; thence west to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 5, Deep Valley, a reserve of seventy acres, situated at Deep Valley, Ramsay Arm.

Commencing at a fir, marked "Indian Reserve," and running east thirty chains; thence north thirty chains; thence west to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 6, Que-qua, a reserve of six acres, situated on the eastern shore of Lewis Channel and west of Nipple Summit.

Commencing at a cedar, marked "Indian Reserve," and running east ten chains thence south to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a north-westerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 7. Tork, a reserve of six hundred and fifty acres, situated on the western shore of Squirrel Cove, Cortes Island, opposite Boulder Point.

Commencing at a point on the sea coast, on the northern boundary of the Moodyville Saw Mill Company's application to purchase, and running west one hundred chains; thence north ninety chains; thence east to the sea shore, and thence following the coast in a south-westerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 8. A reserve of forty-three acres, situated on the northern shore of Squirrel Cove, Cortes Island.

Commencing at a willow, marked "Indian Reserve,,, and running north twenty chains; thence east to the sea coast, and thence following the sea shore in a southerly and westerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 9, Ah-po-cum, a reserve of seventy acres, situated at the head of Forbes Bay, Homfray Channel.

Commencing at a cedar, marked "Indian Reserve," and running east twenty chains; thence north thirty chains: thence west to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Sliammon Indians.

6th August, 1888.

No. 1, Sliammons, a reserve 1,930 acres, situated about a half mile east of Harwood Island.

Commencing at the north-west corner of lot 450, group 1, coast district, and running N. 30 E. (may be) ninety chains to the northern corner of the said lot; thence north eighty chains; thence west 210 chains; thence north thirty chains; thence west thirty chains; thence south to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a south-easterly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 2, Harwood Island, situated about three miles north of Texada Island, and containing about 2,075 acres, is also assigned to the use of the Indians.

No. 3, Pank-e-a-num, a reserve of 200 acres, situated in smelt bay, on the western shore of Cortes Island.

Commencing at a cedar, marked "Indian Reserve," and running east forty chains; thence south forty chains; thence west to the sea shore, and thence following the coast in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 4, To-kiv-no, a reserve of 400 acres, situated at the head of Theodosia Arm, Malaspina Inlet.

Commencing at the south-west corner of lot 525, coast district, and running east forty chains; thence south forty chains; thence west to the sea coast to a point hereafter called "A"; returning to the aforesaid south-west corner of lot 525, and running west seventy chains; thence south to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in an easterly direction to the before-mentioned point "A."

No. 5, To-ke-natch, a reserve of 50 acres, situated at Freke Anchorage, Okeover Arm, Malaspina Inlet.

Commencing at the most northern north-west corner post of lot 500, Coast District, and running north eight chains; thence west to the seashore to a point called

"A"; returning to the aforesaid north-west corner post of lot 500, and ruunning south twelve chains; thence west thirty chins; thence north to the sea shore, and thence following the coast in an easterly direction to the beforementioned point "A"

No. 6. Kahk-ay-Kay, a reserve of thirty-six acres, situated on Gifford Peninsula, on the northern shore of Malaspina Inlet.

Commencing at a fir, marked "Indian Reserve," and running north twenty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in an easterly direction to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

NORTH-WEST COAST INDIAN AGENCY,
METLAKATLA, B.C., 1st November, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my report as acting Indian Agent covering a a period of twelve months from 1st November, 1887, until 1st November, 1888.

Upon my arrival here I was very well received and welcomed by both Indians and white settlers, with the exception of the Fort Simpson Indians and such of the Naas River Indians as are under the teaching and influence of Messrs. Crosby and Green.

During last winter I attended many Indian social festivals at Metlakatla, where Indians from many parts of this district assembled, and where I had an excellent opportunity of explaining the true position of matters respecting Indians, their lands and the functions and jurisdiction of the Government and of the Indian Department. Wherever the Indians have had a fair and true explanation of these matters, even after having been prejudiced against the Indian Act, they acknowledge that it is a good law.

Some of the Indians have mentioned examples of the teaching they have had respecting the Indian Act, such as the 63rd section of the Act of 1884 being read by itself, without reference to the interpretation clause respecting "person," and other sections misapplied in a similar manner to prove the oft-repeated assertion that "under the Indian Act the Indians will be slaves to the agent."

During the months of May and June last at the desire of the Superintendent, I left my work on the seaboard and accompanied a party of Provincial special police to the interior on the Skeena River.

The few Indians to be met with at that season of the year on the upper river seemed to be pleased to see me, although I was deemed the leader of a hostile force. They requested me to come again, often, and arrange about the land to be reserved for them.

The Reserve Commissioner has not yet visited the upper Skeena.

Owing to the time required for making this excursion I have been unable to do necessary work as promised among the Hydah Indians of Queen Charlotte's Islands.

The Kimsquatt Indians, residing at the head of Dean's Channel, 90 miles from the coast line, have been visited twice this year, and building materials for twenty-eight houses furnished to this tribe as a gift from the Indian Department. The chiefs and headmen expressed their thanks to the Government, but state that they would have preferred only part of the appropriation expended in building materials to repair their present dwelling houses, and the balance expended for the purchase of tools and white people's food and clothing.

These Indians have had no good teachers or preachers amongst them yet. They are, however, much more respectful and obedient than the more civilized and christianized Indians on the coast line.

The Indian Advancement Act was put in operation last spring at Kincolith, a village at the mouth of the Naas River. These Kincolith Indians are among the most civilized of the Indians in British Columbia; many of them being able to read and write in English, and some of their young men being very good artizans and traders.

Nearly all the Indian councils established by the missionaries have been judicial tribunals, summoning lawbreakers before themselves, hearing evidence and awarding punishments, following principally their own interpretations of the laws of Moses.

This system of such Indian councils was begun by Messrs. Duncan and Tomlinson, two of the earliest missionary teachers in these parts, and these councils perpetrated many notoriously unlawful acts.

This system has also been adopted by the missionaries at Greenville, Fort Simpson and Port Essington.

At many meetings of Indians last winter I announced publicly that no foreign Indians would be permitted to join in the oolachan fishing on the Naas River, and in consequence none of the Alaska Indians re-appeared there this season, nor did any of Duncan's Indians appear at the oolachan fishing this year.

There is no good cause for trouble among the Indians about fishing.

There was no trouble among them this year except what arose through religious ill-will of long standing.

Some buildings at Metlakatla have been repaired this summer and made ready for the establishment of an industrial school. Many of the Indians of different tribes are anxious to get their boys into this school. I have no doubt that this school will be a great boon to the district. Here, agricultural training need not form any part of the teachers' duties, but the boys may be taught trades, as coopers, carpenters, boat-builders and blacksmiths with great advantage.

During last winter the whiskey manufacturing business of Alaska spread to a part of this district, but the industry was at once stamped out by the destruction of eight whiskey stills and many barrels of a material named "mash."

On 22nd August the Hon. P. O'Reilly, Indian Reserve Commissioner, arrived here, and your agent afterwards accompanied that gentleman to various parts of the district. The Metlakatla Indians and the agent requested the Commissioner to divide the Tsimpsean Reserve No. 2, making a Metlakatla reserve and a Fort Simpson reserve. This Mr. O'Reilly agreed to do, after first seeing the Indians of Fort Simpson.

The Fort Simpson Indians refused to agree to a division of the reserve and warned the Commissioner not to attempt to make a division, one speaker, an Indian named Wilson, stating that there would be immediate trouble "right to-day" if he did. The commissioner replied, "I intend making the division, and if there is to be trouble, to-day is the right time for it. I just know how to deal with people who make trouble."

These Indians also desired Mr. O'Reilly to make no more reserves of land for them, as they disputed his right or the right of the Government to interfere with the land of this part of the country; it all belonged to the Indians and had not been sold by them nor taken from them by conquest.

Several new reserves were made for the Kincolith band on Observatory Inlet and on the east side of Portland Canal, also at Kinamas.

These people expressed their thanks and entire satisfaction, as did also the people of Aiyaush, fifty miles further up the Naas River.

All the others on the Naas River followed the lead of the Fort Simpson Indians and questioned the right of the Commissioner to deal with their land at all; some of them stating that they had been assured and believed that "certain commissioners to be sent by the church would soon be here and settle the land question satisfactorily, and that they (the Indians) were warned to have nothing to say to us." Mr. O'Reilly addressed the Indians at every settlement visited, explaining the situation, telling the Indians where they were right and where wrong, and generally parting

with them in friendship. A few more fishing stations were reserved on the Skeena River, and the Tsimpsean Reserve No. 2 was divided.

The Kincolith council has had three regular meetings this summer, at which your agent attended.

The work of your agent this year has been largely preliminary, paving the way for next year's work, which, with necessary assistance is likely to be satisfactory.

Statistics, as previously explained in my letter to Mr. Moffat, Acting Indian Superintendent, dated 27th September, 1888, must be omitted from my report for this year.

The schools in this district number about seventeen, all sectarian.

There are but few destitute Indians. I have assisted only five persons among the Indians during the year, and three of these were shipwrecked, losing all their property. The whole amount expended in this way is not more than $75.

Since last winter's epidemic of measles among the Indians there has been but little sickness other than such as the Indians acquire about the canneries during the fishing season or at some of the sea-port towns to which they resort. They are generally well supplied with free medicines.

The Indians of this district are at the present time all at peace.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. TODD,

Acting Indian Agent.

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

Birtle

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons.
57	Enoch	Bird Tail Creek	40	168	106¾	120	240
58	Young Chief	Oak River	68	231	249½	600	300
59		Oak Lake	8	41	17¼		40
60	Kadorernie	Turtle Mountain	8	27	32	38	30
61	Kee-see-kee-we-win	Riding Mountain		41	36½	50	100
62	Way-way-see-cappo	Lizard Point	10	50	29¼	50	120
63	The Gambler	Silver Creek	15	128	72½	128	100
64	Côté	Fort Pelly		18	26¾	100	250
65	The Key	do		25	28	40	150
66	Kee-see-kouse	do		19	36	50	150
67	South Quill	Rolling River	2	27	11	47	30

Moose

	C. Lawford	Moose Mountain				300	50
68	Pheasant Rump	do	10	105	85½	600	94
69	Striped Blanket	do	20	59½	83½	1,520	85
70	White Bear	do		11¼	6	12	60

Crooked

	Edward McNeill	Crooked Lakes	5	5			15
71	* Ou-cha-pow-ace	do	220	133	139¾	190	300
	John Nicol	do	5	5			14
72	Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw	do	150	107	133	275	175
	J. A. Sutherland	do	5	5			9
73	† Cow-e-sess	do	530	201¾	317	740	300
	A. J. Coburn	do	5	5			12
74	Sak-i-may	do	145	100	90¾	300	250

Assiniboine

	W. S. Grant, Agent and Instructor						
76	The-man-who-took-the-coat or Jack.	Indian Head	275	249	205	268	230

Mus-cow-

	R. McKinnon	Qu'Appelle Valley	8	8	8½	8	55
75	Pi-a-pot	do	200	98½	92	300	450
	D. McIntosh	do	19¾	19¾	4¾	19¾	60
80	Mus-cow-pe-tung	do	78	68	55	68	340
	S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes	15	8⅞	10	10	25
79	Pasquah	do	141	92½	105⅞	200	300
78	Standing Buffalo Sioux	do	127	51½	92¼	250	100

* 2½ acres of corn sown. † 2½ acres of corn sown.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
127	31½	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2⅜	2,000	708	.....	1,020	.....
165	22	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	8 3/16	3,250	765	.....	4,569	100
30	2⅜	.....	4¾	.....	.....	.....	2¼	329	47	.....	714	.....
18	3	.....	4½	.....	.....	.....	1⅜	180	60	.....	674	20
7	25½	5	3 7/12	.....	.....	.....	⅞	50	1,130	100	537	50
44	5⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15/16	85	.....	.....	803	50
102	6	12	7⅚	.....	.....	.....	½	850	190	240	1,175	25
4	2	6¾	5⅓	.....	.....	.....	9/16	.....	30	100	799	125
1	9¼	.....	12 7/12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	20	139	1,885	50
1	1	7	8¼	.....	.....	.....	1 3/16	.....	15	104	1,223	75
19	3	.....	4⅛	.....	.....	.....	7/16	330	120	.....	619	25
MOUNTAIN.												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	14	.....	9	3	.....	2	2	776	318	.....	390	275
51	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	1½	870	.....	.....	463	331
.....	.....	2	6½	1	.....	1	¾	.....	.....	.....	183	160
LAKES.												
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	.....	16	14	9½	4	2	1	370	.....	46	960	248
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	.....	13	11	8	.....	2	6	282	.....	22	458	200
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
147	23	15	8½	.....	.....	2½	3⅛	2,010	170	90	640	.....
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
65	.....	12	8	4	.....	9	2	450	.....	36	300	.....
RESERVE.												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
124	20	12	37	30	4	12	10	1,346	450	175	4,423	4,768
PE-TUNG.												
.....	6	.....	1½	¼	.....	.....	¼	.....	120	.....	160	54
55	.....	.....	15½	13	4	1	10	992	.....	.....	1,710	1,724
3	15	.....	½	¼	.....	.....	1	45	200	.....	50	10
52	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	3	855	.....	.....	635	.....
.....	8	.....	½	¼	.....	.....	⅛	.....	160	.....	35	100
78	.....	2½	7½	3½	.....	.....	1	829	.....	22	917	146
31	.....	1	14½	3	.....	.....	2	340	.....	20	2,495	190

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

FILE

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop this year	Under Crop last year.	Fenced	Hay Cut.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.
	H. L. Reynolds, Agent and Instructor	File Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	Little Black Bear	do	.....	53 2/3	50 2/3	60	120
83	Star Blanket	do	10	4	15 3/4	20	120
82	Okaness	do	.....	28	54 1/2	70	110
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	do	.....	99	26 1/4	100	100
							TOUCHWOOD
85	Mus-cow-e-quahn, L. Couture	Touchwood Hills	35	72	52	80	250
86	George Gordon, T. J. Fleetham	do	18	94	93	110	320
87	Day Star, J. H. Gooderham	do	5	46	52	86	200
88	Kah-wah-kah-toose, do	do	20	65	61	93	160
89	Yellow Quill, L. Couture	Nut and Fishing Lakes	.....	10	10	10	40
							PRINCE
95	One Arrow	5 miles from Batoche	17	42	29	100	60
96	Okeemases, Louis Marion	Near Duck Lake	219	98 1/2	90	600	60
97	Beardy, do	At Duck Lake	295	156	167	640	100
98	Chi-kas-tay-pa-sin	South Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	John Smith, Justus Wilson	South Branch do	237	131	.....	400	217
100	James Smith	Fort La Corne	50	35	.....	300	50
	Cumberland	do	50	20	.....	200	40
							BATTLE
109	Stoney Reserve, Oscar F. Orr	Eagle Hills	165	92	82	1,200	195
108	Red Phesant, Joseph H. Price	do	230	154	150	500	250
113	Sweet Grass, John Fitzpatrick	Battle River	320	254	192	1,000	200
114	Poundmaker, George D. Gopsill	do	379	167	136	600	150
116	Little Pine, do	do	150	122 1/8	91	700	110
112	Moosomin, George E. Applegarth	Jackfish Creek	215	137	145	536	140
115	Thunderchild, A. Sufferin	Saskatchewan	190	165	145	400	150
							ONION
119	Onion Lake (See-kas-kootch) Geo. G. Mann	Pitt District	74	481	407	481	450
124	Chippwayns (Kinoosayos) G. G. Mann	Cold Lake	.....	12	8	12	300
119	Onion Lake do	Pitt District	20	21 3/4	1 3/4	25	100

INDIAN RESERVAVIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

HILLS.

ROOTS SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
39	.....	4	8	1	½	1	*½	†500	.....	†40	240	215
.....	.....	.....	3	½	½	.....	*⅛	.....	.....	.....	54	45
.....	15½	7	4½	½	½	.....	*⅜	.....	†200	.....	90	46
78	.....	10	6½	1	1	2	*⅝	†1,200	.....	†100	116	200

HILLS.

35	6	5	14	4	1	6½	1	240	.....	.....	385	200
55	5	7	12	6	2	5	2	615	55	85	665	30
32	.....	3	6	2	2	2	1	200	.....	30	530	250
43	4½	9	7	3	2	2	1	425	.....	70	635	300
.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	55

ALBERT.

19	.....	18	2	1¼	¼	1	¼	180	.....	210	125	20
60	3	30	2	1	¼	1½	¼	500	50	400	160	15
100	10	36	5	2	¼	2½	¼	1,000	120	560	520	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	40	28	2	¼	.....	.....	10	475	475	420	250	28
8	3	11	5	1½	.....	.....	.....	80	45	120	300	.....
7	2	10	4	1½	.....	.....	.....	75	30	110	250	25

FORD.

.....	15	45	20	10	.....	2	3	.....	400	1,000	2,910	1,140
7	48	82	13	3	1	1	6¼	170	1,000	1,340	2,010	585
50	50	100	15	10	5	4	20	1,000	1,000	400	1,000	1,000
35	35	65	10	2	.....	.....	20	630	700	245	700	285
46	16	30	12	3	.....	2	14⅛	700	325	130	1,050	340
58	37	24	10	5	2	.....	.....	1,385	1,175	350	963	250
80	25	30	15	5	.....	2	8	1,600	970	800	1,300	1,015

LAKE.

15	.....	424	21	18	.....	.....	3	100	.....	4,240	1,200	500
.....	.....	7	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	400	100
.....	20	.....	1	½	⅛	.....	⅛	.....	150	.....	150	200

* Garden includes onions. † Not threshed ; given approximately.

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

SADDLE

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Out.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons.
125	Saddle Lake, P. L. Grasse	Saddle Lake	118	63 7/7	86 2/2	150	308
126	Muskegwatic	Wahsatanow	22	12 7/8	12 2/2	25	67
127	Blue Quill, P. L. Grasse	Rolling Hills	30	20 1/6	8 1/8	50	79
128	James Seenum, Jas. E. Ingram	Whitefish Lake	129	76	128 3/8	200	450
129	Peaysees	Lac la Biche	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	Antoine	Heart Lake	8	4	2	.....	40
131	Kaguanum	Beaver Lake	6	2 1/2	2	.....	15
	Agency and Farm	Saddle Lake	.....	3	.....	.....	30
		EDMONTON					
135	Enoch	Stoney Plain	134	106 1/2	.....	2,000	150
133	Alexis	Lac St. Anne	60	34	.....	2,600	90
134	Alexander, W. J. O'Donnell	Rivière qui Barre	20	147 3/4	145	3,800	190
132	Michel, do	Upper Sturgeon River	15	94	92	2,800	118
	Farm, do	Rivière qui Barre	1/2	15	18 1/4	200	60
		PEACE					
137	Ermineskin, John Ross	Bear's Hills	22	87	65	280	150
138	Sampson, S. B. Lucas	Battle River	28	164	122	230	300
140	Muddy Bull, John Ross	Bear's Hills	9	59 1/2	52	130	90
141	Che-poostequahn, D. C. Robertson	Wolf Creek	.....	8 1/4	10	.....	60
		SARCEE					
142	*Bear Paw,	Stoney Reserve, Morleyville.	80	19	23	90	25
143	†Jonas Good Stoney, W. Graham		95	33	40	150	40
144	‡Chiniquay,		70	16	22	85	20
145	¶Bull Head, F. C. Cornish	Sarcee Reserve	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	60
		BLACKFOOT					
146	G. H. Wheatley	South Blackfoot Reserve.	185 1/2	158 3/4	174 1/3	189 1/2	75
146	§J. M. Scott	North do do	120 1/4	93	105 1/4	175 1/4	70

*Onions, 1 acre; Beets, 1 acre, sown. †Onions, 1 acre; Beets, 1 acre sown.
‡Onions, 1 acre; Beets, 1 acre sown. ¶Indian Corn, 2 acres; Barley, 3 acres sown.
§Mangolds, 3 acres; Onions, 2 acres, sown.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—

LAKE.

ROOTS SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
2½	9¾	37	6 7/12	2¼	.....	5½	.....	20	108	400	381	.....
.....	.....	10	2	½	⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	99	22
.....	3¾	12¼	1⅜	⅛	.....	1 9/16	.....	.....	60	88	70	.....
8	7⅜	48⅝	11⅛	⅜	.....	.....	.....	49	156	385	929	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
.....	.....	.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY.

10	23	51	6½	3	1	.....	12¼	300	600	1,020	300	.....
.....	.....	17	7	2	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	450	490	.....
15	15	110⅛	6	1	.....	.....	⅝	150	150	1,400	600	500
20	15	50	4	1	.....	3	1	200	200	800	400	200
⅛	14¼	.....	½	.....	.....	⅛	.....	5	400	.....	75	.....

HILLS.

.....	9	65	3½	.....	.....	1¾	7¾	.....	226	750	875	.....
2	33	98	9	10	3	7	2	40	642	1,013	901	902
.....	5	50	1½	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	125	599	373	.....
.....	4	¾	1½	.....	.....	1	1	.....	100	20	143	.....

AGENCY.

.....	4	.....	10	2	1	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	666	150
.....	16	.....	12	2	1	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	800	150
.....	3	.....	8	2	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	534	150
.....	60	.....	40	.....	.....	2	10	.....	800	.....	1,130	157

AGENCY.

.....	79½	.....	49	14	.....	8	8¼	.....	415	.....	2,041	220
.....	40½	.....	27¼	10¾	7¼	2¼	1	.....	‖1,275	.....	3,660	875

*Oat Hay, 16; Onions, 4; Beets, 40 bushels harvested. †Oat Hay, 50; Onions, 4; Beets, 40 bushels harvested. ‡Oat Hay, 12; Onions, 4; Beets, 40 bushels harvested.
§Mangolds, 174; Onions, 73 bushels harvested.

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

BLOOD

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons.
148	*Jas. Wilson	Belly River (Home Farm)	.....	34	32	36	80
.....	Red Crow, Head Chief.	Near Fort McLeod	19	154¼	128¼	335	.....

PEIGAN

.....	A. R. Springett, (Acting Agent)	Piegan Reserve, Fort McLeod	25	6	4	25	55
147	North Axe, Head Chief.	Piegan Reserve, Fort McLeod	130	107½	65	165	16

*Flax, 1 acre sown, 4 bushels harvested.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

RESERVE.

ROOTS SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
4	24	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	231	1,030	22	.....	.....
3	90	.....	33	.....	.....	3	25¼	56	1,356	.....	986	.....

RESERVE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	64	.....	24	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	1,600	.....	1,875	.....

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

BIRTLE

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.				Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Corn.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bsh.	Bsh.	Bsh.			
57	Enoch	Bird Tail Creek	.....	.....	50	.....	108	.....
58	Young Chief	Oak River	.....	.....	150	.....	268	.....
59	.....	Oak Lake	.....	.....	30	.....	55	.....
60	Kadorernie	Turtle Mountain	.....	.....	20	.....	34	.....
61	Kee-see-kee-we-win	Riding Mountain	10	.....	.....	.....	136	.....
62	Way-way-see-cappo	Lizard Point	10	.....	.....	.....	154	.....
63	The Gambler	Silver Creek	5	.....	.....	.....	126	.....
64	Côté	Fort Pelly	20	.....	.....	.....	257	.....
65	The Key	do	10	.....	.....	.....	223	.....
66	Kee-see-kouse	do	15	.....	.....	.....	170	.....
67	South Quill	Rolling River	5	.....	.....	.....	114	.....

MOOSE

	C. Lawford	Moose Mountain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
68	Pheasant Rump	do	.....	.....	.....	32	60	.....
69	Striped Blanket	do	.....	.....	.....	24	85	.....
70	White Bear	do	.....	5	.....	12	94	.....

CROOKED

	Edward O'Neill	Crooked Lakes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
71	Ou-cha-pow-ace	do	78	12	16	.....	139	.....
	John Nicol	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
72	Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw	do	.....	5	.....	5	142	.....
	J. A. Sutherland	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
73	Cow-e-sess	do	.....	.....	.....	279	140	.....
	A. J. Coburn	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
74	Sa-ki-may	do	.....	12	.....	.....	207	.....

ASSINIBOINE

	W. S. Grant, Agent and Instructor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	The-man-who-took-the-coat or Jack	Indian Head	122	40	.....	.....	243	2

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—

AGENCY.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
.....	37	10	.....	20 houses; 24 stables.	
.....	46	16	2	20 do 22 do	
.....	10	4	.....	6 do 3 do	
.....	4	4	.....	5 do 4 do	
.....	6	10	.....	10 do 7 do	
.....	25	8	.....	12 do 10 do	
.....	9	12	3	7 do 7 do	
.....	25	20	.....	30 do 20 do	1 storehouse.
.....	11	8	2	12 do 8 do	
.....	13	12	2	20 do 13 do	
.....	2	6	2	2 do 2 do	

MOUNTAIN.

2	2	.....	.....	1 stable.....	Indians' private horses are ponies too small for farm work. Land broken on White Bear's Reserve had been abandoned for some years. The principal farm work on that reserve has been the ploughing of a portion of that land. Work of that kind and ploughing of summer fallows by other bands are not shown on Statement.
.....	13	6	.....	1 house; 3 stables; 2 storehouses; 4 pig-stys.....	
.....	14	6	.....	7 houses; 5 stables; 2 storehouses; 1 pig-sty.	
.....	8	5	.....	3 houses; 2 stables.....	

LAKES.

4	.....	.....	.....	2 houses; 1 stable; 1 storehouse.	
.....	22	20	2	28 houses; 15 stables.	
3	.....	.....	.....	2 houses; 1 stable; 1 storehouse.	
.....	19	12	.....	28 houses; 17 stables.	
1	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse; 1 root house.	
.....	28	48	2	32 houses; 32 stables; 32 root houses.	Corn, turnips, carrots, peas, &c., shown as garden produce.
1	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse; 1 root house.	
.....	22	35	1	30 houses; 15 stables.....	Turnips and garden stuff consumed during summer.

RESERVE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	....	
4	22	49	.....	79 houses; 30 stables; 3 storehouses; 12 root houses; 4 pig-stys; 2 sheep yards; 2 hen-houses.	Grain not being threshed is only given approximately.

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

MUS-COW-

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
	R. McKinnon	Qu'Appelle Valley		2			
75	Pi-a-pot	do	90	8		276	
	D. McIntosh	do					
80	Mus-cow-pe-tung	do				107	
	S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes					
79	Pasquah	do				170	
78	Standing Buffalo Sioux	do				127	

FILE

	H. L. Reynolds, Agent and Instructor	File Hills					
84	Little Black Bear	do	45			85	2
83	Star Blanket	do	"			60	
82	Okaness	do	4			53	
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	do	40			81	

TOUCHWOOD

85	Mus-cow-e-quahn, L. Couture	Touchwood Hills	25		10	158	1
86	George Gordon, T. J. Fleetham	do	10	10	15	158	1
87	Day Star, J. H. Gooderham	do	25		20	88	
88	Kah-wah-kah-toose do	do	30		25	117	2
89	Yellow Quill, L. Couture	Nut and Fishing Lakes				311	

PRINCE

95	One Arrow	5 miles from Batoche	14	1½		85	6
96	Okeemases, Louis Marion	Near Duck Lake	20	5		34	7
97	Beardy do	At Duck Lake	27	8		119	16
98	Chi-kas-tay-pa-sin	South Saskatchewan				58	6
99	John Smith, Justus Wilson	South Branch do			100	130	16
100	James Smith	Fort La Corne				141	15
	Cumberland	do				75	14

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—

PE-TUNG.

Horse or Cattle Power.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Give under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
3	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 1 stable; 1 store-house	Yield of grain approximate, not yet threshed. Garden produce eaten during summer by Indians.
.....	36	46	.....	30 houses; 20 stables.	
3	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 1 stable; 1 store-house; 1 root-house..	
.....	25	32	.....	19 houses; 17 stables.....	
3	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 1 stable; 1 store-house; 1 root-house.....	
.....	36	55	.....	45 houses; 25 stables	
.....	16	45	.....	45 houses; 10 stables.....	

HILLS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The wheat, barley and peas grown on Reserve No. 81 were put in by the Indians of Band 81 working in partnership with the Indians of Okaness Band No. 82. *Carrots eaten while growing.
.....	12	30	.....	7 houses; 3 stabes.	
.....	7	7	.....	2 stables.	
.....	16	6	.....	2 houses; 1 stable.	
.....	14	5	.....	3 houses; 3 stables.	

HILLS.

.....	19	15	1	21 houses; 15 stables; 1 store-house.	The grain is only shown approximately as it has not yet been threshed. These Indians being hunters only a few potatoes and turnips are grown.
.....	20	16	6	39 houses; 19 stables; 1 store-house	
.....	11	12	.....	14 houses; 10 stables.....	
.....	11	13	.....	21 houses; 13 stables; 1 store-house.	
.....	7	30	.....	6 houses; 2 stables.	

ALBERT.

.....	4	20	.....	9 houses; 3 stables; 1 store-house; 1 root-house.	This reserve is abandoned. Band broken up and part joined James Smith's and part joined Cumberland Band at Fort La Corne.
.....	9	5	.....	10 houses; 7 stables; 2 store-houses; 1 root-house.	
.....	16	22	.....	19 houses; 14 stables; 1 root-house.	
.....	2	.....	.....	8 houses; 1 stable.....	
.....	10	6	6	20 houses; 22 stables.	
.....	9	.....	.....	14 houses; 4 stables.	
.....	7	.....	.....	14 houses; 8 stables.	

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

BATTLE

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seed.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
109	Stoney Reserve, Oscar F. Orr	Eagle Hills		20		165	1
108	Red Pheasant, Joseph H. Price	do	66	20		119	1
113	Sweet Grass, John Fitzpatrick	Battle River	40	10		170	1
114	Poundmaker, George D. Gopsil	do				115	2
116	Little Pine do	do		10		150	
112	Moosomin, George E. Applegarth	Jackfish Creek				106	1
115	Thunderchild, A. Sufferin	Sackatchewan		20		165	1
							ONION
119	Onion Lake (See-kas-kootch), Geo. G. Mann	Pitt District				368	1
125	Chippawans (Kinoosayos), Geo. G. Mann	Cold Lake				132	
119	Onion Lake, Geo. G. Mann	Pitt District	10				
							SADDLE
125	Saddle Lake, P. L. Grasse	Saddle Lake		1		96	14
126	Muskegwatic	Wahsatanow	41			39	8
127	Blue Quill, P. L. Grasse	Rolling Hills		2½		30	9
128	James Seenum, Jas. E. Ingram	Whitefish Lake				300	60
129	Peaysees	Lac la Biche				17	
130	Antoine	Heart Lake				84	20
131	Kaguanum	Beaver Lake				142	18
	Agency and Farm	Saddle Lake					
							EDMONTON
135	Enoch	Stoney Plain				217	
133	Alexis	Lac St. Anne				198	
134	Alexander, W. J. O'Donnell	Rivière qui Barre			30	210	1
132	Michel, do	Upper Sturgeon River			20	37	
17	Farm, do	Rivière qui Barre					2

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—

FORD.

Horse or Cattle power.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
2	30	.....	.....	4 stables.	
2	24	5	2	2 houses; 2 stables.	
3	38	6	.....	.....	
.....	28	14	.....	1 house; 1 stable.	
3	22	7	.....	1 house.	½ acre flax yielded 2 bushels.
4	14	8	1	1 house; 2 stables.	
2	20	10	2	6 houses; 4 stables.	

LAKE.

.....	47	5	.....	39 houses; 15 stables.	
.....	6	28	5	16 houses; 16 stables.	
14	1	.....	.....	4 houses; 2 stables; 3 storehouses; 2 root houses.	

LAKE.

.....	19	16	4	16 houses; 13 stables; 1 storehouse.	The decrease in the acreage under crop this year as against that of last year is due to a portion of the land being left vacant for summer-fallowing.
.....	4	8	.....	9 houses; 6 stables.	
.....	9	3	.....	7 houses; 5 stables; 1 storehouse.	
.....	34	85	16	51 houses; 39 stables; 1 storehouse.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	4	5	2	12 houses; 3 stables; 1 storehouse.	
.....	.....	3	.....	13 houses; 4 stables.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	3 houses; 2 stables; *2 storehouses; 1 root-house.	*1 General storehouse. 1 Ration house.

AGENCY.

.....	17	35	.....	24 houses; 16 stables; 1 root house; 3 pig-stys.	
.....	6	30	.....	21 houses; 16 stables; 2 root houses.	
1	12	4	.....	45 houses; 25 stables; 4 storehouses; 4 root houses; 2 pig-stys.	Crops good.
.....	6	6	.....	16 houses; 22 stables; 3 storehouses; 2 root houses; 6 pig stys.	do
4	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 1 stable; 3 storehouses.	do

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

PEACE

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seed.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
137	Ermineskin, John Ross	Bear's Hills		8	100	110	2
138	Sampson, S. B Lucas	Battle River	99	33	105	350	
140	Muddy Bull, John Ross	Bear's Hills			100	72	
141	Che-poosteqaahn, D.C. Robertson.	Wolf Creek		8	155	100	1

SARCEE

142	Bear Paw,		40			207	
143	Jonas Good Stoney, W. Graham	Stoney Reserve, Morleyville	40			232	1
144	Chiniquay,		40			121	
145	Bull Head, F. C. Cornish.	Sarcee Reserve			105	333	

BLACKFOOT

146	G. H. Wheatley	South Blackfoot Reserve.		10		1,099	3
146	J. M. Scott	North do do	300	20		718	1

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—

HILLS.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
.....	16	40	.....	13 houses ; 12 stables.	Turnips, carrots and beets included in gardens.
.....	27	180	.....	30 do 17 do	Beets included in gardens.
.....	11	20	.....	7 do 9 do	Turnips, carrots and beets included in gardens.
.....	6	40	.....	12 do 6 do	Turnips, carrots and beets included in gardens.

AGENCY.

.....	4	100	.....	32 houses ; 5 stables ; 48 store and root houses.	Oats were cut green and stacked for hay by Indians. Potatoes were a fair crop, also turnips. Beets, carrots and onions are included in garden produce. "Houses" include Agent's, Issuer's and Interpreter's. "Stables" include Agency and Farm only, the Indians not having any of their own. "Store and Root Houses" include 5 belonging to Indians, 2 storehouses, 1 root house, ration and slaughter house belonging to Agency and Farm. Turnips were sown in gardens which include beets, carrots, onions and other small seeds.
.....	4	60	.....	38 houses ; 6 stables ; 57 store and root houses.	
.....	2	60	.....	24 houses ; 5 stables ; 45 store and root houses.	
.....	.....	120	.....	41 houses ; 2 stables ; 10 store and root houses.	

AGENCY.

4	10	685	.....	1 stable ; 2 storehouses ; 2 root houses ; 1 slaughter house ; 1 ration house. ...	Gardens contain small quantities of assorted vegetables. The harvesting shows the results up to the end of October. The total acres shown broken, namely 185½, are those broken, including new land. The new land broken, including the North and South Blackfoot Reserves, is 22½ acres. ‖ 1,275 bush. oats includes 60 bush. from Low Horn, 15 bush. from Big Plume, 25 bush. from Old Sun (for farm horses), 100 bush. not shown on individual returns of bush. harvested.
2	8	422	.....	2 houses ; 1 stable ; 1 storehouse ; 1 root house ; 1 rationhouse ; 1 slaughterhouse	The total number of acres shown as broken, namely 120½, is the number of acres broken, including new land. The new land broken, including the North and South Blackfoot Reserves, would be 22½ acres.

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

BLOOD

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush. cut for feed.			
148	Jas. Wilson	Belly River (Home Farm)					8
	Red Crow, Head Chief	Near Fort McLeod				2,183	

PEIGAN

	A. R. Springett (Acting Agent)	Peigan Reserve, Fort McLeod					4
147	North Axe, Head Chief	Peigan Reserve, Fort McLeod		212		932	

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

RESERVE.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
*9	*15	.....	.....	9 houses ; 3 stables ; 7 store-houses ; 2 root houses.	* The horses are never in the hands of the Indians. The work oxen are loaned to Indians during the spring and fall work, but at other times are under charge of Instructor. These nine animals are horses and mules.
.....	.....	2,100	.....	216 houses.	

RESERVE.

5	10	.....	.....	4 houses ; 2 stables ; 2 store-houses ; 1 root house ; 1 ration house ; 1 wagon shed ; 1 carpenter shop.	A crop of 6 acres alfalfa raised and fed to stock.
.....	.....	510	.....	84 houses ; 3 stables ; 15 root houses.	Garden produce consumed as raised. Work oxen are in hands of Indians during summer, at agency in winter.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Peace Hills Agency, season of 1888.

SAMPSON'S RESERVE No. 138.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	
5	Kak-it-too-hat	.....	·56	.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Onions and beets included in gardens.
13	Gerry Pot	.....	.....	2·15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
77	Pierre	.....	.....	2 40	.....	·17	·37	.....	·25	.....	.....	30	.. ..	20	35	.....	05	
8	Moosetail	.....	1·00	.....	·20	·30	·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	40	40	.....	.....	
56	Measu	.....	·66	·66	... ...	.....	.....	.....	·20	.....	12	12	... ...	.....	.....	.....	10	
92	George Pot	.....	·66	1·66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	.....	... ...	.....	.....	... ...	
115	James	.....	.....	4·40	.....	·20	·40	.....	·19	....	.....	40	.....	50	20	.....	10	
49	Piegan David	.....	.....	·70	.....	·05	·70	.....	.....	.. ....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	... .	
46	Big Baptiste	.....	1·30	4·00	.....	.....	·60	.....	·20	.....	30	50	.....	.....	80	.....	15	
25	Little Baptiste	.....	1 80	2·30	1·00	.....	·40	·20	·21	.....	35	25	2	.....	12	.....	10	
2	Old James	.. ....	.....	6·20	.....	1·50	40	.....	·19	.. ..	.....	60	.....	125	60	.....	15	
32	Louis	2	·55	5 00	·45	·.0	·40	.....	.....	40	20	60	2	30	50	.....	.....	
22	John Pot	.....	1 50	2·40	.....	.....	·30	.....	.....	.....	35	20	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	
33	White Fog	.....	.....	1 70	....		·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	
4	Shusay		·70	1 50	·70	·10	·20	.....	.....	.....	30	15	4	20	10	5	.....	
38	Pierre Buffalo	.....	.....	1·90	·30	·10	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	20	2	22	.....	.....	... ...	
59	Taysus boys	....	.....	3·20	....	.....	1·50	.....	.....	.....	....	30	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	
66	Twins	.....	2·30	1·80	.....	·05	·35	·15	·20	.....	30	10	.....	15	80	12	15	
31	Simon	.....	.....	3·60	.....	·40	·40	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	40	50	.....	.....	
1	Sampson	.....	4 10	10·00	1·00	1·25	·15	·20	.....	.....	90	100	6	217	60	5	.....	
	David Red Deer	.....	.....	.....	....	·10	·15	·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	5	.....	
107	Alex Sowesscoopaness	.....	.....	1·35	.....	·13	·08	·07	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	18	10	3	.....	
18	Sowesscoopaness	.....	2·00	1·25	·70	·80	·15	·15	.....	.....	35	18	4	50	20	8	.....	
3	Buffalo Chips	.....	2·10	5·10	1 70	.....	·30	·30	.....	.....	40	40	10	.....	30	10	.....	
11	Susie	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
112	Tom Red Deer	.....	....	4·90	.....	.....	·45	·45	·10	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	85	15	20	
52	Old Bull	.....	....	3·20	.....	·15	·15	·15	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	14	6	6	.....	
69	James Shusay	.....	2·40	1·90	·40	....	·40	·40	.....	.....	50	20	.....	.....	12	2	.....	
44	Little Orier	.....	3·00	2·50	....	1·35	·20	·10	·28	.....	45	30	. .....	100	30	5	5	
68	Chimachess	.....	....	3·00	.....	·25	·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	10	2	.....	.....	
61	Ki-aht-i-pew	.....	1·40	1·70	.....	·20	·25	·23	·18	.....	25	15	.....	40	40	12	.....	
39	Say Way KusicoWidow	.....	.....	... ...	... ...	.....	·45	·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	6	.....	
34	Joshua	.....	1·17	1·60	·55	1·20	·20	·20	.....	.....	60	20	2½	25	20	5	.....	

30	Joe Sampson		2·80	9·37		·50	·30				45	114		30	15			
93	Mackino		3·00	3 00							40	30						
	Totals	2	33·00	93·00	7·00	9·00	10·00	3·00	2·00	40	643	1,013	33	901	902	99	105	

ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, No. 137.

1	Ermineskin		3·59	8·47	0·45	0·60			1 71		87	102	8	150				Turnips, carrots and beets included in gardens
2	Stoney Paul		3·09	15·20	0 49	0·11			3·05		80	180		28				
3	Kennawat's		1·00	7·20	0·33	0·30			0 72		25	86		75				
5	Iwastiu			7·73		1·15			0·37			95		287				
4	Big Joe			3·47		0·10			0·10			42		25				
52	Panny Ermineskin			3·59								48						
62	Roasting on Coals			1·00								12						
53	Sam Baptiste			2·40		0 10						28		25				
46	Joe			2·52					0·44			30						
50	Rattlesnake		0·34	2.28	0·19	0·14			0·75		9	27		35				
7	Headman		0 98	5·89	0 29	1 00			0·32		25	70		250				
55	Cut Knife			2·50								30						
16	Crazy Calf			2·75					0·29									
	Totals		9·00	65·00	1·75	3·50			7·75		226	750	8	875			100	

LOUIS BULL'S RESERVE No. 140

16	Louis Bull		1·00	10·03		0 30			0·5		25	120		75				Turnips, carrots and beets included in garden.
18	John Bull		1·60	11·20		0·21			0·50		40	134		53				
17	Paul Bull		1·08	8·52		0 27			0·27		28	102		67				
11	Francis		1·32	7·50		0·25			0·75		32	90		62				
4	Moonabays			5·75								69						
9	John Ward			4·50		0·12			0·38			54		30				
2	Paul					0·35			0·35					87				
27	Sab-pah-cheese			2·50								30						
	Totals		5·00	50·00		1·50			3·00		125	599		373			100	

SHARPHEAD'S RESERVE, No. 141.

20	Potuck		4	¾	1	⅛			¼		100	20	8	18			20	Turnips, carrots and beets included in gardens.
50	Thomas					¼								20			50	
6	Thomas					⅜			⅜					18			25	
30	John Rain					¼								35			15	
27	Mr. John					¼			⅛					25			20	
4	Yellowhead					¼			¼					15			25	
37	William					¼								12				
	Totals		4	¾	1	1½			1		100	20	8	143			155	SAML. B. LUCAS, Indian agent

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians at Onion Lake Agency, Season of 1888.

ONION LAKE RESERVE, No. 119.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.					Remarks.
		Acres of Land Cultivated.	Wheat.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Barley.	
	Thunder and Usta	31	3	1	1½	½	29	
	We-mes-te-go-sea-wa-sis	22½		¾	½	¼	21	
	Ma-ya-wà-sis and son	21½	4	1	1	½	15	
	Mane-to-we-ne-gik and son	21½		1	½	⅛	20	
	Pohtaye-man	16½		½			16	
	Kesay-no	26½		½	1		25	
	Antoine and Mas-ka-goo	30½	4	¾	1½	¼	24	
	Augustin Vivier	15½		¼	¼		15	
	Badger	3½		¼			3	
	Choan	11½		¾	½	⅛	10	
	Taleel	8½		¼	¼		8	
	Mens-cha-kuche-wais	21⅞	7	¾	1	⅛	13	
	Me-se-has	12½		½	½		12	
	Ah-ma-hoos	8¼		¼	1		7	
	Ne-po-we-has	3¼		¼			3	
	Quya-kwa-na-hum	2¼		¼			2	
	Sah-wao	11½		½			11	
	William Sckoos	18		½	1½	¼	16	
	Sa-wa-haw	7½		½	¼		7	
	Was-ka-hat	3½		¼	½		3	
	Was-ko-wish and Tomah	9½		¼	1		8	
	Gladien	3¼		¼			3	
	I-ye-pe-ko-kaw	3¼		¼			3	
	Isadore	12		½	½		10	
	Calling Bull	11		½	½		10	
	Jim Crooked-neck	22		½	1	¼	20	
	Jonas	3½		¼			3	
	San Baptiste	7½		¼			7	
	John Gadura	1½		¼	½		1	
	Mo-cho-we-nees	11½		¼	½		11	
	Willow	2½		¼	¼		2	
	Nas-toos	3½		¼	½		3	
	Ke-say-in	24		¼	½	¼	23	

Ka-ne-pe-ta-ta.	1¼	.....	¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼	¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼	.....	1
Ke-say-in	9¾	.....	¾ ¾ ¾ ¾ ¾ ¾	¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼	.....	9
Longfellow	25⅛	.....	1 1 1 1 1 1	⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	1⅛	25
Whetstone	5⅝	.....	¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼	¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼	⅝	5
Ya-ya-ko-cha-wan.	8½	.....	¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼	.....	.....	8
Machoos	5¼	.....	¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼	¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼	.....	5
Me-ka-wa-sis	3⅝	.....	¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼	¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼	⅛	3
Cheman	4⅜	.....	¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼	¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼	.....	4
Old People	3	.....	2¾	¼	.....	.....
Total	461½	15	21	18	3	424

Geo. G. Mann,
Indian Agent.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, Season of 1888.

SARCEE RESERVE, No. 145.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.								Bushels Harvested.								Remarks.
		Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Indian Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens	Indian Corn.	
A 1	Bull's Head	12			1			1		75			40	10		5		Turnips were sown in gardens, which include beets, carrots, onions and other small seeds
2	Big Crow				½			¼					22					
3	Crow Chief	4			1½			½		40			50					
8	New Prairie Head				½			¼					18					
9	The Sarcee				¾			¼					25	10		15		
11	Eagle Rib				¾			¼					21					
12	Little Calf				1			½					35					
14	Fire-long-ago				½			½					19					
31	Two Guns				1								10					
32	Many Swans				1			¼					38					
33	One Spotted				¾			½					22					
40	Crow Collar				1			¼					15					
42	Hit First				1								23					
B 1	Eagle Robe	7			1			¼		115			36	5		25		
8	Fox Tail				¼			¼					10	10				
10	Otter				½			¼					17	5				
13	The Rider				1								25					
C 2	Little Bear	1			2			¼		10			75	6				
3	Wolf Carrier				¾			¼					40	4		10		
4	Rough Mane	6			2			½	½	120			60	7				
6	Running Fisher				½			¼					13	3				
8	Head-out-of water				1			¼					60	7		5		
14	Many Shots				¼								11					
15	Dog Skin	8			¾			¼		95			26	8				
18	Shoots Close				1								57					
D 1	Painted Otter	6		2	2			½	½	90			20	10		15		
22	Owning-a-horse				¼			¼					7	9				
34	Woman-holding-a-woman		3		2				½									
42	Big Knife				½			¼					13	11				
43	Black Weazle				2			¼					30	2				
E 1	Big Plume	6			1			¼		135			27	20		15		

	2	Beaver Collar				1									35	5				
	3	Old-man-spotted				2									50	4		5		
F	1	Big Wolf	10			2				½	120				73	8				
	5	Big Prairie Head				2									67	10		10		
	6	Going-to-the-Crees				1										3				
	9	Weazle Head				1														
	11	Running-in-middle				1									40					
		Totals	60	3	2	40			10	2	800				1130	157		105		F. C. Cornish, Indian Agent.

STONEY RESERVE, Nos. 142-3-4.

A	1	Bear Paw, H.C.	2			1¼	¼		¼						80	19		8		Oats were cut green and stacked for hay by Indians. Potatoes were a fair crop. Turnips were a fair crop. Beets carrots and onions are included in garden produce.
	2	James Rider, M.C.	1			¾	¼		¼						40	18		7		
	4	Moses Bear Paw	1			¼									16					
	5	John Bear Paw				¼									17					
	9	Thos. Bear Paw				¼			¼						16			7		
	10	Mark Bear Paw				½	¼								33	19				
	14	John Dixon				½									33					
	17	John Rocky-mountain	1			½			¼						33			7		
	18	John Dixon				¼			¼						17			7		
	21	Enoch Bear Paw				¼			¼						16			7		
	25	Stephen Rider				¼									17					
	26	Jean Baptiste				¼									17					
	28	Paul Rider				¼	¼		½						16	19		7		
	29	John Rider				¼									17					
	31	Daniel Big-man				¾			¼						40			7		
	36	Abraham Dixon				½	¼								33	19				
	38	Wm. Rocky-mountain				1			¼						66			7		
	40	Thos. W. Kaquits				½									33					
	41	Philip				½									33					
	42	James Jonas				½			¼						33			7		
	45	Thos. Two-young-men				½			¼						33			7		
	51	Ann Bear Paw				½	¼								33	18				
	53	Ben Hunter				¼									17					
	59	Therese Wickman	2			½	¼		¼						33	19		7		
	86	John				½									34					
	97	Ben Kaquits	2			½	¼		¼						34	18		7		
B	50	Jonas Good Stoney H.C	1			1	¼		¼						67	19		7		
	10	George Ear, M.C	2			¾	¼		¼						40	19		7		
	60	Moses House, M.C.	1			¾	¼		¼						40	18		8		
	2	Patrick				½									36					
	3	Adam Good Stoney				½									34					
	6	Hector Nimrod	1			½	¼								36	19				
	7	Amos Poucette	1			¼			¼						17			7		
	9	Ben Red Fox	1			¼			¼						18			8		

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, Season of 1888—*Concluded.*

STONEY RESERVE, Nos. 142-3-4—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.								Bushels Harvested.								Remarks.
		Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Indian Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Indian Corn.	
B 12	Wm. Soldier				½			¼					34			7		
14	George Big Stoney				½								17					
16	David Poucette				½								17	18				
17	John Abraham	2			½	½							34					
18	Stephen Jacob				½								17					
20	Jonas Jacob				½								17					
22	George Poucette	1			½			½					34			7		
23	Luke	1			½	¼							34	19				
24	Wm. Big Stoney				½			¼					17			7		
73	John Poucette				½			¼					17			7		
75	Geo. Two-young-men				½			¼					20			7		
	Moses Cree				½								36					
C 1	Chiniquay, H.C.	1			1	¼		¼					67	20		7		
2	G. Two-young-men, M.C.				¾	¼		¼					40	20		7		
3	Geo. Crawler, M.C.	1			½	¼		¼					40	19		7		
5	George Hunter				½								36					
7	Thos. Chiniquay				½								36					
9	Simeon Big-woman				½			¼					17			7		
10	Joseph Chiniquay				½								18					
11	Paul Baptiste Cayan				½								17					
13	Isaac Chiniquay				½	¼		¼					17	19		7		
15	Jacob Two-young-men				½	¼		¼					33	19		7		
16	Noah Cecil				½								19					
18	George Cecil				½								21					
19	Noah Hunter				½	¼		¼					37	19		7		
21	Hector Crawler				½	¼		¼					20	18		7		
20	Wm. Hunter				½								37					
24	Susannah				½								20					
25	Ann Chiniquay				½			¼					37	19		7		
27	Jane Chiniquay				½	¼		¼					20			7		
28	Mary Cecil				½			¼					19			7		

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RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Saddle Lake Agency, Season of 1888.

SADDLE LAKE RESERVE, No. 125.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Hay Cut, Tons.	Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		
	Samuel Steinhauer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	97	
	Pusqua-ae	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	13	28	....	8	....	....	25	
	Crane	....	1½	¼	¼	....	½	....	....	10	6	....	60	....	....	15	
	Louis	1½	1¼	3¼	1½	....	¼	....	12	18	32	1	45	....	....	26	
	Mooswah and Red Crow	....	1½	5	1	1	....	....	....	2	32	....	20	....	....	24	
	John Jessie	....	....	½	....	⅛	1/16	....	....	....	7	....	20	....	....	4	
	John Mah-koo-kis	....	....	4	....	¼	....	....	....	....	30	....	1	....	....	5	
	Wa-pa-waise	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	
	Andrew Hunter	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	50	....	60	....	....	8	
	Mr. John	....	....	5	¾	¼	1/16	....	....	....	60	....	33	....	....	15	
	Job Lepotac	....	2½	3	1½	¾	1	....	....	45	40	....	40	....	....	17	
	Thomas Hunter	....	....	5	....	½	¾	....	....	....	65	....	45	....	....	62	
	Moses	1	2	3	½	⅓	....	....	8	20	50	....	45	....	....	10	
	Totals	2½	9¾	37	5½	6 7/12	2½	....	20	108	400	1	381	....	....	308	

WAHSATANOW RESERVE, No. 126.

	Bear's Ears	....	....	1½	....	⅜	⅛	¼	....	....	4	....	45	11	36	8½	
	Mah-toosk	....	....	¾	....	1/16	⅛	⅛	....	....	3	....	4	6	5	6	
	Oh-see-me-mas	....	....	2	....	¼	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	8	
	Widow Muskegwatic	....	....	½	....	¼	....	....	....	....	2	....	9	....	....	2	
	Tall Man	....	....	1½	....	¼	⅛	....	....	....	3	....	5	3	....	9½	
	Wee-pay-mais	....	....	¾	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	1	....	5	2	....	7	
	Suckeenais	....	....	2¼	....	¼	....	....	....	....	6	....	15	....	....	12	
	Wah-pee-key-wisk	....	....	1	....	¼	....	....	....	....	10	....	14	....	....	7	
	Na-ga-wa-ta-tee	....	....	....	....	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	
	Totals	....	....	10	....	2	½	3/8	....	....	33	....	99	22	41	67	

BLUE QUILL'S RESERVE, No. 127.

Wah-pee-in-en	....	1	3	½	¼	....	..	....	18	22	.....	24	.....	.....	18
Alexis	....	½	2	1/16	⅛	....	.....	.....	6	14	.....	3	.....	...	10
Blue Quill	.....	¾	2	½	½	1/16	....	.....	14	20	2	26	.....	.....	15
Kah-kee-sine	....	½	3	¼	1/16	....	....	.....	10	20	.....	....	.....	....	18
Kee-sic-koo-wasis	.....	1	3¼	¼	¼	1/16	....	.....	12	12	½	9	.....	.....	18
Jane Daquette	.....	.....	.....	.....	⅛	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Widow Tomatee	.....	.....	.....	.....	1/16	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	8	....	.....	.....
Totals	....	3¾	13¼	1 9/16	1⅜	⅛	.....	.....	60	88	2½	70	.....	....	79

JAMES SEENUM'S RESERVE, No. 128.

						Sq. Yds									
James Seenum	.....	1	2	....	¼	130	...	....	*	10	.....	30	.....	.....	27
Samuel Steinhauer	3½	¼	.....	.....	1	300	....	20	15	.....	....	20	.....	.....	.....
Jacob Hairline	.....	....	½	.....	⅜	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	6
David Seenum	.....	.....	¾	.....	⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	15	.....	.....	7
Charles Stanley	.....	.....	¾	....	⅜	.....	.....	....	.....	5	.....	36	.....	.....	15
Thomas Sinclair	½	....	2¾	.....	¼	.....	...	....	...	25	... ..	6	.....	.....	35
Charles Jackson	....	.....	2½	...	¼	.....	....	....	.....	15	....	45	.....	.....	7
Joseph Makookis	....	....	¾	.....	¼	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	30	.....	.....	7
William Stamp	....	.....	1	.....	⅜	.....	....	....	.....	15	.	22	.....	.....	10
Arthur Steinhauer	1¼	1⅛	5½	....	7/8	....	....	2	30	30	...	90	....	.....	35
Enoch Kumowin	.....	.....	¾	.....	⅛	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	14	.....	.....	7
Eli Seenum	.....	.....	1/16	.....	1/16	150	.....	....	....	2	.....	4	....	.....	.....
Peter Shirk	.....	1	1½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	30	*	.....	18	.....	.....	40
Peter Aprow	½	1	....	.....	½	.....	.....	*	*	12	.....	52	.....	.....	9
Peter Blood	....	....	1¼	....	⅜	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	7
Keeoometowayo	.....	...	.....	....	⅛	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2
Breast	.....	.....	½	....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	22	.....	.....	7
Ahkahinsmese	.....	....	¼	....	⅛	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Big Snake	.....	.....	¾	....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	....	....	6
S. Saulteaux	....	⅜	¾	....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	6	12	.....	9	....	.....	7
Wm. Baldhead's Widow	.....	.....	1¼	.....	¼	75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	33	.....	....	3
Rich. Hardisty	.....	.....	½	.....	⅜	120	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	15	.....	.....	2
S. Baldhead's Widow	.....	.....	¾	.....	¼	140	.....	4	....	10	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Paul Bernard	.....	.....	½	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	....	11	.....	.....	27
Erastus	.....	....	½	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mrs. Jonas Hauly	.....	.....	½	....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	....	.....	3
Thomas Makookis	.....	.....	¾	....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	....	40	.....	....	7
John Half, senr.	.....	.....	2¼	....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	12	.....	.....	10
Elijah Seenum	.....	.....	....	.....	1/16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	....	.....	.....

* Destroyed by cattle.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Saddle Lake Agency, Season of 1888.—*Concluded.*

JAMES SEENUM'S RESERVE, No. 128—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.							Bushels Threshed.							Hay Cut, Tons.	Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		
							Sq. Yds										
	John Hunter, sen.		½	1½	....	¼	280	....	.....	.....	.....	...	19	.....	.....	10	
	John Hunter, jun.	.....	....	1	....	⅛	....	.....	....	.....	6	.....	15	.....	.....	10	
	John Half, junr	¼	¾	2¼	...	⅛	800	....	..	10	30	.....	12	....	.....	15	
	George Makookis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	...	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	
	Archibald	.....	.....	1⅛	....	⅛	....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	17	.....	.....	9	
	Kwee-ess-kis	....	.....	2⅜	.....	⅛	300	....	....	....	15	.....	12	.....	.....	10	
	Nathaniel Ley	1⅛	..	2⅜	.....	¼	1000	....	5		8	....	15	....	.....	14	
	John Whetford	....	⅜	1⅜	....	⅛	140	.....	.....	10	15	....	25	.....	.....	7	
	Jacob Jackson	....	....	1 1/16	....	¼	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	22	.....	.....	13	
	Moise Jackson	....	¾	⅜	.....	⅜	....	.....	10	25	10	...	7	.....	.....	17	
	Moses Jackson	½	....	¼	.....	½	156	.....	5	....	10	.....	12	.....	....	12	
	Matthew Hauly	....	.....	¼	.....	1/16	150	....	....	.....	2	.....	15	....	....	7	
	Lecombe	....	.....	.....	.....	1/16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Thomas Jackson	⅜	.....	1⅛	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	12	
	Enoch Wood	.....	.....	2⅜	....	⅛	....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	72	.....	.....	8	
	Wolftooth	.....	.....	1¼	.....	⅛	....	....	3	30	30	.....	10	.....	.....	7	
	Albert Cardinal	.....	.....	1/16	.....	⅛	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	
	Baptiste Cardinal	.....	.....	⅛	.....	⅛	210	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Sepee-kwes-ke-na-pew	....	.....	¼	..	1/16	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	
	Wee-quay-pau	.....	.....	.....	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	
	Peeaysis	.....	....	..	....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	....	.....	.....	
	Totals	8	7⅞	48⅝	.....	11⅛	4026	.....	49	156	385	.....	929	....	....	450	
	CHIPEWEYANS OF HEART LAKE RESERVE, No. 130.																
	Commonsfield (Approswaites)	....	.....	.....	.....	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	40	

BEAVER LAKE RESERVE, No. 131.

Kahquanum												11			
Tachoching												30			6
Louison Gladien												6			4
Sandy Cardinal												18			2
Peeaysus quoy					2½							7			
Toma Gladien												10			3
Pahsahbahwahkenium												8			
Kahseewaiskium												10			
Totals					2½							100			15

JOHN A. MITCHELL,
Indian Agent.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Blackfoot Crossing Agency, Season of 1888.

SOUTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE No. 146.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.					Bushels Harvested.					Remarks.
		Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
J 1	Rabbit Carrier	2	2	1½	1	1			60			Straw cut and stacked for use of Indian horses.
9	Calling Close	½		½	½				20			
20	Wolf Carrier	1½		1	¼				40			
33	Bad-dried-meat	¼		½	¼				20			
14	Scabby Bull	¼		½	¼				20			
A 1	Crowfoot	4	1	2	¾	1			80			Straw cut and stacked for use of Indian horses.
31	Not Good	1		¼					10			
66	Went-to-tell	1		1	½				40			
44	Coming-over-the-hill	1		1	¼				40			
10	Big-old-man	1		¼					10			
14	Iron Horn	1		¼					10			
33	White-buffalo-mane	1		1	¼				40			
34	Many-shot-at	1		½					10			
7	The Sun	1		¼	½				10			
29	Medicine Shoe	1		½	¾				20			
47	Iron Shield	1			¼				30			
49	Big Body	1		½					20			
B 1	Three Bulls	6	1	1	1	1			40			Straw cut and stacked for use of Indian horses.
2	Hind Bull	3		1					40			
3	White-man's-food	3		½					20			
7	Eagle Shield	2		½	½				20			
4	The Otter	2		½	½				20			
6	Prairie Head	1		½	½				20			
13	Black Eagle	1		½	½				20			
55	Gun-cover-woman	1		¼	¼				10			
28	Many Chiefs	1		¼	¼				10			
C 1	Weasel Calf	3		1½	1	1	50		60	45		Garden contained small quantities of assorted vegetables.
4	Red Body	½		¼	¼		10		10	15		
11	Chief Owl	½		¼	¼		10		10			
29	Little Person	½		½	¼		10		20			
30	Yellow Horse	½		½	¼		10		20			
27	Elk-getting-up	½		½	¼		10		20			
46	Crane Bear	½		½	¼		10		20			

H	1	Medicine Shield	2		¾	½	½			40			Oat straw cut and stacked for use of Indian horses.
	4	Poor Eagle	½		¼					15			
	6	Scraping-high	½		¼					15			
	3	Little Bear	½		¼	¼				15			
	8	Wolf Child	½		¼	¼				15			
	21	Black-fever	½		¼					15			
D	1	Running Rabbit	2	2	2	½	1			60			Straw cut and stacked for Indian horses.
	2	Spotted Calf	1		½					15			
	11	Many Bears	¼		¼					8			
	25	Bear Hat	¼		¼					8			
	33	Old-woman-at-war	¼		1½	¼				40			
	42	Bear Robe	¼		¼					8			
	43	Calf Bull	3		3	½		60		60	40		
	4	West Wolf	¼		¼					8			
F	1	Calf Robe	4	1	1½	½	¼			40			
	19	Weasel Bear	¼		¼					6			
	21	White Wolf	¼		¼	¼				6			
	38	Bull-going-down	¼		¼					6			
Y	1	Bad Boy No. 1	1		1	¼	½			30			Straw cut and stacked for use of Indian horses.
	4	Tail-with-hair-off	½		½	¼				15			
	8	Many-turning-robes-over	½		½					15			
	22	Good Young Man	½		½	¼				15			
	13	Only Eagle	½		¼	¼				8			
	27	Bull Child			¼					8			
G	1	Eagle Rib	4	1	2	1	1	100	10	150	60	1	Garden contained small quantities of assorted vegetables.
	2	Bad Old Man	1		½	¼		25		35	15		
A	12	Dying Young Man	1		½			25		35			
G	46	Bear Shield	¾		1	¼		20		75	15		
	56	Crow Chief	1		1	¼		25		75	15		
	5	Standing-up-smoking-alone	1		½	¼		25		35	15		
	11	Crow Running	1		½			25		35			
P	1	White Eagle	1½		1	¼	½			60			Straw cut and stacked for use of Indian horses.
	9	Bull's Horn	½		½	¼				20			
	14	Chief Sitting	¼		½	¼				20			
	43	Running Owl	¼		½	¼				20			
	46	Yellow-tail-feathers	½		1	¼				60			
	8	Iron Head	¼		½	¼				20			
Q	5	Running-away-Buffalo	1		1½	¼	½			50			
	11	Three Eagles	¼		½	¼				20			
	14	Heavy Runner	¼		½					20			
	25	Little Good Man	¼		½								
		Total	86½	8	49	13	10¼	415	10	2,042	220	1	J. A. Wilson, Acting Farmer.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Blackfoot Crossing Agency, Season of 1888—*Continued.*

NORTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE, No. 146.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian	Acres Sown.							Bushels Harvested.							Remarks.
		Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurtzel.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurtzel.	
J 1	Bear Child	1		½	½	½	¼				50	35	17	8		
7	Good Thigh			1	½			½			100	35			30	
25	Bear's Door			¼		½					50		18			
42	Man-that-carries-the-news			1		½					100		17			
44	Northern Axe			1	½		¼				100	35		8		
49	The Pheasant	1		1	½		¼	½			100	35		9	30	
50	Old Berries	½		½							50					
51	Approaching Ahead			½		½					50		18			
M 1	Lone Chief	1		½	½	½		¼	35		37½	38	20		15	
3	Calf Child			½							37½					
26	Red Old Man	1		½					35		37½					
29	Many Good			½							37½					
34	Bull Bear			¼							37½					
38	The Wood				¼							17				
40	Raw Eater				¼							17				
42	Left Hand	1							35							
43	Big Horn				¼							17				
44	Chief Sun	2		1	¼	½	¼	¼	60		150	38	20	10	15	
48	Only Owl				¼							37				
49	Bear Digging			¼							37½					
R 1	Weazel Child				¼							14				
2	White Elk	1		½		½			35		37½		20			
22	Many-shot-at			¼		½	¼				37½		20	10		
24	Iron Bull				¼							15				
41	Snow-shoe-walker				¼							14				
N 11	Running Sun		⅛	¼						3	36					
15	Yellow-body-on-inside		⅛							2						
23	Wolf Tail			¼				⅛			34				8	
33	Raw Eater	¼		¼					8		34					
47	Running Martin	2		1	½	½	⅛		64		147	40	20	4		
48	Crane Chief	¼							8							
56	The Breaker				¼			⅛				20			7	

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RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Blackfoot Crossing Agency, Season of 1888.—*Continued.*

NORTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE, No. 146—*Continued.*

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.							Bushels Harvested.							Remarks.
		Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurtzel.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurtzel.	
E 1	Old Sun	2	.....	⅛	.....	⅛	.....	⅛	70	.....	30	.....	5	.....	7	
4	Old Brass	1	.....	⅛	.....	⅛	.....	⅛	30	.....	30	.....	5	.....	7	
14	Calf Flying	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
18	Little Bear Child	.....	.....	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	
20	The Fox	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
25	The Eagle	.....	.....	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	
26	The Fay	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
27	Lake Raiser	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	40½	2¼	27¼	10¾	7¼	2	3	1,175	20	3,660	875	300	73	174	J. M Scott, Farmer.

PIEGAN AGENCY—PIEGAN RESERVE, No. 147

A 4	Dog's Child	.....	.....	¼	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6¼	*	.....	.....	.....	*1 acre sown; 75 bushels harvested.
5	Crow Flag	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9	North Axe	6	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11	Weasel Tail	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13	Sits in Middle	1	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	6¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	
16	Man-lost-blanket	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	
17	Crow Top	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19	Otter Above	2	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	6¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	
21	One Owl	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
25	Behind Woman	2	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
40	Prairie Head	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
54	Four Horns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
B 1	Morning Plume	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18¾	.....	.....	.....	
6	Strong Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18¾	.....	.....	.....	
7	Travelling	.....	.....	¼	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6¼	37½	.....	.....	.....	
8	Sore Legs	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37½	.....	.....	.....	
13	Good Scout	.....	.....	¼	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6¼	37½	.....	.....	.....	
15	War Bonnet	2	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	37½	.....	.....	.....	

[APRT I]

| | | |

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Blood Reserve Agency, Season of 1888.

BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.				Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurtzel.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	
	Mountain Sheep Old Man		3	1/8	1/8			1/4				39		10	
	Bull Bloom				1/8			1/8						7	
	Hind Man				1/8			1/8						6	
	Big Calf				1/8			1/8						4	
	Sleeping Old Man							1/8							
	Bull's Horn		3	1/8	1/4			1/4				45		8	
	Jack				1/4			1/4						6	
	The Gun				1/4			1/4						4	
	Panther Bones				1/4			1/4						5	
	Come Seeing				1/4			1/8						4	
	Owl Child				1/4			1/8						4	
	Man Never Goes Out				1/4			1/8						5	
	White Buffalo Chief		2		1/8			1/4				34		6	
	Many White Horses				1/8			1/4						4	
	Old Moon		2	1/8	1/8			1/8				36		7	
	Iron			1/8	1/8			1/8						5	
	Wolf Old Man				1/8			1/8						4	
	Crazy Bull				1/8			1/8						2	
	Striped Dog		5	1/4	1/8			1/4				*80		22	*Estimated—Oats not yet threshed out.
	Bear-down-the-river				1/4			1/4						8	
	Bull Young Man		1 1/2		1/8			1/8				35		9	
	Old Bull's Horn				1/8			1/8						5	
	Red Crow		1	1/8	1/4			1/4				30		20	
	Wolf Ear		1		1/4			1/4				25		24	
	Chief Moon		1	1/8	1/4			1/4				32		13	
	Sleeping-on-top				1/4			1/4						8	
	Running Sun				1/4			1/4						3	
	Grasshopper				1/4			1/4							
	Eagle Child				1/4			1/4						6	
	Many Dust		3 1/2		1/8			1/8				45		7	
	Inside Young Man				1/8			1/16						6	
	Going Slow				1/8			1/16						4	

| | | |

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Blood Reserve Agency, Season of 1888—*Continued.*

BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148—*Continued.*

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.				Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurtzel.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	
	Chief-standing-in-middle				1								*	14	*Failure.
	Weazle Fat													6	
	The Piegan													6	
	Meat Eater													5	
	Hitting Inside													6	
	Strangling Wolf		4									25		10	
	Holding Council													6	
	Bull's Head													5	
	Heavy Gun		4									48		15	
	Never-goes-out													8	
	Weazle Head													9	
	Low Horn													18	
	Moon Calf													6	
	White Elk													7	
	Hog Shirt's Widow													8	
	Mike													6	
	Long Horn													6	
	Calf Shirt		4									65		14	
	Running Funny													6	
	Fisher													7	
	Eagle Head													7	
	White Calf Bull													6	
	Medicine Talker													5	
	Crooked Leg													5	
	Blackfoot Old Woman		4									70		22	
	Young Pine													8	
	Man-who-talks													9	
	Stolen Persons													9	
	One-who-has-horns													7	
	Long White Eagle													7	
	Red-tail-feathers													6	
	Wolf Shirt													6	
	Little Shine													7	

| | | |

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Birtle Agency, Season of 1888.

BIRD TAIL SIOUX RESERVE, No. 57.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.						Bushels Harvested.						Remarks
		Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Onions.	Corn.	
1	Mah-piu-a-duta	4	1½	¼	.....	.....	1/16	26	30	37	.....	.....	.....	These Indians had a good crop of Indian corn, which is included in "Gardens," in the "Acres Sown." Light yields.
26	Awi-c'an-han	6	4	1	.....	.....	1/8	146	109	150	.....	.....	.....	
25	Moses Bunn	20	5	½	.....	.....	1/8	400	102	75	.....	.....	.....	
16	Bohpa	7	2	3/4	.....	.....	1/8	127	25	100	.....	.....	.....	
28	Mak-i-ca-hota	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1/16	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7	Jasen Ben	7	1	½	.....	.....	¼	1 9	20	75	.....	.....	.....	
20	John Thunder	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
21	Hapen Ben	3	.....	⅛	.....	.....	1/16	70	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	
29	Charlie Hunska	11	2	1	.....	.....	1/16	140	81	150	.....	.....	.....	
3	Peter Hunter	10	3	¾	.....	.....	.....	162	60	100	.....	.....	.....	
8	Mrs. Benjamin	5	1	1	.....	.....	⅛	40	20	150	.....	.....	.....	
7	Ben	5	1	½	.....	.....	1/16	114	20	37	.....	.....	.....	
17	Henry Enoch	5	4	¾	.....	.....	1/16	49	40	110	.....	.....	.....	
*5	Jesse Eastman	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Included in quantity threshed for Peter Hunter.
9	Hduhda Wankoa	7	1	⅛	.....	.....	1/16	120	28	18	.....	.....	.....	
11	Tate-koyaga-nazin	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1/16	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	There was a fair crop of garden stuff on this Reserve.
2	Jack	10	5	.....	.....	.....	1/16	162	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14	Sunkoa-how	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19	Isaac Thunder	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1/16	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Totals	127	3 ½	7	.....	.....	2⅛	2000	708	1020	.....	.....	50	

OAK RIVER RESERVE, No. 58.

28	Macpeaska	6	.....	1	.....	.....	2	150	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	These Indians had a good crop of Indian corn, which was planted in their gardens.
	Zit-con-e duta	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	
53	Jim	3	¾	1	.....	.....	¼	50	35	150	.....	.....	.....	
16	Harry Hotanina	7	.....	¼	.....	.....	½	160	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	
54	John	6	.....	½	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	
33	Washta Antoine	5	.....	¾	.....	.....	¼	125	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	
32	Antoine	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	
52	Wa-do-sah	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	

37	John Sioux	3	¾	2			1¼	75	35	300			
13	Tom Maz-a-ca-za	5		1			1¼	125		150			
72	Okipa	7	4	1			1¼		150	150			
46	He-wash-ta	4		1			1¼	100		150			
41	Eli	4	1½	1¼			1¼	50	50	187			
	Wa-chun-ta	6	1½	1			1¼	150	50	150			
	Wa-con-shon-ee	6	1½	¼			¼	150	50	37			
	Harry Cartbreak	35		¾			1⅛	750		111			
	Shonko-a-ma-za	10	3½	1			1¼	200	100	150			
	Ta-shi-wa-ca-a-de	5	1½	¼			¼	125	50	37			
49	O-ni-ha	2½						60					
	Hokoah			1						150			
	John Noel	2	¾	½			⅛	50	30	75			
	Me-ne-a-ho	3		½			⅛	75		75			
	Ta-wa-da	1	1½	1½			⅛		50	225			
	Pam-pan-a	5		½			⅛	60		75			
	Wah-i-ska			½						75			
	Mah-kah-yit-cot-koo-ka-monie	2						20					
	Ah-wa-ta-pa	2½		1½			⅛	50		225			
	E-wa-ka-pa			1½			⅛			225			
	Wa-ba-dee	4	¾				⅛	100	35				
	Wa-con-ee-duka	6	1½	1			⅛	150	50	150			
	Dummy	6						150					
	Ma-to-shoa-inda	5	1½	¾			⅛	125	50	112			
	Chaska-wah-sinca	7½		¼			⅛	75		37			
	Hepan	3		½			⅛	75		75			
	Ta-wa-ca-he-de-washta	2		¼				50		37			
	To-pa-hai-na-gin	1½		½			⅛			75			
	Ti-wa-ku-hai-win			1¼			⅛			187			
	Ba-bi			1			⅛			150			
	Wa-ba-dis-koas' Widow			½			1/16			75			
	Band										100	20	150
	Totals	165	22	30¼			8 3/16	3250	765	4569	100	20	150

OAK LAKE RESERVE, No. 59.

3	Oye-mahsa	3	⅜	¼			¼	30	7	37				These Indians had a good crop of Indian corn.
1	Sunka-waste						¼	7		50				
2	Ampetu-wamodi							5		30				
4	Sunka-isna	3½		¾			¼	45		112				
5	Wa-oke	6		¼			¼	60		75				
6	Kasan-win			¼			¼			37				
7	Sina-wicaki	4½		¼			¼	50		37				
7	Sina-wicaki's Son							7						
9	Moso-ciwin-yaksa	3½	¾	¾			⅛	35	15	112				
10	Ka-iyo-waza	1		½			⅛	10		75				

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Birtle Agency, Season of 1888—*Continued.*

OAK LAKE RESERVE, No. 59—*Concluded.*

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians	Acres Sown.							Bushels Harvested.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Corn.	
11	Wiye-yaka	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	Mah-puya-ota-mini	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13	Wiyo-kiya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14	Kicu-mani	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	⅛	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14	Kicu-mani's Son	3	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	⅛	30	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	Corn was planted in gardens.
15	Frank	3½	1¼	.....	¼	.....	.....	⅛	45	25¾	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Band	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	
	Total	30	2⅜	.....	4¾	.....	.....	2¼	3?9	47	.....	714	.....	.....	.....	30	

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVE, No. 60.

1	H'da-mani	13	1½	.....	2	.....	.....	½	130	30	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	These Indians had a good crop of Indian corn.
2	Bogaga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	Ta-cah-pi-waste-ste	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	Oye-duta-or Muswa	5	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	⅛	50	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	Custo Fitowan	.....	.....	.....	1¾	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	Mato-nota	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7	Upan-gika	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Mus-a-de-ta-na	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Wak-an-hdi	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Band	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	3	20	
	Total	18	3	.....	4½	.....	.....	1¾	180	60	.....	674	20	.....	3	20	

RIDING MOUNTAIN RESERVE, No. 61.

5	George Bone	2½	13	5	½	.....	.....	⅛	.....	600	100	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oats a good crop.
20	Joe Boyer	2½	3	.....	½	.....	.....	⅜	50	150	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	

[PART I.]

3	Blackbird				½			⅛				75				Acreage of turnips, carrots and onions included in gardens.
13	Chief		2½		½			⅛		100		75				
4	John Bone	2	4		¼			⅛		160		75				
2	Antoine		3		¾			⅛		120		112				
6	Alex				⅛			⅛				50				
	Band												50	10	5	
	Total	7	25½	5	3 7/12			⅞	50	1,130	100	537	50	10	5	

LIZARD POINT RESERVE, No 62

43	A-as-ta-keesie	4			¼			1/16	50			37				Turnips, carrots and onions included in gardens in acreage.
118	Geo Bird	12			½			1/16				75				
119	Sandy	10			¼			1/16				37				
36	Gambler	5			½			¼				75				
116	Man-its-wig-wam				1			1/16				150				
47	Joe Mecas															
47	Louis Mecas				¼							37				
42	Singnish				½			1/16				112				
125	Nachatoo				⅛							18				
54	Long Claws	5			½			⅛				75				
144	Billy															
56	Brandon	3			½			⅛	35			75				
80	Messequot	5			½			⅛				75				
38	Ta-wa-bit				¼							37				
	Band												50	10	5	
	Total	44			5⅝			15/16	85			803	50	10	5	

SILVER CREEK RESERVE, No 63.

124	Joe Tanner	35			1			¼	500			150				Turnips, carrots and onions included in gardens in acreage
105	Basil Tanner	7	3						100	50						
104	Tommy Tanner	14	3	3	1½			1-16		140	60	225				
125	Alex Tanner	16		6	½			1-16			120	75				
120	John Tanner	10		3	½			1-16	200		60	75				
91	Iandrew Tanner	16			3½			1-16	50			525				
147	Joe															
92	Ahpatus				½							75				
141	Otter Skin	4			½							50				
	Band												25	5		3
	Total	102	6	12	7⅝			½	850	190	240	1,175	25	5		3

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Birtle Agency, Season of 1888—*Concluded.*

COTE'S RESERVE, No. 64.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.							Bushels Harvested.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Corn.	
2	Wa-pa-ka-ka			¼	1½						4	225					Turnips, carrots and onions included in acreage sown under "Gardens."
5	John Sievewright			2	1						30	150					
21	Pelly				½							75					
24	Homey			1	¾						15	50					
115	Wa-pa-ka-ka's Son				½							75					
11	Joe Cote		1	2	1					20	30	150					
34	Wm. Fiddler			2	½						30	75					
34	Old Fiddler			2	½						30	75					
9	Jack Friday				½							75					
10	Ben Cote				¼							37					
18	Chetum				¼							37					
12	Alex				½							75					
13	Alex Caldwell				½							75					
3	Singnish				½							75					
22	Manitosh				½							75					
30	Mrs. Favel				1							150					
4	Chas. Keesic				¾							112					
6	Musso				½							75					
7	John Singnish				¾							112					
122	C. M. Singnish				¼							75					
106	Chas. Singnish				¼							37					
	Band							2					125	20	5		
	Totals		1	9¼	12 7/12			2		20	139	1885	125	20	5		

KEY RESERVE, No. 65.

8	Tommy Brass	2			½			1-16				75					
4	William Brass	2	1	2	1			1-16		15	30	150					
3	George Brass		1	2	¾			1-16		15	30	112					
34	John Redlake				¾			1-16				112					

[Part I.]

1	The Key			1½	½			1-16			22	75				
12	Ka-ka-ko-nape				½			1-16				75				
38	Shon-quo-keesic				½			1-16				75				
13	Squasis				⅜			1-16				50				
28	Wm. Brass, sen			1¼	½			1-16			18	75				
	Band												50	10	5	
	Totals	4	2	6¾	5⅓			9-16		30	100	799	50	10	5	

KEE-SEE-KOUSE RESERVE, No. 66.

3	Kitchemonia	1	1	2	½			1-16		15	30	75				
5	Que-wee-zance			1	¾			1-16			15	112				
1	Kee-see-kouse				½			1-16				75				
11	L. Contoise			1½	½			1-16			22	75				
19	B. McLeod			1	⅜			1-16			15	75				
23	Straight-nose				⅜			1-16				50				
2	Ka-ka-ka-way				1			1-16				150				
10	Kishane			1½	1			1-16			22	150				
7	Na-ta-wash				¼			1-16				37				
69	John Stevenson				¼			1-16				37				
27	Thos. Kennedy				¼			1-16				37				
27-64	Wm. Way-win-sta-goose				¼			1-16				37				
63	Okaneke				¼			1-16				37				
28-64	David Musso				½			1-16				75				
20	Young Crane				⅜			1-16				50				
21	Saucy Fellow				⅜			1-16				50				
28	Na-cappo				¼			1-16				37				
29	Little Wolf				¼			1-16				37				
37	Me-me-qua				¼			1-16				37				
	Band												75	15	3	
	Totals	1	1	7	8¼			1 3-16		15	104	1223	75	15	3	

SOUTH QUILL'S RESERVE, No. 67.

9	Ka-ka-ko penace	10	3		1½			⅛	200	120		225				
36	O-ta-skin	4			½			1-16	80			75				
37	Kitch-o-penais	5			¾			1-16	50			112				
13	Ma-in-gan				⅜			1-16				75				
22	Ta-chin-chin				¾			1-16				112				
21	South Quill				⅜			1-16				20				
	Band												25	5	3	
	Totals	19	3		4⅛			7-16	330	120		619	25	5	3	

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Moose Mountain Agency, Season of 1888.

PHEASANT RUMPS RESERVE, No. 68.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.						Bushels Harvested.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
1	Pheasant Rump	8	.....	.....	2½	½	1/8	62	.....	*	100	50	4	*Frozen.
2	Red Thunder	2½	.....	.....	1¼	¼	1/8	33	.....	.....	50	30	2	
3	Masaudotah	6	.....	.....	¾	¼	1/8	24	.....	.....	30	30	2	
5	Eah-cha-pah	5	.....	.....	½	.....	1/8	38	.....	.....	80	.....	4	
6	Eteonappi	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1/8	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
6½	Itch-a-na-kootah	8½	.....	.....	¼	½	1/8	131	.....	.....	15	50	4	
10–15	Eahnapah and Wahtacpe	10	.....	.....	¾	¼	1/8	77	.....	.....	30	20	4	
12	Bad Hand	.....	.....	.....	½	½	1/8	.....	.....	.....	25	30	2	
20–110	Etonshan and John	9	.....	.....	¼	⅛	1/8	84	.....	.....	12	10	2	
102	Tahay	8	.....	.....	½	¼	1/8	59	.....	.....	23	25	2	
111	Buckshot	16	.....	2	¾	¼	1/4	254	.....	.....	25	30	4	
	Band	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Totals	75	14	2	9	3	2	776	318	.....	390	275	32	

STRIPED BLANKET RESERVE, No. 69.

3	Caminie Hay	12½	.....	.....	1	½	1/4	207	.....	.....	106	75	4	
6	Eatin	12	.....	.....	¾	⅛	1/4	260	.....	.....	67	25	4	
	Washti Oakshid	.....	.....	.....	⅛	⅛	1/8	.....	.....	.....	20	18	2	
8	Totocup	1½	.....	.....	½	⅛	1/8	15	.....	.....	50	50	2	
52	Lone Child	6½	.....	.....	1	⅛	1/4	149	.....	.....	120	100	4	
113	Striped Blanket	8½	.....	.....	¼	⅛	1/4	184	.....	.....	35	25	4	
121	Papamas	10	.....	.....	¼	⅛	1/4	55	.....	.....	15	13	4	
	Papa and others	.....	.....	.....	½	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	25	.....	
	Totals	51	.....	.....	5	2	1½	870	.....	.....	463	331	24	

WHITE BEAR'S RESERVE, No. 69.

1	White Bear				1 1/8	1/8	1/8				30	20	2	
4	Kah-pee-twa-peew				1/8	1/8	1/8				25	20	2	
5	O-ga-ma				1/8	1/8	1/8				10	20	2	
6	Sounds Above				1/8	1/8	1/8				30	20	2	
7	Kah-kah-ke-su-quahn				1/8	1/8	1/8				20	20	2	
205	Kah-gat-quah-tah-ways				1/8	1/8					20	20		
210	Shah-wah-chah-koos				1/8	1/8					15	20		
211	Nah-pay-shis										8			
214	Mus-tash-ah-nee			1	1/8	1/8	1/8			5	20	20	2	
221	No-to-ko				1/8						5			
	Totals			1	6 1/2	1	3/4			5	183	160	12	

J. J. Campbell,
Indian Agent.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Assiniboine Agency, Season of 1888.

ASSINIBOINE RESERVE, No. 76.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	
1	Chief Jack	12	10	....	....	2	1½	¼	⅛	⅛	130	230	.....	.....	150	140	8	Grain not being threshed is only given approximately.
5	Carry-the-kettle	9	10	.....	....	2	1	¼	⅛	⅛	96	220	.....	....	160	120	10	
83	Crooked Legs	9	.	....	....	1½	1	¼	⅛	⅛	94	.. .	.....	....	130	130	6	Onions and garden stuff eaten during fall.
4	Dry Walker	8	.....	.....	6	1½	1	¼	⅛	⅛	89	....	....	21	120	126	4	
7	Little Wolf	4	.....	.....	....	½	1	...	....	⅛	44	....	.....	....	60	140	....	
24	Pretty Shield	10	.....	.....	...	1	½	¼	⅛	⅛	108	.....	.....	.....	110	80	9	
67	Little Mountain	4	....		...	½	½	.....	⅛	⅛	46	....	.....	....	50	82	....	
35	White Face	5	.....	.....	....	1	1	¼	⅛	⅛	52	....	.....	.....	105	130	9	
103	As-en-o-e-unk	5	....	.....	...	½	½	.....	....	⅛	56	....	...	.....	60	86	.....	
18	Wes-e-ean	4	.....	.....	6	1	1	¼	⅛	⅛	43	....	....	19	102	140	8	
97	Wes-e-hen	4	....	....	....	1	½	¼	⅛	⅛	46	....	.....	.....	104	84	7	
36	We-aga-shaw	8	....	....	.....	1½	½	¼	⅛	⅛	78	....	....	. ....	120	80	8	
14	Big Darkness	5	..	12	....	2	1½	¼	⅛	⅛	60	.....	175	.....	160	142	6	
30	E-chas-ho-pah	5	...	...	....	1	½	¼	....	⅛	60	....	....	.....	96	86	9	
87	Charlie	5	....	....	..	¾	¼	.....	⅛	⅛	58	....	...	.....	94	42	....	
22	Little Man	5	.....	....	...	1	½	⅛	⅛	⅛	56	....	....	.....	121	80	4	
94	Black Mane	4	....	....	....	½	½	⅛	⅛	⅛	44	.....	...	...	60	84	3	
32	Rabbit Skin	10	...	.....	...	1½	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	96	..	....		175	130	9	
109	We-oak-shin	4	.	....	....	½	½	⅛	⅛	⅛	44	....	..	....	70	80	2	
106	A-we-sa	4	....	....	....	½	½	⅛	⅛	⅛	46	..	.		80	84	4	
81	Two Bears	.	....	....	.....	½	¼	⅛	.....	⅛	....	....	...	...	49	43	5	
69	Is-to-scopa	.....	....	....	.....	½	½	....	⅛	⅛	...	...	....	.....	61	82	4	
19	Turtle	....	....	....	...	½	¼	⅛	..	⅛	....	.	....	.....	72	44	3	
93	Stands-in-water	....	....	.....	....	½	¼	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	...	58	84	...	
11	Blackfoot	..	....	....	..	½	¼	⅛	...	....	....	.....	..	....	70	40	4	
95	Gee-gus	...	....		.....	¼	¼	..	..	⅛	..	..	.....	...	35	46	..	
33	White Walker	.....	.....	....	.....	½	¼	....	....	⅛	... .	..	...	....	72	42	....	
17	Ah-we-win-chin-chilla	....	....	....	....	½	¼	....	....	⅛	.	..		..	80	48	....	
12	Hi-way-he	....	....	...	....	½	¼	....	....	⅛	....	.....		....	75	43	...	
2	Send-the-wood	.....	....	....	..	¼	¼	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	.	40	46	....	
16	Chag-a-nag-a-shaw	.....	....	....	....	¼	¼	...	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	38	47	.....	
23	Walks-by-river	..	.....	.....	.....	¼	¼	.....	.....	⅛	.....	...	....	.....	41	44	...	

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Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Crooked Lake Agency, Season of 1888.

OCHOPOWACE RESERVE, No, 71.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Corn.	
2	Striped Back	10	.....	2	.....	½	½	¼	....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	....	.....	.....		.....	
69	Bellanger	17	.....	4½	.....	1½	1	½	½	½	25	.....	.....	.....	120	50	10	...		3	
4	Ochapawace	10	.....	.....	.....	2	1	....	.....	½	25	...		...	80	10	....	.....		2	
85	Osow-as-tin	2	.....	....	.....	½	¼	.....	.....	.....	5	....	.....	.....	60	12	.....	.....		... ..	
84	John	.....	.....	..	.....	½	¼	...	.....	.....	...	.. .	.....	.....	70	8	.....	.....		.....	
20	Mee-chow-oprece	4	...	2½	.....	1	¾	¼	½	.....	30	...	7	.....	80	20	10	.....		.....	
5	Ka-tic-win-a-coose	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	¼	¼	...	....	.....	.....	.....	...	20	10	6	.....		.....	
29	Mee-choo-che-choc	4	....	2	.....	¼	¼	¼	.....	½	30	.....	8	.....	40	10	8	.....		2	
65	Penden	.....	.....	....	.....	¼	¼	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	....	20	6	.....	.....		.....	
48	Ka-ta-pos-oat	4	....	..	....	¼	¼	....	.....	.	50	.....	...	....	20	8	...	.....		.....	
42	Kau-a-was-quo-ham	5	.....	2	....	½	½	½	.....	...	30	....	15	....	30	9	6	.....		....	
43	Poasis-ka-ue-ta-wait	3	....	....	1	½	½	½	....	½	15	.....	....	6	40	9	11	....		4	
58	Mrs. Loud Voice	2	....	.....	1	1	¼	¼	....	½	10	....	.....	6	50	6	2	.....		5	
24	Koo-sha-pa-me-coat	.....	.....	.....	....	¼	¼	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	6	....	.....		.....	
36	Miss-iss-ack	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	¼	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	30	6	....	.....		....	
35	Cre-pre-cha-pece	...	.....	.....	.....	¼	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	20	.....	....	.....		....	
31	Charlie	1	.....	.....	.....	¼	½	....	.....	.....	10	...	.....	....	25	8	....	.....		....	
62	Old Englishman	12	.....	3	.....	1¼	½	½	.....	.....	75	....	16	....	80	20	10	.....		...	
19	Kau-au-ahtago	3	.....	.. ...	.....	½	½	¼	....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	35	10	4	.....		.....	
61	Kesie-cow-a-wasis	2	.. ...	.....	.....	½	½	¼	....	.....	12	.....	...	...	30	10	6	.....		.....	
11	Ka-qua-ha-ka-wasis	3	....	.....	.....	½	1	¼	....		23	....	....	.....	30	30	5	....		.....	
83	Mee-tass-way	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	15	....	.....	...	40	....	.....	.....		.....	
	Totals	84	....	16	2	14	9½	4	1	2½	370	.....	46	12	960	248	78	....	....	16	

KA-KE-WIS-TA-HAW RESERVE, No. 72.

1	Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw	10	.....	....	....	1	1	.....	½	.....	30	....	. ...	.....	40	25	.....	....	.....	.....	Vegetables grown in gardens consumed.
30	Man-i-too-was-to-tin	3	....	.....	....	¼	½	....	....		3	.....	....	.....	15	15	....	5	.....	...	
15	Aleck	7	....	3	..	½	1	.	½	...	90	....	12	...	10	30	....	.....	....	.....	

[PART I]

22	Cah-sa-wa-sa-mat			1		½	½		½		2		5		20	10					
29	O-me-qua-a-wasis	7		4		1	1		½		60				40	10					
28	Louison	7		1½		½	½		½		65		5		60	40					
2	Wah-sa-case	6				½	1		½						35	10					
4	Say-say-sew					½			½						20						
64	Francis	6		1½		½			½						3						
42	Isaac	13		2		1	1		½						25	20					
11	Me-qua-cao					½			½						30						
73	Jimmie	8		2		½	1		½				5		20	20					
27	Dog Breast					½	½		½						15	20					
6	Wen-a-pan					¼									10						
24	Sounding Rock					½			¼						5						
31	Kapea-sue-how					½			¼						15						
13	Saka-mon					½			¼						15						
46	Ma-ya-kee-qua					¼									8						
69	Jeke-phom					¼									10						
70	Pequa-chiese								¼												
3	Tee-tu-uary					½									15						
12	Kan-a-now-oo-wayo					½									15						
	Totals	67		13	2	11	8		6		282		22	5	458	200		5			

COWESESS' RESERVE No. 73.

4	O'Soup	23	7	5	1½	1		⅛	⅛		500	40	20		200	20	10	4			Turnips, carrots and onions grow in gardens.
2	Me-pap-en-ess	16	5			½		¼	½		220	10			70				20		
31	Gaddie	12	7	6	1	1			½		200	120	50		60	20	20				
15	As-a-gain	19		3		½		⅜	⅛		300		20			20	10		15		
17	Be Hemery	14	4			1		¼	⅛						50				30		
110	M. Le Valley	8				½		¼	⅛		20				50				20		
76	Haym-con-yas	5		1		½					100				30				10		
58	Ambrose Delorme	17				1		¼	⅛		250				50				20		
46	Pierre Peltier	12				½		½	½		200				60				10		
56	Joseph Le Rat	10				1			½		200				50				20		
47	Angélique Conture	2				½		½	¼		20				20				30		
5	Man Rump	7				½			¼												
	Totals	147	23	15	2½	8½		2½	3⅛		2010	270	90		640	60	40	4	175		

SAKIMAY'S RESERVE, No. 74.

21	Yellow Calf	5		2	1½	½	½		½		35		6		25						Turnips and contents of gardens cannot be rightly estimated owing to having been eaten and fed to stock.
7	A Coose	14				½					78				15						
16	Panno-pa-ke-sic	3				¼	¼				27				5						
18	Ka-pose-tu g	3				¼	¼				18				5						
48	Pierre & Pasty	20		9	4	2	1		1		140		22	3	75						

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Crooked Lake Agency, Season of 1888.—*Continued.*

SAKIMAY'S RESERVE, No. 74.—*Concluded.*

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Corn.	
33	Sang-wais	8	.....	.....	1½	1	¼	.....	.....	.....	77	....	.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
69	Tipio-cooe-nin	3	.....	.....	..	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	....	.. ..	.....	10	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
28	Mowe-kisis-wapis	7	.....	1	2	1	¾	...	½	.....	45	...	8	8	50	.....	....	.....	.....	...	
34	Le-tue-Skine-coo	2	...	.....	.....	¼	¼	....	.....	.....	10	....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	She Sheep	....	....	.....	....	1	.....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	50	.. ...	.....	.....	. .	.....	
58	Kee-sain	....	.....	.....	....	¾	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	
29	Oka-Oka-wangas	....	.....	.....	.....	¼	½	....	.....	.....	....	...	.....	....	5	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	
	Total	65	.....	12	9	8	4	....	2	.....	450	.....	36	12	300	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	

HOME FARM, RESERVE No. 75.

	Home Farm.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1½	¼	.....	¼	.....	120	.....	2	160	54	.....	.....	55	Peas grown in garden.

PIAPOT'S RESERVE, No. 75

1	Piapot.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1½	¼		100	.....	.....	.....	100	140	6	.....		Yield of Grain approximate—Not being threshed yet.
2	Asqukashane.....	6	...	....	....	1	½	¼		110	.....	.....	.....	160	60	7	...		
3	Rock Chief	6	....	.....	¼	1	½	¼		110	...	....	2	110	51	5	....		The root crops were of a better sample than former years, but not so large a yield. Garden produce eaten by Indians during summer.
4	Chascopeyasis	4	..	.....	....	1	1½	¼		90	...	.....	....	100	125	5	..		
59	Lame Fox	6	.....	.....	½	1	1½	¼		115	.....	....	4	140	120	4	....		
8	Thunder Rock	6	....	.....	.....	1	½	¼		115	....	.....	.....	150	64	3	....		
54	Big Sky.....	4	.....	....	.....	1	1½	¼		40	....	.....	....	160	115	6			
131	Peaysea.....	5	.....	.....	¼	1		....		70	.....	.....	2	110	65	.....	.....		
62	Two Horns	3	.....	.....	.....	1	¼	....		20	...	...	.....	100	64	....	.....		
76	Musqua.....	4	....	.....	...	1	½	¼		108	.....	.....	.....	100	100	6	...		
95	Kamutahat	3	.....	.....	....	½	¼	..		81	....	....	..	40	66	..	....		
132	I-hear-him-calling	....	.....	....	..	½	¼	¼		30	....		.....	45	84	7	.....		
63	Mantee.....	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	¼		.....	....	....	....	26	45	5	.....		
16	Muligan	.....	....	....	.....	¼	¼	¼		....	.....	....	.....	28	42	6	...		
11	Naket		....	.....	....	½	½	¼		....	...	...	.....	41	80	7	....		
4	George Gopher		....	....	....	¼	½	.....		.....	....	....	....	25	35	....	...		
28	Speaks-like-God	....		....	...	½	½	¼		..	....	....		45	85	4	...		
9	Watawas	....	..	....	....	½	¼	¼		...	..	....	.....	40	20	5			
130	Black Sioux.....	.....	...	..	...	½	¼			.....	...	...	....	42	25	....	...		
19	Iron Child.....	...	.....	....	.....	½	¼	¼		....	....	....	.....	50	30	8	....		R. McKinnon, Farming Instructor.
55	Red Dog	....	...	..		½	¼	..		....	....	.....	.....	40	35	....	..		
31	Little Boy.....	....	....	....	.....	¼	½	¼		....	....	.....	.....	20	9	6	...		
52	The Fool	....	.....	....	.....	.....	½	.....		....	....	...	.....	.....	90	...	..		
119	Wolverine		.....	...	.....	½	.....	.....		.....	...	.....	.....	38	85	.....	.....		
	Totals	55	....	....	1	15½	13	4	10	992	..	....	8	1710	172	90	.....	450	

Divided amongst Band.

Total cut by the Band.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency, Season 1888.

MUSCOWPETUNG'S RESERVE, No. 80.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.								Bushels Harvested									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Hay, tons.	
	Home Farm	3	15	.....	.....	½	¼	.....	1	45	200	.....	.....	50	10	.....	Garden produce eaten up during summer.	Indian hay, 340 tons put up.	60	
14	Echawas	4¾	....	....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....				
54	Keeseequaywescunk	5½	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....				
6	Manito-wases	5¾	.....	.....	.....	¾	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	....	.....	50	....	....				
12	Wapapaasoo	3¾	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....				
55	Fiddler	3¼	....	.....	....	¼	.....	.....	.....	41	....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....				
7	Stone Bear	2¾	.....	.....	.....	¾	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....				
33	Sheenoopeeness	....	....	....	....	1½	.....	.....	3 acres.	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....				
1	Muscowpetung	....	.....	.....	.....	¾	.....	.....		....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....				
25	Peetoocappo	20	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....		400	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....				
34	Ishkotewabe	.....	.....	.....	.....	¾	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....				
	Lootoo	...	....	.....	.....	½	...	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....				
2	Muscowcappo	2¾	....	...	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....				
5	Mesbakeepeeness	3¾	.....	.....	.....	¾	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	....	20	.....	.....				
49	Bowlegs	.....	.....	.....	.....	¾	.....	.....	Indian Gardens.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	....	.....				
13	Kechtendem	.....	.....	.....	.....	¾	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....				
26	Flying-ice	.....	.....	.....	.....	¾	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....				
43	Anakwad	.....	.....	.....	....	¾	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....				
45	Pasung	.....	.....	.....	.....	¾	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....				
23	Apickinew																			
9	Gambler	.....	.....	.....	.....	¾	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....				
4	Keesick	.....	.....	.....	.....	¾	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....				
	Home Farm	3	15	.....	.....	½	¼	.....	1	45	200	.....	.....	50	10	.....	.....	60	D. McINTOSH, Farming Instructor.
	Indians	52	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	3	855	.....	.....	.....	635	.....	.....	.....	340	
	Totals	55	15	.....	.....	13½	¼	.....	4	900	200	.....	.....	685	10	.....	.....	400	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in File Hills Agency, Season of 1888.

PEE-PEE-KEE-SES RESERVE, No. 81.

Nos of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.										Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurtzel.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Beets.	
7	Crooked Nose											About 1200 bushels in partnership with the Indians of Okanees Band.										
39	Chief Hawk																					
3	Nok Atoose																					
11	Yellow Bird																					
6	Tobacco Juice																					
5	Oskyasis																					
40	Paschamin																					
15	Atocose																					
	Band, in one field	78 serve in partnership with Indians of Okanees Band.		10 acres sown in the same manner and place as wheat.	2 acres sown in the same manner and place as wheat.	Small patches amounting to 4 acres.	Small patches amounting to ½ acre	Small patches amounting to ½ acre.	Small patches amounting to ½ acre.	Small patches amounting to ½ acre.												Not threshed but estimated at about 100 bushels.	Frozen while growing.	Eaten while growing.	Eaten while growing.	Eaten while growing.	
	Totals	78		10	2	6½	1	1	½	⅛		1200		100		116	200	40			15	

16—17½

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in File Hills Agency, Season of 1888—*Continued.*

OKANEES RESERVE, No. 82.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurtzel.	Gardens.	Bushels Harvested. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Beets.	Remarks.
		78 acres sown on Peepeekeesee Reserve in partnership with Peepeekeesees Band.																				
15	Watanee											Not threshed; estimated at about 200 bushels.	Not threshed; estimated at about 200 bushels.	Frozen.	Frozen.		4	1	1		½	
27	Keewaydin																3	1	1			
7	Asineeawabsis																13					
15	Woostooseekape																9	1				
6	Tuck-way-now																7					
2	Moostatik																5	1				
16	Manitoo Peasoo															5	5					
17	Mooneowbuk																					
23	Skuahim																					
23	Ka Ka Asinee																					
2	Squatopew																					
	Band, in one field		15½			4¼										85						
	Totals	78	15½	7	2	4½	½	½	¼		½	200	200			90	46	4	2		½	

STAR BLANKET'S RESERVE, No. 83.

5	Skitchewahsis				3	½	½	½	¼		½					13	15					
4	Oboos															6	10					
3	Powaston															5	8					
1	Star Blanket															10	4					
2	Sakitus															5	2					
24	Geeseekow Timotoo															5	4					
7	Pimatat															10						
	Totals															54	45					

LITTLE BLACK BEAR'S RESERVE, No. 84.

| | | |

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Touchwood Hills Agency, Season of 1888.

POOR MAN'S RESERVE, No. 88.

Nos. of Pay Tickets	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.										Bushels Harvested.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	
20	Machequeness and Son	7½	....	2	.....	½	....	....	....	....	...	60	.....	15	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	Potatoes a small yield but very good quality.
1	Chief and Brother for Band	14	4½	.....	1	1	3	2	.....	1	1½	150	.....	.....	.....	100	300	30	.....	25	
16	Worm and Son	4	.....	.....	½	½	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	40	....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	
21	Robt Fox, Jessie Fox and Jno Fox	4	.....	1	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	....	....	30	.....	.....	.....	75	....	.....	....	.....	
7	Ke-ah-ke-way-pu	5	.....	.....	....	½	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	60	.....	....	.....	50	...	.....	.....	.....	
25	Ke-ah-ke-way-pu's mother	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
37	Willie Favell	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	25	.....	25	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14	Stone, his mother & Oa-ke-ka-pu	4	.....	....	½	¾	.....	....	.....	.....	...	35	.....	....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	Kah-sac-is-ca-way-ca-wat	.....	....	3	.....	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	100	.....	.....	.....		
5	U-way stuck	2½	....	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	. ..	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	. ....	.....	.....	.....	
24	Kuinais	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Farm employés	.....	.....	.....	.....	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	....	
	Totals	43	4½	9	2	7	3	2	.....	1	1½	425	.....	70	.....	635	300	30	.....	25	

DAY STAR'S RESERVE, No. 87.

11	Kemquan	4½	.....	.....	1	½	.....	.....	....	.....	....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		....	
5	Moostoos	4	.....	.....	.....	½	...	.....		.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	
1	Chief for Band	6	.....	3	.....	¾	2	2	.....	1	1	40	....	30	.....	70	250	25	....	20	
10	Lomlaw	....	.....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	
6	Moosomay	6½	....	....	.....	1	.....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	...	75	.....	...	.....	.....	
7	Moosomay's son	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
17	Joe	2	.....	.....	....	½	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	Eagle Cap	3	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	50	.....	.....	....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9	Nah Pasis	2	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.. ...	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	
25	Ma-che-chuck	.....	.....	...	1	¼	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
18	We-che-wat	.....	... ..	....	....	¼	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	Crow	....	.....	....	....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	....	....	....	.....	
14	Moote	4	.....	....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	

[PART I.]

19	Horn	....	.....	....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	25	.....	.....	....	.....
20	Kew-way-tin	....	.....	....	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	32	.....	3	2	6	2	2	.....	1	1	200	.....	30	.....	530	250	25	.....	20	

GEORGE GORDON'S RESERVE, No. 86

	Josiah Pratt	7	1½	.....	½	⅝	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	120	15	.....	....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Thos. McNab	4	.....	1½	¾	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	..	20	....	35	.....	...	.....	.....	
	Alex. McNab	4	.....	...	....	⅛	.....	...	..	....	.....	50	...	.....	...	25	.....	.....	.....	..	
	Alfred McNab	4	1	....	....	⅛	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	35	10	....	....	30	..	...		.....	
	John Cochrane	8	½	....	¾	¼	.....	....	.....	...	....	120	10	....	10	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Francis Seer	6	½	2	.....	⅜	..	...	.....	.....	.....	90	7	25	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Thos. Horseface	5	1½	1½	1	⅛	....	...	....	..	.....	40	13	20	..	40	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	
	Kiss-i-pass	3	.....	.....	...	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	...	.....	....	15	.....	....	....	.....	
	D. Anderson	4	.....	....	.....	⅛	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	....	....	.....	30	.. ..	.....	...	.....	
	Conckeck	2	.....	.....	....	⅛	...	.....	....	....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Bittern Nose	.....	.....	...	½	⅛	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	40	.....	.....	.....	...	
	Day Bird	.....	.....	.....	½	⅛	.....	.....	...	....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	....	35	.....	...	....	.....	
	White Bear	.....	....	1	.....	⅛	.....	.....	....	..	....	..	.....	1	....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Moses Gordon	....	.....	....	.....	⅛	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. .	....	35	.....	.....	.....	....	
	Ben Gordon	.....	.....	....	...	⅛	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. .	...	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Ahtouse	.....	.....	....	....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	...	.....	.....	... ..	
	Henry Bird	2	.....	1	½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	8	..	25	...	.....	.....	.....	
	C. H. Pratt	¼	....	.....	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	...	....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	A. McDonald	2	.....	....	½	⅛	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	...	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Widow Mary	.....	.....	....	.....	⅛	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Widow Mary's son	.....	.	.....	.....	⅛	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Chief for Band	...	.....	....	.....	....	6	2	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	.....	15	
	Totals	55	5	7	5	12	6	2	.....	2	....	615	55	85	10	665	30	10	....	15	

YELLOW QUILL'S RESERVE, No. 89.

	Chief for Band	....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	...	.....	.. ..	..	..	....	.....	275	55	.....	....	.....	Sown at Fishing and Nut Lakes; a poor yield owing to having been cut down during the early part of the season by frost and again before maturity on the 6th August.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Touchwood Hills Agency, Season of 1888—*Concluded.*

MUS-COW-E-QUAN'S RESERVE, No. 85.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.										Bushels Harvested.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	
43	H. Bear	6	.....	.....	1	1½	½	1-16	⅛	½	.....	50	.....	.....	....	40	50	10	8	....	The grain was damaged by early frost in August; root crop light, partially due to early frost and to the spring drought They were well hoed and attended to. The grain was badly frozen and more so in low places. A great deal also of the seeds did not come up until too late; this was on account of the spring drought. The wheat on hand, although hardly fit for seed, will make a fair quality of flour.
34	Ma-hi-ga-ness	3	.....	3	¼	1½	½	1-16	⅛	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	40	10	2	....	....	
22	Green	3	.....	½	¼	¼	¼	1-16	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	....	.....	30	15	.....	.....	.....	
36	Qui-wee-sous	4	.....	.....	¼	1¼	¼	.....	1-16	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	....	50	25	5	21	.....	
10	Moise	5	.....	.....	¼	¼	....	1-16	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	Chief	.....	.....	1	.....	½	¼	1-16	1-16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	5	3	.....	.....	
63	Fire Flame	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
17	The Hunter	....	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	....	.....	.....	
28	Ingounapi	5	.....	.....	½	1½	.....	1-16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	30	....	2	.....	....	
6	Ske o-pi-a-is	....	.....	.....	.....	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	50	3	.....	.....	
61	Pe-too-way-pi-ness	....	.....	.....	.....	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	15	....	.....	.....	
30	B. Desjarlais	4	.....	.....	1	1¼	¼	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	75	.....	....	....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
31	J. Desjarlais	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	Windigo Qui-whe pu	2	6	....	1	½	¼	⅛	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	20	10	.....	.....	....	
2	Pinenci	3	.....	½	1¼	1½	¼	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	20	10	....	.....	.....	
58	Gabrie	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	10	.....	.....	.....	
27	Mistoos	....	.....		.....	¼	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Totals	35	6	5	6½	14	4	1	1	1	.....	240	....	....	....	385	200	25	10	.....	

Louis Couture,
Farming Instructor.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Duck Lake Agency, Season of 1888.

ONE ARROW'S RESERVE.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.								Bushels Harvested.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	
A.	Pascumqui or Rump	4	.....	5	½	½	½	¼	¼	45	.....	65	½	35	8	6	.....	Grain not threshed; quantity estimated
12	Sounding Sky or John	3	.....	3	.....	¼	¼	.....	.....	35	.....	35	.....	30	3	.....	.....	Crops very light.
17	Napace	9	.....	7	½	1	½	¼	.....	70	.....	75	1	40	7	8	.....	
45	Kakito Tenumotay	3	.....	3	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	35	.....	20	2	.....	.....	
	Totals	19	.....	18	1	2	1¼	½	¼	180	.....	210	1½	125	20	14	.....	

BEARDY RESERVE.

	Cryaice	4	.....	2	¼	½	¼	.....	.....	40	.....	30	1¼	35	1	2	.....	Gardens seeds a total failure. Peas very light and nearly all eaten by Indians while green.
	Yominakag	4	.....	2	.....	½	¼	.....	.....	40	.....	35	.....	35	1	2	.....	
	Jourascas	18	2	6	½	½	¼	.....	.....	80	28	90	2	35	2	3	.....	
	Sesiquiasis	18	4	5	½	1	¼	.....	.....	180	48	75	1½	95	½	4	.....	
	Ashe-ko-pawian	2	.....	2	.....	.....	¼	¼	¼	20	.....	35	.....	.....	1	4	.....	
	Okimaisinu	5	.....	3	½	½	¼	.....	.....	50	.....	45	.....	80	1	3	.....	
	Wapohoo	11	1	3	½	½	¼	.....	.....	110	9	45	1¼	80	½	3	.....	
	Secretory	13	1½	3	½	½	¼	.....	.....	130	17	45	1½	75	1	3	.....	
	Suses	20	1½	6	¼	1	.....	.....	.....	200	18	95	¾	85	.....	3	.....	
	White Head	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Totals	100	10	36	2½	5	2	¼	¼	1000	120	560	8	520	8	27	.....	

O'KUDAR'S RESERVE.

2	Okimasis	30	3	15	1	1	½	¼	.....	200	50	200	3	75	7	10	.....	Peas light and eaten by Indians.
A 91	Baptist	15	.....	8	¼	½	¼	¼	.....	150	.....	100	1	45	4	10	.....	
A 11	Gregoin	15	.....	7	¼	½	¼	.....	.....	150	.....	100	1	40	4	.....	.....	
	Totals	60	3	30	1½	2	1	½	.....	500	50	400	5	160	15	20	.....	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Duck Lake Agency, Season of 1883—*Concluded.*

JOHN SMITH RESERVE, No. 99.

Nos. of Pay Tickets	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.								Bushels Harvested.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	
	John Smith, Chief	2	....	....	....	½	⅛	....	1¼	20	....	....	....	16	18	.....	12	Grain very good; wheat fair; garden good.
	Benjamin Joyful	9	4	3	.....	½	....	..	1½	82	47	35	.....	16	....	.....	14	
	John Richard Charles	2½	3	2	....	⅛	....	....	1¼	23	37	40	.....	17	.....	....	12	
	Peter Badger	4	4	...	.....	1-16	...	.....	1¼	36	49	....	.....	10	....	....	12	
	Francois Drevor	8½	3½	3	.....	⅛	....		1½	82	43	45	.....	15	.....	.....	14	
	Joseph Badger	5	....	3	....	....	....	....	1½	48	....	46	.....	....	.....	....	14	
	P. Bear	4	8	3	.....	1	....	....	⅜	38	92	41	.. ..	100	....	.....	5	
	Thomas and Joseph Bear	5	5	4	....	⅓	....	....	⅜	44	60	60	....	19	....		7	
	Ed. Bear	4	2½	2	.....	⅜	⅛	.....	⅜	38	29	32	....	18	10	....	2½	
	Ed. Smith	4	3	2	.....	⅜	..	....	⅜	35	37	30	.....	17	.....	....	2½	
	George Beardy	1	4	3	.....	1-16	....	....	⅛	11	45	46	....	22	....	...	2½	
	Charles Crane	2	3	3	.....	....	.....	..	⅛	18	36	45	.....	....		.....	2½	
	Totals	51	40	28	.....	2	¼	.....	10	475	475	420	....	250	28	.....	100	

JAMES SMITH RESERVE, No. 100.

	James Smith, Chief	4	1	5	.....	2½	⅜	.....	.....	40	15	55	....	150	....	....	.....	No Instructor on this Reserve; therefore quantities are estimated.
	Bernard Constant	2	1	4	....	1½	⅛	.....	.....	20	15	44	.....	90	....	....	....	
	Robert Burns	2	1	2	....	1	¼	.. ..	.....	20	15	21	.....	60	....	..	....	
	Totals	8	3	11	....	5	1½	.....	.....	80	45	120	....	300	...	.....	....	

CUMBERLAND BAND RESERVE, No. 100*a*.

	Peter Chapman and Band work together	7	2	10	.....	4	1½	...	.....	75	30	10	....	250	25	.....	.....	No Instructor; garden and field seeds a total failure.

R. S. McKENZIE, Indian Agent.

MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY—HOME FARM RESERVE, No. 4*a*.

	S. Hockley		8			½	¼		⅛		160			35	100		*		*Garden eaten.

PASQUAH'S RESERVE, No. 79.

	Names of Indians.															Gardens eaten.	Hay tons Cut by hand.
1	Pasquah					⅛	¼							20	12		
2	Ka-ka-keesic	3				⅛	⅛			30				40	5		
3	Kitche-ma-ma	2		¼		⅛	⅛			10				15	5		
5	Charley Asham	4				½	⅛			60				80			
6	Wy-wa-sung					1-16								10			
7	Wa-pe.canneway					1-16								15			
8	George Asham	11				½	¼			100				80	12		
11	Peater Dubois	3				¼	¼			50				40	10		
11	Mrs. Dubois																
13	Josiah Maloney	2				¼	¼			30				40	10		
14	Spata	2				¼	¼			20				20			
21	Masance	3		½		¼	⅛							20	5		
22	Assinna-cappo	2				¼	⅛			20				40	10		
24	Big Margaret	1				¼	⅛			10				30			
28	Netow-squitawa	1½				¼	1-16			12				20	5		
29	Ke-u-cha-keesic-cook	½					1-16			20					5		
30	Mrs Lamac					1-16								10			
31	Pacha-pace	2				¼	1-16			15				30	5		
37	Francis Maloney	4		¼		¼	⅛			50				80	10		
40	Equa	1				¼	1-16			12				12	5		
41	Margaret Vallie					⅛								15			
42	Echa-was-come-qua-poo	3				¼	⅛			60				40			
45	Albert Asham	3				⅛	⅛			30				12			
47	Antoine Syêre	5				½	⅛			50				40	12		
48	John Asham	3				¼	1-16			40				40	5		
49	Joe Furney	1		½		1-16				5				10			
50	Mrs. Harrefall	1				¼	1-16			15				20	5		
87	Susa-Bannah																
54	Antapu					⅛								20			
64	Tom Lamac	2				1-16	1-16			30				12	5		
72	Keerecamequn					1-16								4			
75	Gatoess	6		¾		¼	¼			60		22		30	10		
77	Mrs. Dubois	4				⅛	1-16			40				12	5		
79	Wachen					⅛								20			
89	Tom Lanuels	5		¼		¼	⅛			30				20			
92	Nonchanjuass	3				¼	⅛			30				20	5		
	Total	78		2½		7½	3½			829		22		917	146		300

[PART I]

RETURNS showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency, Season 1888—*Continued.*

STANDING BUFFALOE'S RESERVE, No. 78.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.								Bushels Harvested.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Hay, tons.	
	Standing Buffalo	3				1¼	½			20				80	20				
	We-an-a-tappa													85					
	Chunta													20					
	Dotapaha	1½				1	½			20				175					
	Mape-wasta	2				¾				10				60					
	Ma-to-keppe	1				¾				10				75					
	Ene-ta-data	4				¼				40				35					
	James	1¾				½				20				100					
	Hoopa-Mussa					1-16								45					
	Tow-acha-wasta					¼								75					
	Ma-tou-a-chunka	1				1-16				20				45					
	Wa-Goata	3				¼				30				75					
	My-chunka-wasta					½								70					
	Chuntka					¼								50					
	Obonno	1				¼				20				50					
	Humpa-nish-edaka	¾				¾				10				200					
	Cha-tun-data	1				½				10				80					
	Susa-patrup	2		1		3½	1			40		20		500	100				
	Ta-tun-ka-seeche																		
	My.ca new-haw	2				⅛				30				60					
	Caha	2				⅛				20				80					
	Ne-hep-shaw					⅛								30					
	Jow-e-acca					½								45					
	Ah-hakes-cou					½								75					
	Ma-pe-my-chester					⅛								30					
	Oba					¼								30					
	Lasmis	5				½				40				45					
	Ahe-de-data					½								85					
	Mawelee																		
	Chin-do-pa-wasta					⅛								15					
	Ohim-cou-hoo					¼								50					

Gardens eaten.

Put up by band.

PART I.

| | | |

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Battleford Agency, Season, 1888.

RED PHEASANT'S RESERVE No. 108.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Flax.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Flax.	
2	Peaychew	....	...	....	....	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	..	....	....	
3	Opasaquascouchun	....	....	7	....	2/3	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	60	....	80	....	10	3	....	
5	Wattonee	1 1/2	4	6	..	1	1/2	....	2/3	....	35	.....	120	....	150	80	.....	...	....	
8	Coopipiquanacit	1	5	8	1/2	2/3	1/3	....	1/2	....	25	250	200	10	100	50	8	5	....	
10	Pechawis	.....	5	4	.....	2/3	1/3	....	....	....	.....	150	.....	.....	50	50	....	....	....	
11	Kenopactle	....	3	8	.. .	2/3	1/3	....	1/2	....	.....	150	160	.....	100	50	5	6	....	
56	Ryasapot	..	....	....	....	2/3	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	....	....	....	
13	Baptiste	1 1/2	5	3	.....	1	1/3	.....	....	....	35	200	60	.....	200	75	15	2	....	
15	Soonias	....	....	...	.....	1	1/3	....	1/2	....	.....	.....	....		150	50	5	3	.....	
19	Papapay	....	3	7	.....	1/2	1/3	....	....	....	... ...	... ...	150	.....	100	25	3	....	.....	
32	Mistatimocappo	....	3	4	....	2/3	1/3	.....	.	....	.....	.....	40	.....	75	10	2	1	.....	
36	Misasquot	....	....	.	....	1/3	.....	.....	1/2	....	.....	.....	....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	....	
28	Amanis	.....	....	....	...	1/3	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
35	Nepsyhat	....	4	6	....	1/2	1/2	.....	1/2	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	100	80	.....	...	...	
37	Jean Baptiste	1	6	11	...	1	....	.....	1	....	25	150	200	.....	300	.....	....	3	.....	
59	John Thomas	...	....	....	1/2	3/4	1/2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100	25	2	2	...	
38	Mywian	.....	4	6	....	1/2	....	....	....	.....	.....	100	80	.....	50	.....	1	1	.....	
40	Thomas Cameron	.....	....	....	....	1/2	1/8	.....	1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	15	2	2	.....	
43	Okemowkapits' widow	....	....	....	...	1/2	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	....	....	.....	
44	Kapaycekamikamoot	1	3	6	.....	1/2	1/4	1	....	....	25	.....	120	.....	50	50	10	8	.....	
46	Nancy	....	....	....	....	1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	..	....	.....	J. H. PRICE.
62	Jacob	.....	....	2	..	1/2	1/4	.....	1/2	....	.....	.....	20	.....	50	25	3	2	.....	Farming Instructor.
63	Adam	1	3	4	....	1/2	....	.....	....	....	25	....	50	.....	50	.....	.....	...	.....	
	Totals	7	48	82	1	13	3	....	6 1/4	....	170	1000	1340	20	2010	585	66	38	....	

LITTLE PINE'S RESERVE No. 116.

1	Meeuse	.....	1	....	.....	1/2	....	.....	1	....	.....	20	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	...	.....	
84	Kahmahkotao																			
83	Kahtaykatm	9	4	2	.....	1	1/2	.....	1	.....	120	60	5	.....	100	50	.....	....	.....	
83	Kahsinuctahkoos																			
83	Kahnaopusekoo																			

88	Muskwa	4	3	6	1	1	½	.....	1	.....	80	60	20	5	80	50	.....	.....	.....	
86	Sahpoostayehan	6	4½	3½	.....	2	1	...	3	.....	120	100	50	.....	200	50	.....	.....	.....	
98	Osamokasew																			
130	Kuskechaywahway																			
	Mahtwewaytow	2	2	2	....	½	¼	....	2	.....	40	50	20	.....	100	40	.....	.....	.....	
46	Uskahnekappo																			
	Nahneeso	2	....	...	....	½	.....	....	1	....	40	.....	.....	.. ..	50	50	...	.....	.....	
124	Atimyoo	1	1	.....	....	¼	....	....	1	.....	20	20	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	....	.....	
113	Kahsahkahwatic	.....	.....	½	....	...	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	
135	Kahpaychewaysen	1	½	....	...	¼	.....	.....	1	.....	20	15	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	
118	Kahkeepahtow																			
119	Okitchowin																			
129	Kiskotahgun	20	.....	.....	1	½	.....	.....	...	....	245	.....	.....	5	60	.....	.....	....	.....	
120	Pemee																			
32	Mesahchain																			
124	Bowinaise																			
	Tchuchwahnow																			Geo D. Gopsill, Farming Instructor
	Band for the old and widows	.....	.....	16	..	5½	¾	...	1	....	...	.....	30	.....	350	100	.....	....	.....	
	Home Farm	1	...	...	....		....	..	1	⅓	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
	Totals	46	16	30	2	12	3	...	14	⅓	700	325	130	10	1050	340	.....	.....	2	

SWEET GRASS RESERVE No. 113.

	Sweet Grass	10	4	.....	1	1	1	¼	1	.....	200	80	.....	3	80	100	2	....	.....	
	Little Plowman	15	5	.....	..	1	1	1	1	....	300	100	.....	.....	80	100	10	....	....	
	Nokosit	15	10	10	2	1	1	1	1	....	300	200	40	5	80	100	10	.....	....	
	Big Thunder	10	4	5	....	1	1	¼	1	. ..	200	80	20	.....	80	100	2	....	....	
	Minakoos	....	7	5	....	1	½	¼	1	....	.....	140	20	.....	80	50	2	.....	....	
	Metakahm	....	5	6	....	1	½	¼	1	....	.....	100	24	.....	80	50	2	....	....	
	Rising Bull	.....	2	... .	.....	1	½	¼	1	....	.....	40	.....	.....	80	50	2	.....	....	
	Sahkewao	.....	5	14	....	1	½	¼	1	....	.....	100	56	.....	80	50	2	....	....	
	Acis	....	2	10	1	1	..	¼	1	..	.....	40	40	2	80		2	....	.....	
	Mechaywys	....	.....	25	....	1	½	¼	1	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	80	50	2	. .	....	
	Massenass	....	.....	25	....	1	½	¼	1	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	40	50	1	....	....	
	Fine Day	....	4	....	...	1	½	¼	1	....	.....	80	.....	.....	40	50	1	...	...	
	Wyhaysehat	.....	2	.....	....	1	½	¼	1	.....	... ..	40	.....	.....	40	50	1	.....	....	
	Ryasekan	....	.....	.....	....		½	¼	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	50	1	.....	....	
	Wetekokoman	.....	.....	...	.....		½	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	50	.....	.....	....	
	Petekowas	.....	.....	.....	....		½	....	1	....	.	.....	.....	.....	20	50	....	.....	....	
	Mistasis	.....	....	...	....		½	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	50	.....	.....	....	
	Tchuckwahnow	.....	....	...	.....	....	..	....	1	....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	
	Baptiste	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	...	
	Screaming Horse	.....	....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	John Fitzpatrick, Farming Instructor.
	Totals	50	50	100	4	15	10	5	20	....	1000	1000	400	10	1000	1000	40	....	...	

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Battleford Agency, Season 1888.

STONEY RESERVE, No. 109.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Flax.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Flax.	
M 55	Ink Thorne	.....	5	5	.....	1	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	150	120	.....	150	50	.....	.....	.....	I assume that Indians have consumed nearly 1,000 bushels of potatoes and turnips before they were harvested, and I have added what I consider a fair estimate to, the quantity actually in their cellars.
M 13	Shunna Sappah	.....	.....	5	.....	1	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	150	50	.....	.....	.....	
M 70	Nobooskos	.....	.....	5	.....	1	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	130	30	.....	.....	.....	
M 15	Hoski Sheena	.....	.....	5	.....	1	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	150	40	.....	.....	.....	
B H 75	Peas Couthry	.....	.....	4	.....	1	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	150	50	.....	.....	.....	
M 8	Pahssic Seicher	.....	.....	4	.....	1	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	150	50	.....	.....	.....	
B H 10	Watocaw	.....	2	.....	.....	1	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	150	50	.....	.....	.....	
L M 1	Lean Man	.....	.....	4	.....	1	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	150	50	.....	.....	.....	
M 47	Chowtonka Jace	.....	.....	4	.....	1	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	150	30	.....	.....	.....	
M 50	Wah-hoolin	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	40	.....	.....	.....	
M 53	Whooim	.....	.....	5	.....	1	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	154	75	.....	.....	.....	
B H 101	Mattounsha	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	300	150	.....	.....	.....	
M 63	Tat-tonka-kat	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	30	.....	.....	.....	
B H 28	Ozinchia	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	40	.....	.....	.....	
B H 35	Tocamyhoskie	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	30	.....	.....	.....	
B H 65	Ohuntaheyia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	
M 1	Mosquito	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	60	.....	.....	.....	
M 2	Right Left	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	60	.....	.....	.....	
L M 22	Topa-acuthay	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	60	.....	.....	.....	
B H 100	Intugus	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	50	.....	.....	.....	
B H 86	Hodockaman	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	30	.....	.....	.....	
M 48	Maconnay	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	40	.....	.....	.....	
	Hornetarm, Forteam	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	20	80	25	.....	.....	.....	O. F. Orr, Farm Instructor.
	Totals	.....	15	45	2	20	10	.....	3	.....	.....	400	1,000	20	2,910	1,140	.....	.....	.....	

POUNDMAKER'S RESERVE, No. 114.

1	Mrs. Poundmaker	1	1	1	.....	½	⅛	.....	1	.....	5	5	5	.....	40	10	.....	.....	.....	
4	Yellow Mud Blanket and Mischeekahm	6	3	5	.....	¾	⅛	.....	1	.....	100	75	30	.....	50	40	.....	.....	.....	

[PART I]

| | | |

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Battleford Agency, Season of 1888—*Concluded.*

THUNDERCHILD'S RESERVE, No. 115.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.							Bushels Harvested.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
57	Passing Sound	3½	1½	1½	.....	½	⅛	⅛	60	50	40	.....	20	25	.....	
44	Otow Wow	2	.....	½	.....	½	⅛	⅛	40	.....	15	.....	30	10	.....	
1	Chippiwyan	3	1	1	.....	½	¼	⅛	60	40	20	.....	25	40	.....	
10	Moving Stone	2	.....	1	.....	½	⅛	⅛	40	.....	20	.....	20	35	.....	
82	Black Stone	1	.....	½	.....	¼	⅛	⅛	20	.....	15	.....	30	25	.....	
59	Lean Mans	2	1	1	.....	½	⅛	⅛	40	40	20	.....	30	30	.....	
1	Thunder Child	4	1½	2	.....	½	¼	⅛	80	60	40	.....	60	40	.....	
70	Jamie	4	1	1½	.....	½	⅛	⅛	80	60	45	.....	40	20	.....	
32	Margret	1	.....	½	.....	½	⅛	⅛	20	.....	15	.....	25	25	.....	
8	Yellow Thunder	2½	1½	1	.....	½	⅛	⅛	50	50	30	.....	60	20	.....	
28	Iron Thunder	2½	1	1	.....	½	⅛	⅛	50	40	20	.....	60	20	.....	
2	Yellow Head	3½	1½	1	.....	½	⅛	⅛	70	50	25	.....	45	30	.....	
26	Strong Blanket	3½	1½	1	.....	½	⅛	⅛	70	50	30	.....	50	30	.....	
9	Flying Stone	2	1	1	.....	½	⅛	⅛	40	40	20	.....	45	40	.....	
3	Wolf Skin	2	½	½	.....	½	⅛	⅛	40	40	15	.....	40	30	.....	
1	Nap-a-hose	2	½	½	.....	½	⅛	⅛	40	20	15	.....	50	25	.....	
7	The Man	2	½	1	.....	½	⅛	⅛	40	20	30	.....	20	25	.....	
38	Alexander	2	....	½	.....	¼	⅛	⅛	40	.....	15	.....	20	20	.....	
43	Pack-a-tow	3	½	1	.....	½	⅛	⅛	60	20	25	.....	60	20	.....	
35	Thunder Bear	1½	.....	½	.....	½	⅛	⅛	30	.....	15	.....	50	40	.....	
85	Kos-tam-a-quan	3	½	1	.....	½	¼	⅛	60	20	40	.....	40	25	.....	
56	Wap-pi-yah	2	½	1	.....	½	⅛	⅛	40	20	35	.....	50	20	.....	
34	Spotted Quill	1	.....	½	.....	½	⅛	⅛	20	.....	15	.....	20	30	.....	
33	Metoss	2	.....	1	.....	½	⅛	⅛	40	.....	30	.....	50	25	.....	
60	White Head	3	1	1	.....	½	¼	⅛	60	40	25	.....	40	60	.....	
68	Mus-tus-tanum	2	.....	1	.....	½	⅛	⅛	40	.....	25	.....	40	30	.....	
80	Pan-a-ton	2½	1	1	.....	½	¼	⅛	50	40	30	.....	40	50	.....	
61	Sucklin Man	2½	1	1	.....	½	¼	⅛	50	50	20	.....	50	60	.....	
5	The Spirit	4	1	1	.....	½	.....	⅛	90	50	30	.....	40	60	.....	
72	Josie	3	½	1	.....	¼	⅛	⅛	60	30	30	.....	20	20	.....	

47	Kach-a-kapo	4	½	1	.....	½	.....	⅛	80	30	25	.....	50	55	.....	A. Sufferin, Farm Instructor.
	Angus	2	½	1	.....	½	⅛		40	20	25	.....	30	20	.....	
	Home Farm	.....	4	.....	2	½	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	20	50	.....	.....	
	Totals	80	25	30	2	15	5	8	1600	970	800	20	1300	1015	.....	

MOOSOMIN RESERVE, No. 112.

76–51	Abraham and Kwakuakwena	8	4½	4	.....	½	½	2 acres of carrots.	200	135	40	.....	45	30	.....	Geo. E. Applegarth, Farm Instructor.
46	Walmetotin	10	8	2	.....	2	½		250	240	.....	.....	105	30	.....	
84	Black Star	5	3	5	.....	1	½		125	90	75	.....	36	30	.....	
22	Wapoose	6	3	5	.....	½	.....		150	90	100	.....	40	.....	.....	
9–87	Atowakusic and Kapatoreamat	4	6½	.....	.....	1	1		200	260	.....	.....	140	100	.....	
6	Osurap	4	3	5	.....	1	½		100	90	75	.....	156	.....	.....	
80	Assassay	8	3	3	.....	½	.....		100	120	60	.....	36	.....	.....	
7–91	Kusarotapotark and Josey	12	6	.....	.....	1	½		240	150	.....	.....	105	60	.....	
64	Kookoos	1	.....	.....	.....	1	½		20	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	
56	Swift Wolf	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	
74	Sowanockwakock	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	½		.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	
1	Moosmin	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	½		.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	
	Total	58	37	24	.....	10	5	2	1385	1175	350	.....	963	250	.....	

RETURN showing Crops harvested by Individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, Season of 1888.

ALEXIS AND PAUL'S RESERVE, No. 133.

No. of Pay Ticket	Names of Indians.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Area of Land Under Cultivation.	Remarks.
		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush	Acres	
1	Alexis	.....	.....	45	30	.....	.....	.....	2½	
4	Spotted Stone	.....	.....	55	50	.....	.....	.....	4½	
24	William	.....	.....	50	30	.....	.....	.....	3	
19	Michel's Widow	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	½	
27	Narcisse	.....	.....	60	30	.....	.....	.....	4	
34	Louison	.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	2½	
48	François	.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	2	
	Iron Head's Reserve—									
2	Paul	.....	.....	60	100	.....	.....	.....	4½	
3	Mr. John	.....	.....	55	30	.....	.....	.....	4	
4	James	.....	.....	30	60	.....	.....	.....	2½	
8	Bear's Heads Widow	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	1½	
9	Piene	.....	.....	35	35	.....	.....	.....	2½	
	Totals	.....	.....	450	490	.....	.....	.....	34	

ALEXANDER'S RESERVE, No 134.

1	Alexander	50	20	175	25	.....	2	.....	272	Approximate, as grain is not thrashed, but a good crop.
2	John	.....	.....	100	50	.....	.....	.....	150	
3	Peter Burnt-Stick	35	.....	30	20	.....	.....	.....	85	
4	Achkooses	40	.....	50	20	.....	.....	.....	110	
5	John	.....	.....	40	20	.....	.....	.....	60	
6	Checasknick	.....	.....	.....	10	100	.....	.....	110	
8	Isjack	.....	.....	50	10	25	.....	.....	85	
7	Big Crow	.....	.....	30	10	25	.....	.....	65	
11	Moyease	10	.....	30	10	.....	.....	.....	50	
12	Misenesquaskum	3	.....	40	10	.....	.....	.....	53	
13	John P. S	.....	.....	40	10	100	.....	.....	150	
15	Webbahnattohoo	.....	.....	100	10	100	.....	.....	210	
16	Cannamacheo	.....	.....	20	10	100	.....	.....	130	
19	William	.....	.....	50	10	40	.....	.....	100	
21	Antwine	.....	.....	20	10	10	.....	.....	40	
22	Joseph Widow	.....	.....	25	10	.....	.....	.....	35	
23	Louis	.....	.....	15	10	.....	.....	.....	25	
24	John Baptiste Widow	.....	.....	5	10	.....	10	.....	25	
38	Paul	.....	.....	50	25	.....	.....	.....	75	
39	Mistaskinequé	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	20	
43	Michel	.....	.....	20	10	.....	.....	.....	30	
44	Didymas	.....	.....	15	10	.....	.....	.....	25	
46	Luke	12	.....	100	60	.....	.....	.....	172	
51	Thomoses	.....	.....	10	50	.....	.....	.....	60	
56	Baptist Wolf	.....	.....	40	50	.....	.....	.....	90	
58	Pennah	.....	.....	35	50	.....	.....	.....	85	
64	Harry	.....	20	10	20	.....	.....	.....	50	
68	Julien	.....	20	50	10	.....	.....	.....	80	
67	Philip	.....	20	20	10	.....	.....	.....	50	
	Manatowais	.....	40	100	10	.....	.....	.....	150	
	Beaver Foot	.....	20	50	10	.....	.....	.....	80	
	Asskewases	.....	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	
	Thomas	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	18	.....	48	
	Micheles	.....	.....	20	10	.....	.....	.....	30	
	Totals	150	150	1,400	600	500	30	.....	2,830	

RETURN showing Crops harvested by Individual Indians in Elmonton Agency, Season of 1888.—*Concluded.*

MICHEL'S RESERVE, No 132.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Area of Land Under Cultivation.	Remarks.
		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Acres	
1	Michel	40	40	180	50	25	5	.....	340	Approximate, as grain is not thrashed, but good.
22	Baptist Calihoo	20	20	50	25	.....	.....	.....	115	
5	Joseph Gladue	30	40	150	50	.....	5	.....	275	
67	Albert	30	30	150	100	.....	.....	.....	310	
25	Louis	60	50	200	100	.....	5	.....	415	
22	Moody	20	20	50	10	.....	.....	.....	100	
27	Pierre Valade	.....	.....	20	45	173	.....	.....	238	
33	Pahpahamawa	.....	.....	.....	20	2	5	.....	27	
	Totals	200	200	800	400	200	20	.....	1,820	

ENOCH'S RESERVE, No. 135.

3	Enoch	150	80	80	22	Failed on account of wet season and flies.	Failed.	.....	332
16	Antoine Big Head	.....	.....	80	22			.....	102
7	Wm. Ward	.....	54	80	23			.....	157
4	Wm. Ward, jun	.....	54	80	22			.....	156
26	Alexander	30	80	80	22			.....	212
25	Shittan	60	54	40	23			.....	177
68	Daniel	60	54	60	.....			.....	174
11	Lazarus	.....	108	60	22			.....	190
24	Mamina-wa--ta	.....	54	80	22			.....	156
63	Ya-ya--ke--koot	.....	.....	40	.....			.....	40
37	Long Tom	.....	.....	40	14			.....	54
6	Four Souls	.....	.....	60	22			.....	82
40	Mr. Jim	.....	.....	80	14			.....	94
10	Vichicimis	.....	.....	.....	14			.....	14
41	Charloo	.....	62	80	22			.....	164
21	Tongue Master	.....	.....	.....	14			.....	14
8	Ka-ke-noos	.....	.....	80	22			.....	102
101	Susan	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....
72	Rosalie	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....
75	Catherine	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....
87	Elizabeth	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....
1	Mary	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....
92	Ka-la-jan	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....
80	Low Woman	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....
15	Annie Mistosis	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....
	Totals	300	600	1,020	300			.....	2,220

WM. C. DEBALINHARD.
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown by Individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, Season of 1888.

ALEXIS AND PAUL'S RESERVE, No. 133.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Area of Land Cultivated.	Remarks.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
1	Alexis			2	½				2½	
4	Spotted Stone			3	½	½	½		4½	
24	William			2	½		½		3	
19	Michels' Widow				½				½	
27	Narcisse			2	½	½	1		4	
34	Louison			1	½		1		2½	
48	François			1	½		½		2	
	Ironhead's Band—									
2	Paul			2	1	½	1		4½	
3	Mr. John			2	½	½	1		4	
4	James			1	1		½		2½	
8	Bear's Head's Widow				½		1		1½	
9	Prene			1	½		1		2½	
	Totals			17	7	2	8		34	

ALEXANDER'S RESERVE, No. 134

1	Alexander	5	1	4	¼		¼		10½	
2	John			4	⅛				4½	
3	Peter Burnt Stick	3		1	⅛				4⅛	
4	Ach-kooses	2		3	⅛				5⅛	
5	John			4	⅛				4⅛	
6	Chicasknick			⅛		⅛			¼	
8	Isjack			3	⅛	⅛			3⅜	
7	Big Crow			2	⅛	⅛			¼	
11	Miyease	1		2	⅛				2⅛	
12	Misinesquaskun	1		4		⅛			5⅛	
13	John P. S			4	⅛	⅛			4¼	
15	Webbahnatohoo			5	⅛	⅛			5¼	
16	Canna-ma-choo			3	⅛	⅛			3¼	
19	William			5	⅛	⅛			5¼	
21	Antwine			2	⅛	⅛			2¼	
22	Joseph's widow			3	⅛				3⅛	
23	Louis			2	⅛				2⅛	
24	John Baptist's widow			⅛	⅛		¼		½	
38	Paul			5	¼				5¼	
39	Mis-ta-ha-skinac			2	¼				2¼	
43	Michel			3	⅛				3⅛	
44	Didymas			2	⅛				2⅛	
46	Luke	3		8	½				11½	
51	Thomoses			2	¼				2¼	
56	Baptist Wolf			5	½				5½	
58	Pennah			5	½				5½	
64	Harry		2	2	⅛				4⅛	
68	Julien		2	3	⅛				5⅛	
67	Philip		2	3	⅛				5⅛	
	Manatowais		5	8	⅛				13⅛	
	Beaver Foot		2	5	⅛				7⅛	
	Asskewaseo		1	1					2	
	Thomas			3			⅛		2⅛	
	Micheles			2	⅛				2⅛	
	Totals	15	15	110⅛	6	1	⅝		147¾	

RETURN showing Crops sown by Individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, season of 1888—*Concluded.*

MICHEL'S RESERVE, No. 132.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Area of Land Cultivated.	Remarks.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Michél	5	5	10	½	½	¼	3	24¼	
22	Baptist Callihoo	2	1	5	¼	.....	.....	.....	8¼	
5	Joseph Sladuc	3	2	10	¼	.....	¼	.....	15½	
67	Albert	3	3	13	½	.....	.....	.....	19½	
25	Louis	5	3	8	½	.....	¼	.....	16¾	
22	Moody	2	1	2	½	.....	.....	.....	5½	
27	Pierre Valade	.....	.....	2	1	¼	.....	.....	3¼	
33	Pah-pa-ha-mawn	.....	.....	.....	½	¼	¼	.....	1	
	Totals	20	15	50	4	1	1	3	94	

ENOCH'S RESERVE, No. 135.

3	Enoch	5	3	4	½	¼	½	.....	13¼	This Band has cut and put up 150 tons of hay
16	Antonie Big Head	.....	.....	4	½	¼	½	.....	5¼	
7	Wm. Ward	.....	2	4	½	¼	½	.....	7¼	
4	Wm. Ward, jun	.....	2	4	½	¼	½	.....	7¼	
26	Alexander	1	3	4	½	¼	½	.....	9¼	
25	Shitton	2	2	2	½	¼	½	.....	7¼	
68	Daniel	2	2	3	.....	.....	½	.....	7½	
11	Lazarus	.....	4	3	½	¼	½	.....	8¼	
24	Marninawata	.....	2	4	½	¼	½	.....	7¼	
63	Ya-ya-ke-koot	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	⅛	.....	2⅛	
37	Long Tom and Pierre	.....	.....	2	¼	¼	½	.....	3	
6	Four Souls	.....	.....	3	½	.....	½	.....	4	
40	Mr. Jim	.....	.....	4	¼	¼	½	.....	5	
10	Ochicoomis	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	½	.....	¾	
41	Charloo	.....	3	4	½	¼	½	.....	8¼	
21	Tongue Master	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	⅛	.....	⅜	
8	Ka-ki-noos	.....	.....	4	½	¼	½	.....	5¼	
101	Susan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	¾	.....	¾	
72	Rosalie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	½	
75	Catherine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	½	
87	Elizabeth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	½	
1	Mary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	.....	1½	
92	Katayan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	½	
80	Low Woman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	½	
15	Annie Mestosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	¾	.....	¾	
	Totals	10	23	51	6½	3	13¼	.....	106¾	

WM. C. DE BALINHARD,
Indian Agent.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total No. of Indians in Band.	Total No. of Indians in Treaty.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
	TREATY No. 4.							
	Birtle Agency.							
61	Kee-see-koo-wenin	Riding Mountain	Salteaux	136		136		
62	Way-way-see-cappo	Bird Tail Creek	do	154		154		
63	The Gambler	Silver Creek	do	126	1	127		1 at Rolling River.
64	Oté	Fort Pelly	do	257	1	258		
65	The Key	do	do	223	7	230		5 at Grand Rapids; 2 at Touchwood.
66	Kee-see-kouse	do	do	170	20	190		20 now withdrawn from Treaty.
67	South Quill	Rolling River	do	114		114		
				1,180	29	1,209		
	Moose Mountain Agency.							
68	Pheasant Rump	Moose Mountain	Stoney	59	10	69		6 at Missouri; 4, Turtle Mountain.
69	Ocean Man	do	do	64	4	68		4 do
70	White Bear	do	Crees	87		87		
				210	14	224		
	Crooked Lakes Agency.							
								Many of the Indians shown as being south of the line have been absent for some years, it is more than doubtful whether many of them may ever return, this applies to other absentees across the line.
71	Ochapowace	Crooked Lakes	Crees	139	235	47[illegible]		15 at File Hills; 6, Piapots; 83, south of boundary; 16, Turtle Mountain; 4 in the west; 111 supposed to be south of boundary.
72	Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw	do	do	142	91	233		45 gone south; 15, File Hills; 16, Piapots; 3, Turtle Mountain; 9, Cypress Hills; 3, Pheasant Rump.
73	Cowesess	do	do	140	121	261		5, Yellow Quill; 63, Turtle Mountain; 45 whereabouts unknown; 5, with Cha-cac-has; 1, File Hills; 2, Qu'Appelle.

73a	Ouchaness	Leech Lake	do					Now amalgamated with Sakimay and other bands.
74	Sakimay	Crooked Lakes	do	207	19	226		19, Hunting.
				628	466	1,194		
	Assiniboine Reserve.							
76	The-man-who-took-the-coat.	Indian Head	Stoney	243	5	248		5 at Milk River.
	File Hills Agency.							
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	File Hills	Cree	99	12	111		2, Touchwood; 4, Turtle Mountain; 6, Leech Lake.
82	Okanese	do	do	54	3	57		3 at Turtle Mountain.
83	Star Blanket	do	do	60		60		
84	Little Black Bear	do	do	90	12	103		1 at Pasquah's; 1 at Piapot's; 11, Turtle Mountain.
				303	28	331		
	Touchwood Hills Agency.							
85	Mus-cow-equahn	Touchwood Hills	Cree	158		158		
86	George Gordon	do	do	158	7	165		6 at Swift Current; 1 in lunatic asylum.
87	Day Star	do	do	88	9	97		5 at File Hills; 1 in asylum; 3, south.
88	Kah-wah-kah-toose	do	do	117	12	129		3 gone south; 5, Swift Current.
89	Yellow Quill	Fishing Lake	do	274	55	329		53 away hunting; 2 at Pasquah's.
90	do	[illegible] Lake	do					
				795	83	878		
	Mus-cow-pe-tungs Agency.							
75	Piapot	Qu'Appelle Valley	Cree	283	13	296		4 at Cypress Hills; 2 at Touchwood; 7, whereabouts unknown.
79	Pas-quah	do Lake	do	206	2	208		1, Moose Mountain; 1, Touchwood.
80	Mus-cow-pee-tungs	do Valley	do	125	1	126		1 at Touchwood.
				614	16	630		
	Total in Treaty No. 4						4,714	
	TREATY No. 6.							
	Duck Lake Agency.							
	Cumberland Indians		Cree	75		75		
95	One Arrow	(Near) Batoche	do	91		91		
	Carried forward							

No. 3.—Number of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts, in October, 1888.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total No. of Indians in Band.	Total No. of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
	Brought forward							
	Treaty No. 6—*Continued.*							
	Duck Lake Agency—Con.							
96	O-kee-ma-sis	Duck Lake	do	34	71	105		Across the line and at Cypress Hills.
97	Beardy	do	do	112	30	142		do do
98	Che-kas-tay-pay-sin	Sou h Saskatchewan	do	58		58		
99	John Smith	do	do	130		130		
100	James Smith	Fort à la Corne	do	141		141		
				641	101	742		
	Carlton Agency.							
101	W. Twatt	Sturgeon Lake	Cree	149		149		
102	Pe-te-qua-key	Muskeg do	do	45	52	97		Few whereabouts unknown; others hunting and working for settlers.
103	Mis-tah-was-sis	Snake do	do	158	8	166		
104	Ah-tah-kat-koop	Sandy do	do	154	34	188		
105	Ko-pah-ha-wa-ke-mum	Meadow do	do	58		58		
106	Kee-nee-mo-ta-yo	Assiniboine Lake	do	106		106		
				670	94	764		
	Battleford Agency.							
108	Red Pheasant	Eagle Hills	Cree	115	12	127		South of boundary line and in southern part of territories; also some at Red Deer.
109	Mosquito	do	Stonies	164	63	227		do do
110	Bear's Head	do						
111	Lean Man	do						
112	Moosomin	Jack Fish Creek	Cree	104	21	125		do do
113	Sweet Grass	Battle River	do	170	116	286		do do
115	Thunder Child	do	do	174		174		
116	Little Pine	Battleford	do	155	142	297		do do

[PART I.]

114	Poundmaker	Battle River	do	115	85	200	do	do
				997	439	1,436		
	Onion Lake Agency.							
119	See-kas-kootch	Onion Lake	Cree	197		197		
118	Big Bear	Fort Pitt	do		150	150		In American territory and in southern part of Territories.
120	Wee-mis-ti-koo-see-was-is	Stony Lake	do	91		91		
121	O-nee-po-hay-o	Frog do	do	68		68		
124	Kin-o-say-o	Cold do	Chippewayans	132		132		
122	Pusk-ee-ah-kee-win	Frog do	Cree	30		30		
123	Kee-kee-win	Moose do	do	130		130		
				630	150	780		
	Saddle Lake Agency.							
125	Little Hunter	Saddle Lake	Cree	86		86		
126	Mus-keg-watie	Victoria	do	46		46		
127	Blue Quill	do	do	29		29		
128	See-num	Whitefish Lake	do	298		298		
129	Pee-ag-sees	Lac la Biche	do	8		8		
130	Antonie	Heart's Lake	Chippewayans	83		83		
131	Kat-qua-num	Beaver do	Cree	135	32	167		In north country hunting.
				685	32	717		
	Edmonton Agency.							
132	Michel	Sturgeon River	Cree	37		37		
133	Alexis	Stony Lake	do	198		198		
134	Axexander	Rivière que Barre	do	200		200		
135	Enoch la Potac	Stony Plain	do	217		217		
133*a*	Iron Head	White Lake	do	59		59		
	Orphans of St Albert			11		11		
				722		722		
	Peace Hills Agency.							
137	Ermine Skin	Bear's Hill	Cree	136		136		
138	Sampson	do	do	237	56	293		Hunting, freighting and working with whites.
140	Muddy Bull	Pigeon Lake	do	72		72		Bob Tail's band has amalgamated with band No. 138.
141	Chee-pooste-quahn	Wolf Creek	Stoney	123	5	128		Hunting.
				568	61	629		
	Total in Treaty No. 6						5,790	

No. 3.—Number of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts in October, 1888 —*Continued.*

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total No. of Indians in Band.	Total No. of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
	Treaty No. 7.							
	Sarcee Agency.							
142	Bear's Paw	Morleyville	Stonies	236		236		All the hunters of these Indians are backwards and forwards in the mountains hunting, when their presence is not necessary on the reserve.
142	Chinniquy			134		134		
143	Jacob			227		227		
145	Bull's Head	Calgary	Sarcees	339		339		
				936		936		
	Blackfoot Crossing.							
146	Crowfoot	North and south of Bow River.	Blackfeet	1,105	1	1,106		1 in prison.
146	Old Sun			711		711		
				1,816	1	1,817		
	Piegan Reserve.							
147	Eagle Tail	Old Man's River	Piegans	934	3	937		3 whereabouts unknown.
	Blood Reserve.							
148	Red Crow	Belly River	Blood	2,162	16	2,178		1 in prison; 15 whereabouts unknown.
	Total in Treaty No. 7						5,868	
	Stragglers.							
	Foremost Man		Cree	190		190		In vicinity of Maple Creek and Medicine Hat.
	Non-Treaty Indians.							
	Yellow Sky	Turtle Lake	Salteaux	90		90		

Enochs	Bird Tail Creek	Sioux	108		108	
Little Chiefs	Oak River	do	276		276	
Ha we-da	Oak Lake	do	55		55	
Pa-da-mo-ne	Turtle Mountain	do	34		34	
Standing Buffalo	Qu'Appelle Lakes	do	184		184	
White Cap	Moose Woods	do	105		105	
American Sioux	(No Reserve)	do	95		95	
			857		857	

No. 3.—Number of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts in October, 1888—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	Number resident on Reserves.	Number located at this date absent from Reserves.	Total Number in different Agencies	Total Number in different Treaties.		
Treaty No. 4— TREATY INDIANS.						
Birtle Agency	1,180	29	1,209			
Moose Mountain	210	14	224			
Crooked Lakes	628	466	1,194			
Assiniboine Agency	243	5	248			
Mus-cow pe-tung	614	16	630			
File Hills	303	28	331			
Touchwood Hills	795	83	878			
Treaty No 6—				4,714		
Duck Lake Agency	641	101	742			
Carlton do	670	94	764			
Battleford do	997	439	1,436			
Onion Lake do	630	150	780			
Saddle do do	685	32	717			
Edmonton do	722	.....	722			
Peace Hills do	568	61	629			
Treaty No. 7—				5,790		
Sarcee Agency	936	.....	936			
Blackfoot Crossing Agency	1,816	1	1,817			
Piegan do	934	3	937			
Blood do	2,162	16	2,178	5,868		
Total	14,834	1,538	.....	16,372		
Stragglers in vicinity of Maple Creek			.....	190		
					16,562	
NON-TREATY INDIANS.						
No. of Sioux who are residents upon reserves that have been given them, but do not take Treaty			762			
United States refugee Sioux			95			
Total No of Sioux in North-West Territories			.....	857		
No. of Cree and Salteaux who have no land, they are entitled to enter Treaty, but have not done so			.....	About 90		
Total No. of Non-Treaty Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7			.....	.....	947	
Grand Total of Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7			.....	.....	.....	17,509

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1888, the total amount of Purchase Money, and the quantity of surrendered surveyed Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold	Remarks.
			$ cts		
Albemarle	Bruce	1,641	1,430 50	4,955·00	Some of these lands were resumed by the Department, the conditions of the sales not having been complied with, so that in certain cases there appears to have been more land sold during the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to previous year's report.
Amabel	do	1,721	2,231 50	1,183 00	
Eastnor	do	3,155·50	3,665 50	5,690·50	
Lindsay	do	1,971	2,532 00	4,774 00	
St. Edmund	do	840	769 95	37,951·00	
Bury, Town Plot	do			1,767·25	
Hardwich, Town Plot	do			1,111·00	
Oliphant do	do	24·50	89 00	87·50	
Southampton do	do	12·50	125 00	323·50	
Keppel	Grey	315·15	605 45	4,517·85	
Wiarton, Town Plot	do	1·50	290 00	36·30	
Brooke do	do	·50	40 00	2·35	
Bidwell	Algoma District	300 00	150 00	7,605·00	
Howland	do			4,366·00	
Sheguiandah	do			11,902·00	
do Town Plot	do	1·75	20 00	299·85	
Billings	do	·13	25 00	5,773·87	
Assiginack	do			6,787·00	
Campbell	do	861·00	345 44	10,586·00	
Manitowaning, Town Plot	do	·75	37 50	34·15	
Carnarvon	do	481·00	216 20	10,931·00	
Tehkummah	do			8,707·00	
Sandfield	do	88·00	44 00	6,732·00	
Shaftesbury Town Plot	do	17·46	1,069 50	162 87	
Mississaga Reserve	do			1,199·34	
Thessalon	do	376	376 00	5,398 00	
Aweres	do			13,584·00	
Archibald	do			2,900 00	
Dennis	do			5,509·00	
Fisher	do			9,602·00	
Garden River Reserve	do	474 00	711 00		Mineral land—surveyed as sold.
Herrick	do			7,347·63	
Havilland	do			3,821 00	
Kars	do			9,479·00	
Apaquosh, Town Plot	do			316 91	
Laird	do	871·00	539 75	10,788·00	
Macdonald	do	569·00	284 50	3,481·00	
Meredith	do	167·30	83 65	7,695 70	
Pennefather	do			18,131·00	
Tilley	do			12,691·00	
Tupper	do			2,800 00	
Fenwick	do	70·50	35 25	13,174·00	
Vankoughnet	do	173·50	86 75	10,411·50	
*Shingcouicouse	do			269·00	*Includes small islands.
Allan	do	601·00	351 00	5,213·00	
Burpee	do	541·00	156 00	12,373 00	
Barrie Island	do	1,760·00	538 00	4,202·00	
Gordon	do	594·00	297 00	3,576·00	
Gore Bay	do	1·00	30 00	3 75	
Mills	do	67·00	67 00	10,467·00	
Cockburn Island	do	411 00	205 50	29,698·00	
Carried forward		18,109 04	17,447 94	338,426 82	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1888, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks
			$ cts.		
Brought forward.....	.....	18,109 04	17,447 94	338,426·82	
Dawson.....	do ...	756·00	348 00	31,200·00	
Robinson.....	do ...	1,052·00	506 00	57,785·00	
Tolsmanville, Town Plot...	do ...	.....	.....	1,594·75	
Neebing.....	Thunder Bay	.....	.....	3,778·00	
Saugeen Fishing Islands....	Lake Huron	.....	.....	898·00	
Cape Hurd Islands.....	do	.....	.....	7,702·50	
Sarnia	Lambton.....	.....	.....	7·97	
Anderdon	Essex	2 64	50 00	145·61	
Seneca	Haldimand.....	.....	.....	267·90	
Cayuga.....	do	.....	.....	707·16	
Azoff, Village.....	do	.....	.....	10·00	
Caledonia, Town Plot.....	do	.....	.....	31·23	
Oneida.....	do	.....	.....	378·50	
Onondaga.....	Brant.....	.....	.....	.....	
Brantford	do	*184·46	1,284 50	.....	*Resumed land resold
Tyendinaga.....	Hastings.....	.....	.....	.....	
Thora Island.....	Lake Simcoe	.....	.....	132·00	
Bronte.....	Halton.....	0·65	189 00	3·75	
Port Credit and part of the township of Toronto.....	Peel.....	.....	.....	1·00	
Islands in the River St Lawrence.....	Ontario, Province..	.....	.....	1,072·90	
Islands in the Otonabee and its lakes.....	Peterboro'.....	641·17	1,352 99	2,451·60	
*Islands in Georgian Bay...	Georgian Bay.....	94·36	871 10	.....	*These islands have not been all surveyed.
Deseronto	Hastings.....	1·60	1,665 00	8·17	
		20,841 92	23,714 53	446,602·86	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ouiatchouan.....	Chicoutimi.....	277·00	110·80	10,477 20	
Colraine	Mégantic.....	165 00	247·50	1,203 00	
Caughnawaga.....	Laprairie.....	60·60	6,271·75	.....	Right of way for A. and N. W. Railway.
		502·60	6,630·05	11,680 20	

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....	20,841·92	23,714 53	446,602·86
Quebec.....	502·60	6,630 05	11,680·20
Total.....	21,344·52	30,344 58	458,283·06

ANNUAL REPORT—LANDS BRANCH.

The land sold during the year amounted to 21,344·52 acres, and the sales to $30,344 58.

The quantity of land still in the hands of the Department, in round numbers, is 458,283 acres.

Agents' returns examined and entered	293
New sales entered	276
Number of sales cancelled	248
Cancellation of sales revoked	1
Number of leases issued and entered	32
Number of payments on leases entered	887
Number of payments on old sales entered	511
Assignments of land examined and extended	408
Assignments of land registered	260
Descriptions for patents prepared and entered	261
Number of patents engrossed	261
Number of patents registered	275
Number of patents despatched	275
Number of patents cancelled	2
Location tickets issued and entered	21

The total collections on account of old and new sales, on rents and on timber, amounted to $94,783 65.

The total amount of purchase money and interest thereon in arrears on land sales on the 30th June last amounted to $311,076.81.

Principal	$185,715 69
Interest	125,361 12
Total	$311,076 81

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

J. D. McLEAN,
In Charge of Land and Timber Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
ONTARIO.		$ cts.	
Alnwick	Annie Cross	250 00	Alnwick, County of Northumberland, Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Back Settlement	John Henry	200 00	Caradoc, County of Middlesex. Paid by Band
Bear Creek	Scobie Logan	200 00	do do do
Buzwah's Village	Agatha Gabow	200 00	Manitowaning Bay. Indian School Fund
Cape Croker	E A. Culbert	250 00	Nawash, County of Bruce. Paid by Band
Caradoc	Joseph Fisher	200 00	Caradoc, County of Middlesex. Paid by Band
Christian Island	Alfred McCue	250 00	Christian Island, in Georgian Bay. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Fort William, boys	Thos. F. Stakum	200 00	Fort William, Lake Superior. Indian School Fund
do girls	Sister U. Ursula	200 00	do do do
do orphanage	Sister U. Annunciation	300 00	do do do
French Bay	Isabella McIver	300 00	Saugeen, County of Bruce. Paid by Band
Garden River, Protestant	Lena Brown	300 00	Garden River. Garden River Band and Indian School Fund
do Roman Catholic	Rev. Thos. Ouillet	300 00	Garden River. Batchewana Band and Indian School Fund
Gorgina Island	Robert Mayes	300 00	Georgina Island in Lake Simcoe. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Gibson	D. Carmichael	250 00	Gibson, Muskoka District. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Golden Lake	Catherine Stacke	200 00	Golden Lake, County of Renfrew. Indian School Fund
Hiawatha	Joseph Spence	250 00	Rice Lake, County of Northumberland. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Kettle Point	H. J. Johnston	250 00	Sarnia, County of Lambton. Paid by Chippewas of Sarnia
Lake Nepigon	Joseph Esquimaux	200 00	Lake Nepigon. Indian School Fund.
Lower Muncey	Hannah E. Burdon	200 00	Muncey, County of Middlesex. Indian School Fund and Church of England
Mattawa	Sister St. Thecla	100 00	Upper Ottawa. Indian School Fund.
Miller, Henvey's Inlet	John H. Esquimaux	250 00	Henvey's Inlet, Parry Sound District. Band and Indian School Fund.
Mississagua, New Credit	Mary Murray	275 00	Mississagua, County of Brant. Paid by Band
do	Nellie Donoghue	250 00	Mississagua River, North Shore of Lake Huron. Indian School Fund.
Mohawk Institute and Indian Normal School at Brantford	Rev. R. Ashton, Principal		New England Company.

MENT No. 2.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
29	17	26	21	7	25	6	10	13	13	Salary paid from a special grant of one-half the amount from the Indian School fund to the Methodist Missionary Society.
27	20	25	19	.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	
15	9	13	11	3	12	2	5	3	3	
12	5	10	9	.....	9	.....	3	7	7	Catechism taught.
25	13	21	16	2	19	3	9	16	16	Composition taught.
24	18	14	17	.....	16	5	6	.....	.....	do
28	17	27	24	6	20	8	13	21	21	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
11	9	11	10	.....	10	7	8	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
31	28	24	19	.....	15	7	7	16	16	do
36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
29	13	29	25	.....	29	4	16	.....	.....	
40	15	40	32	.....	39	10	20	.....	.....	Mental Arithmetic taught.
39	23	32	26	.....	39	9	31	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
26	17	26	26	.....	10	5	11	.....	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
11	7	11	7	.....	10	.....	3	4	4	do do
16	10	14	10	.....	8	.....	5	.....	.....	
17	11	14	10	.....	14	.....	7	.....	.....	do do
14	7	12	9	.....	10	2	2	.....	.....	
14	4	7	4	.....	7	.....	6	3	3	Dictation taught.
24	12	23	14	.....	15	2	9	.....	.....	do
24	20	24	19	.....	24	16	16	.....	.....	do
18	9	15	10	.....	12	.....	13	9	9	
28	15	28	15	.....	28	4	4	28	28	
18	11	11	14	.....	14	4	3	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
89	89	89	87	10	87	73	73	87	87	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
ONTARIO—*Continued.*		$ cts.	
Moravian	E. Littlejohns	350 00	Moravian, County of Kent. Paid by Band
do Mission	Dora Millar.		Moravian, County of Kent. Paid by Moravian Society.
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, Muncytown	Rev. W. W. Shepherd, Principal.	3600 00	*See* Remarks
Oneida, No. 1	M. A. Beatty	250 00	Oneida, County of Middlesex. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
do No. 3	E. Thomas	250 00	do do do
Pic River	Angus McDonald	250 00	Pic River, Lake Superior. Indian School Fund
Port Arthur, R. C.	Sister U. Vincent		*See* Remarks
Port Elgin	Elijah Jones	250 00	Nawash, County of Bruce. Paid by Band
Rama	L. Staples	250 00	Rama, County of Ontario. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Red Line	E. Hyndman	250 00	Six Nation, County of Brant. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Red Rock	James Mackay	250 00	Red Rock or Helen Island, about 70 miles from Port Arthur. Indian School Fund
Ryerson	Edmund Farrer.	300 00	Parry Island, Parry Sound District. Band and Indian School Fund.
Saugeen	E. Sing	300 00	Saugeen, County of Bruce. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Scotch Settlement	John Burr	300 00	Saugeen, County of Bruce. Paid by Chippewas of Saugeen
Serpent River	Mary Cada.	250 00	Serpent River, North Shore of Lake Huron. Indian School Fund
Shawanaga	Bella Johnson	250 00	Shawanaga, Parry Sound District. Indian School Fund and Band.
Sheguiandah	Fred. W. Sims	300 00	Sheguiandah, Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island
Shingwauk Home	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal.	1800 00	Garden River, District of Algoma. *See* Remarks
Sidney Bay	David Craddock	250 00	Nawash, County of Bruce. Paid by Band

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
46	22	42	29	.....	22	14	14	46	46	Object Lessons taught.
16	9	16	14	5	14	1	11	4	4	
67	60	67	67	8	67	13	22	.....	.....	An Industrial and boarding school $60 per annum allowed from Indian Funds for each of 60 pupils. Boys taught trades and farming, girls, sewing, housework, &c.
36	24	26	14	.....	23	3	11	9	9	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
22	13	20	18	.....	14	1	3	13	13	do do
15	15	15	7	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Is paid $12 per annum *per capita.*
19	10	18	12	1	16	2	10	.....	.....	
31	16	31	22	.....	31	7	15	31	31	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
28	19	28	15	.....	22	5	19	12	12	do do
17	13	17	9	.....	11	2	4	.....	.....	Composition taught.
29	18	29	8	6	27	4	10	7	7	do
24	10	13	11	.....	19	1	6	12	12	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
28	19	28	19	.....	21	4	16	2	2	
19	10	15	7	1	8	7	2	19	19	Catechism taught.
21	11	18	7	.....	9	.....	1	5	5	Dictation taught.
29	11	18	11	.....	16	2	14	9	9	
44	39	44	31	4	44	25	31	29	29	An Industrial and boarding school $1,800 per annum, paid from Indian School Fund. The boys learn trades, farming, &c.; the girls, sewing, housework, &c.
14	8	14	9	.....	14	1	10	5	5	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
ONTARIO—*Concluded.*		$ cts.	
Six Nations, No. 2	F. Maracle	2900 00	Six Nation, County of Brant. *See* Remarks
do No. 3	Sarah Davis		
do No. 5	Emily Tobicoe		
do No. 6	Sarah Latham		
do No. 7	E. Weathrell		
do No. 8	Maggie Davis		
do No. 9	Mary J. Scott		
do No. 10	John R. Sickers		
Skene	Josephine Good	200 00	Parry Island, Parry Sound District Paid by Band
South Bay	M. Atchitawene	200 00	South Bay, Manitoulin Island. Indian School Fund
Stone Ridge	Amelia Chechock	250 00	Six Nation, County of Brant. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
St. Clair	Rev. J. J. Milliken	250 00	Sarnia, County of Lambton. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Sucker Creek	Mary Jane May	200 00	Sucker Creek, Manitoulin Island. Indian School Fund
Thomas	John Miller	300 00	Six Nation, County of Brant. Paid by Band
Tyendinaga, No. 1	Ida Robinson	150 00	Tyendinaga, County of Hastings. Mohawks, of the Bay of Quinté
do No. 2	Ida Embury	250 00	do do do
do No. 3	Bertha Davidson	150 00	do do do
do No. 4, Mission	Catherine Maracle		Tyendinaga, County of Hastings. New England Company
Walpole Island, No. 1	Peter Thomas	300 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. Band and Church of England
do No. 2	Wm. Peters	250 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Wananosh Home	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal.	600 00	Garden River, District of Algoma. Indian School Fund
West Bay	Mellier Sehman	200 00	West Bay. Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island
Whitefish Lake	L. Julian	200 00	Whitefish Lake, North Shore of Lake Huron. Indian School Fund
Wikwemikong, boys	L. A. Dugas	300 00	At Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island. Indian School Fund
do girls	Christine Seymann	600 00	do do do
Wikwemikongsing	Sophie Peltier	200 00	do do do
Wikwemikong Industrial Institution	Rev. D. Duronquet, Principal.	1800 00	*See* Remarks
Total, Ontario		24425 00	

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
39	24	39	14	.....	25	10	12	39	39	The salaries of the teachers of those 8 schools are paid from special grants from the Indian School Fund, the funds of the Six Nations and the New England Co., respectively; the first named contributing $400, the second $1,500, and the third $1,000 per annum for that purpose.
34	19	31	16	1	31	16	16	31	31	
29	15	29	16	.....	29	7	7	14	14	
19	9	18	8	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	
34	23	32	17	.....	19	11	7	34	34	
17	11	17	13	1	16	5	7	13	13	
37	22	31	9	2	23	9	7	.....	.....	
35	23	19	13	7	34	14	14	34	34	
11	9	11	11	.....	11	4	4	11	11	Composition taught.
17	8	10	9	.....	9	2	1	9	9	
29	12	23	13	.....	22	5	14	18	18	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
43	22	43	23	.....	28	4	9	.....	.....	do do
23	11	17	18	.....	16	.....	5	.....	.....	
44	26	39	23	18	44	23	23	14	14	Object Lessons taught.
27	12	27	11	3	27	4	10	27	27	Mental Arithmetic taught.
25	12	25	14	1	25	8	12	16	16	Dictation taught.
31	15	31	23	3	30	6	17	14	14	do
36	16	36	6	1	35	11	18	30	30	do
30	18	26	24	.....	27	2	7	.....	.....	Scripture taught.
55	33	55	27	9	38	9	14	.....	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
21	18	21	10	.....	21	4	11	.....	.....	
27	12	20	11	.....	13	.....	4	.....	.....	
24	18	19	10	.....	11	.....	1	6	6	Catechism taught.
42	31	29	22	6	23	7	5	12	12	do
61	45	47	43	.....	55	18	23	57	57	
27	17	23	13	.....	15	.....	7	18	18	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	An Industrial School; all pupils resident; $60 per annum for each of 30 pupils, contributed from Indian Funds. The boys learn farming, trades, &c.
1974	1248	1723	1180	105	1498	441	735	807	807	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
QUEBEC.		$ cts.	
Caughnawaga	Ovide Roy	350 00	Caughnawaga, on St. Lawrence River, opposite Lachine. I. S. Fund.
Chenail	Josephine Peets	200 00	St. Regis, Co of Huntingdon, on St. Lawrence River. Paid by Band.
Cornwall Island, Rom. Catholic	A. O. Callaghan	200 00	do do do
do Protestant	Louis Benedict	240 00	St. Regis, Co. of Huntingdon, on St. Lawrence River. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Lake St. John	Eugene Roy	150 00	Lake St. John, Co. of Chicoutimi. Indian School Fund.
Lorette	Emilie Bittner	200 00	Lorette, Co. of Quebec I. S. Fund
Maria	Margaret Audet	150 00	Maria, Co. of Bonaventure. do
Oka, Village	M. Burns	225 00	Lake of Two Mountains, Co of Two Mountains. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Oka, Country	Mathias Thanonaietha	175 00	do do do
Restigouche	Kate Murray	200 00	Restigouche, Co of Bonaventure. Indian School Fund.
St. Francis, Protestant	Edwin Benedict	250 00	St. François du Lac, Co. of Yamaska. Indian School Fund.
do Roman Catholic	Sister St. Lawrence	290 00	do do do
St. Regis	Mary Jane Powell	200 00	St. Regis, Co. of Huntingdon, on River St. Lawrence. Paid by Band.
do Island	Josephine Leclair	200 00	do do do
Temiscamingue	John King	250 00	Temiscamingue, Lake Temiscamingue Indian School Fund.
do R. C. Mission	Sister St. Hilaire	100 00	do do do
Total, Quebec		3380 00	
NOVA SCOTIA.			
Bear River	T. C. Kerr	264 00	Bear River, Digby Co. I. S. Fund.
Eskasoni	R. McMillan	200 00	Eskasoni Co. of Cape Breton. do
Middle River	M. A. McEachen	200 00	Middle River, Co. of Victoria do
New Germany	Maggie J. Barss	300 00	New Germany, Co. of Lunenburg. Indian School Fund.
Salmon River	L. Macdonald	200 00	Salmon River, Co. of Richmond. Indian School Fund.
Whycocomagh	John McEachen	200 00	Whycocomagh, Co. of Inverness. Indian School Fund.
Total, Nova Scotia		1364 00	
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
Burnt Church	Flora Campbell	200 00	Burnt Church, Co. of Northumberland. Indian School Fund.
Eel Ground	Michael Flinne	250 00	Eel Ground, Co. of Northumberland. Indian School Fund.

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing	Remarks.
76	44	76	35	.....	21	10	11	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
19	8	19	11	2	19	2	16	7	7	Dictation do
16	9	12	11	.....	2	10	.....	5	5	Composition do
16	9	12	8	.....	8	.....	3	.....	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
41	16	12	10	1	27	5	3	.....	.....	
52	25	33	28	14	29	15	4	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
24	12	24	15	13	24	.....	8	.....	.....	
23	12	17	11	.....	9	1	4	.....	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
21	15	17	10	.....	12	5	7	.....	.....	do do
37	27	37	12	6	16	4	5	.....	.....	
19	10	15	10	6	11	6	6	17	17	Mental arithmetic taught.
29	24	27	22	17	22	9	7	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
29	20	23	22	.....	21	16	.....	.....	.....	do do
21	9	19	8	.....	8	.....	6	8	8	Composition do
20	12	20	14	.....	12	.....	8	.....	.....	do do
12	7	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
455	259	373	234	59	241	83	88	37	37	
24	13	24	14	.....	18	1	3	.....	.....	Mental arithmetic taught.
19	6	14	4	.....	4	2	3	.....	.....	Composition taught.
17	7	15	11	.....	5	4	4	.....	.....	Dictation do
13	9	13	9	4	12	5	10	8	8	do do
29	10	21	8	.....	19	4	4	.....	.....	Catechism do
29	10	18	10	.....	11	5	7	.....	.....	do do
131	55	105	56	4	69	21	31	8	8	
11	7	11	6	.....	11	6	6	.....	.....	Composition and dictation taught
15	7	13	8	.....	10	1	8	11	11	Composition taught.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Name of Teachers.	Salary per Annum	Reserve on which situated. and Fund from which Paid.
NEW BRUNSWICK—*Con.*		$ cts.	
Kingsclear	Jennie M. McNulty	250 00	Kingsclear, Co. of York. I. S. Fund.
St. Mary's	W. H. Martin	200 00	St. Mary's do do ...
Tobique	Mary Jane Hawkes	240 00	Tobique, at mouth of Tobique River. Indian School Fund and Band
Total, New Brunswick		1140 00	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Lennox Island	J. Le Clercq	200 00	Lennox Island. Consolidated Fund.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Alert Bay	Rev. A. J. Hall	$12 *per capita* up to $500 per annum, except in the case of St Mary's School, which has a special grant of $500 per annum, and Port Simpson, $400 per annum.	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.
Bella Bella	E. A. Reinhart		
Clay-o-quot Sound	J. A. Lemmens		
Comeakin	Sister M. Celestine		
Dodger Cove	Rev. R. F. Verbehe, Prin		
Hesquiaht	Rev. A. J Brabant		
Kincolith	A. E. Price		
Kyuquaht	Rev. Joseph Nicolaye		
Massett	Chas. Harrison		
Naas River	Geo. A. Gibson		
Nanaimo	S. M. Lawrence		
Port Essington	D. Jennings		
Port Simpson	A. N. Miller		
St. Mary's Mission	Sister M. Martin		
Total, British Columbia			

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
22	18	17	13	.....	22	22	11	.....	.....	Catechism do
25	14	19	13	.....	25	25	11	.....	.....	Dictation do
18	13	14	7	.....	8	4	6	.....	.....	do do
91	59	74	47	.....	76	58	42	11	11	
23	12	17	8	.....	8	2	6	.....	.....	Composition taught.
16	6	9	14	.....	9	1	2	.....	.....	Composition taught.
32	11	32	18	.....	32	21	20	32	32	Dictation do
37	18	28	18	.....	24	11	12	25	25	Catechism do
27	19	19	18	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
16	9	16	16	.....	16	16	.....	16	16	
19	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
55	14	43	30	.....	34	1	41	27	27	Composition do
15	14	10	10	.....	10	3	10	15	15	Two quarters only.
60	45	26	53	.....	26	11	.....	60	60	
21	17	13	20	.....	9	.....	4	12	12	Dictation and composition taught.
32	9	21	12	.....	14	.....	32	.....	.....	do do
52	18	44	48	.....	52	23	.....	.....	.....	
86	38	69	13	.....	63	4	26	86	86	Mental arithmetic taught.
24	22	22	16	.....	17	13	14	18	18	Catechism & composition taught.
512	259	371	286	.....	317	104	161	291	291	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		$ cts.	
Alexander	A. A. Ringuette	A salary of $300 per annum is paid to the teacher of each school wholly supported by the Government, and $12 per annum for each pupil over the number of 25, and up to the number of 42; the whole not to exceed $504 per annum. The teachers of such of those schools as receive aid from Missionary Societies receive from the Department, in addition to such aid, the sum of $12 *per capita* per annum on an average daily attendance, not to exceed 25 pupils, nor $300.	Alexander, Edmonton District, Treaty No. 6
Armadale Mission	C. J. Mackay		Mistowasis, Carlton District, Treaty No. 6
Assiniboine	John McLean		Assiniboine, Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4
Assisippi Mission	J. U. R. Neely		Ata-ka-koop, Carlton District, Treaty No. 6
Battleford Industrial School	Rev. Thomas Clarke, Principal		At Battleford, Treaty No. 6
Battle River Mission	E. B. Glass		Sampson, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6
Bear's Hill, Protestant	Chas. E. Somerset		Louis Bull's, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6
Bear's Hill, Roman Catholic	Rev. Father Gabillon.		Louis Bull's, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6
Beren's River	J. W. Butter		*Beren's River, Treaty No. 5
Big Eddy	W. Geo. Gow		*Pas do No. 5
Bird Tail (Sioux)	J. G. Burgess		Bird Tail, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4
Blackfoot	H. W. G Stocken		Blackfoot, Treaty No. 7
do (Big Plume's Camp)	S. J. Stocken		do do No. 7
do Crossing	T. Robb		do do No. 7
Black River	E. W. Lys		Black River, Treaty No. 5
Blood Reserve	Chas. B. Fosbroke		Blood, do No. 7
Boarding School	Rev. W. S. Moore, Principal		Muscowpetung Agency, Treaty No. 4
Broken Head River	A. K. Black		Broken Head River, Treaty No. 1
Clandeboye	H McKenzie		St. Peter's, do No. 1
Coutcheeching	Thos. O'Keefe		Coutcheeching (Rainy Lake) Treaty No. 3
Crane River	Geo. Storr		Crane River, Treaty No. 2
Cross Lake	Geo. Garrioch		Cross Lake, do No 5
Crow Stand	Rev. D. H. MacVicar		Near Pelly (S. end Côté's Reserve) Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4
Cumberland, R. C. Mission	F. A. S. Mercer		Cumberland, Treaty No. 5
Day Star	James Slater		Day Star, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No 4
Eagle Hills	Mary Price		Near Red Pheasant's Reserve, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6
do	M. MacConnell		Stony, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6
Ebb and Flow Lake	John Favel		Ebb and Flow Lake, Treaty No. 2
Ermine Skin	Y. G. Desantels		Ermine Skin, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6
Fairford (Upper)	Rev. George Bruce		Fairford, Treaty No. 2
do (Lower)	Wm. Anderson		do do No. 2
File Hills	R. N. Toms		Little Black Bear's, File Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4
Fisher River	A. W. Ross		Fisher River, Treaty No. 5
Fort Alexander, Protestant	A. W. Kincaid		Fort Alexander, Treaty No. 1
do R. C	Leo. Sebanus		do do No. 1

*NOTE—Incorrectly given in last year's report.

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
33	16	15	11	.....	21	.....	.....	15	15	Knitting and sewing taught.
29	24	16	6	.....	12	2	7	.....	.....	do do
24	8	11	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	Composition taught.
22	17	3	3	.....	5	1	2	.....	.....	Mental arithmetic taught.
44	44	44	11	.....	11	.....	4	.....	.....	The boys learn trades, farming, &c.; the girls, sewing, home-work, &c.
36	14	21	11	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	Dictatation taught.
27	15	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Composition taught.
28	11	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
32	14	34	19	.....	32	5	31	32	32	Mental arithmetic taught.
31	13	17	22	.....	16	3	4	.....	.....	do do
23	13	17	13	.....	10	.....	3	5	5	do do
56	12	38	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Composition taught.
52	14	52	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
81	26	36	17	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
24	13	13	11	.....	12	11	11	.....	.....	Dictation taught.
149	40	149	9	.....	8	6	6	.....	.....	do
16	16	16	16	.....	16	16	16	.....	.....	Industrial arts taught.
17	6	17	8	.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	
16	12	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
28	12	26	14	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
22	14	19	13	5	12	.....	3	14	14	Dictation taught.
21	16	19	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
23	17	2	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Composition taught.
13	10	13	9	.....	6	1	3	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
6	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Composition taught.
22	19	13	4	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	Dictation taught.
25	16	22	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
26	11	15	11	.....	15	7	2	8	8	
35	10	21	6	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mental arithmetic taught.
35	26	26	21	15	18	13	11	16	16	Object lessons taught.
22	9	19	12	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	do do
26	9	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
78	32	53	75	.....	28	21	21	.....	.....	Composition taught.
15	9	14	8	.....	15	4	6	1	1	Dictation taught
39	20	33	29	.....	16	7	7	13	13	Catechism taught.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which Situated, and Fund from which Paid.
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*		$ cts.	
Fort Chipewayan	Rev. W. D. Reeve		Athabasca District, Outside Treaty Limits
Frenchman's Head	John Spence		Lac Seul, Treaty No. 3
Gambler	Frs. Jordens		Cowesess, Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No 4
Good Fish Lake	C. A. Lindsay		James Seenum's, Saddle Lake Agency Treaty No. 6
Gordon	Rev. Owen Owens		Gordon's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4
Grand Rapids	W. E. Jefferson		Grand Rapids, Treaty No. 5
Hollow Water River	Douglas Allen		Hollow Water River, do 5
Hungry Hall	Ben. Clark		Hungry Hall, do 3
Isle à la Crosse	Sister Langelier		Petequakey, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6
Islington	R. J. Ingram		Islington, Treaty No. 3
Jack Fish Creek	E. R. Applegarth		Moosomin's Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6
Jack Head	C. J. Blanchette		Jack Head, Treaty No 5
John Smith	E. U. Dunlop		John Smith's, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6
Kee-see-kouse, R. C.	J. R. Thomas		Kee-see-kouse, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4
Keys	Rev. Shafto Agassiz		Keys, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4
Lac Seul	Rev. James Irvine		Lac Seul, do 3
Lake Manitoba	Wm. Couter		Lake Manitoba, do 2
Lake St. Martin	Francis Starr		Lake St. Martin, do 2
Little Forks	R. E. Coates		Little Forks, Rainy River do 3
Little Saskatchewan	Colin Sanderson		Little Saskatchewan, do 2
Long Sault	John Kirkland		Long Sault, Rainy River, do 3
Manitou Rapids	Robert Gill		Manitou Rapids, do do 3
Moose Lake	Robert Mills		Moose Lake, do 5
Morley Mission	Sophie Youmans		Stoney, Sarcee Agency. do 7
do	E. R. Steinhaur		do (south side of Bow River) Treaty No 7
Muckle's Creek	K. McKenzie		St. Peter's, Treaty No 1
Muskeg Lake	Rev. J. P. Paquette		Petequakey, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6
McDougall Orphanage and Training Institution	Jas A. Youmans, Prin.		Stoney, Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7
Netley Creek, R. C.	E Nicolay		St Peter's, Treaty No. 1
Norway House	C. J. Bouchette		Norway House, do 5
Onion Lake, Protestant	D. D. McDonald		Onion Lake, Fort Pitt Agency, Treaty No. 6
do Rom. Catholic	Rev. H. Vachon		Onion Lake, Fort Pitt Agency, Treaty No 6
Pas	Thos Hartt		Pas, Treaty No 5
Pasquah	Chas. Dennehy		Pasquah, Muscowpetung's Agency, Treaty No. 4
Piapot	Isabella Rose		Piapot, Muscowpetung's Agency, Treaty No. 4
Piegan, Protestant	Rev. H. T. Bourne		Piegan, Treaty No. 7
do Rom. Catholic	A. Hebert		do do 7
Pine Creek	Rev. J. A. Dupont		Pine Creek (Agt. Martineau's Agency) Treaty No. 4

Vide preceding page.

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
12	11	12	6	3	8	4	6	9	9	Dictation taught.
12	5	11	6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9	4	7	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	
24	19	5	1	.....	2	.....	.....	5	5	Scripture taught.
34	19	12	11	.....	14	4	8	8	8	
24	11	10	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19	11	18	14	.....	15	.....	10	.....	.....	Composition taught.
15	4	7	6	.....	7	.....	2	14	14	
30	25	24	20	9	22	4	5	20	20	Catechism taught.
28	13	22	12	2	14	5	.....	.....	.....	
12	10	4	6	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	
19	14	14	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19	17	4	2	.....	3	4	6	.....	.....	
14	9	6	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	do do
22	14	5	3	.....	4	.....	4	5	5	
18	9	13	9	.....	9	.....	8	14	14	
9	5	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
18	6	15	8	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	
28	5	28	18	.....	21	.....	20	.....	.....	Mental arithmetic taught.
19	8	16	10	.....	20	.....	.....	11	11	
29	8	23	14	.....	12	.....	11	.....	.....	
25	7	13	8	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	
41	26	33	23	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Composition and dictation taught
37	17	19	14	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	
45	20	15	22	.....	8	.....	.....	25	25	Scripture taught.
21	16	12	9	.....	9	4	6	.....	.....	
19	16	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
23	23	19	19	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	Receives a Govt. grant of $1,270
12	3	7	7	.....	5	.....	5	8	8	per annum.
9	6	9	9	.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	
27	16	14	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
40	29	34	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
56	29	43	29	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	
26	8	14	9	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	
42	17	41	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Composition taught.
65	23	65	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
59	27	51	21	.....	14	14	14	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
10	8	8	7	.....	7	.....	1	10	10	

TATULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*		$ cts.	
Poor Man	C. J. Pritchard		Poor Man's, Touchwood Hills Agency Treaty No. 4
Poplar River	Geo. Prewer		Poplar River, Treaty No. 5
Poundmaker	J. Dandelin		Poundmaker's, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6
Qu'Appelle Indust'l School	Rev. J. Hugonnard, Pl..		At Fort Qu'Appelle, Treaty No. 4
Riding Mountain	John A. Lauder		Okanase, Birtle Agency, do 4
Round Lake Indust'l School	Rev. H. McKay, Prin.		Round Lake, Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4
Rosseau River	J. B. Gauthier		Rosseau River, Treaty 1
Rossville	Edward Panpankiss		Norway House, do 5
Saddle Lake	R. B. Steinhauer		Blue Quill, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty 6
Sarcee	Julia De Balinhard		Sarcee, Treaty 7
do (Bull's Head)	Robert Inkster		do do 7
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	C. Dahon		Standing Buffalo, Muscowpetung Agency, Treaty 4
Stony Lake	Louis Ahenakew		Kennematayos, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty 6
Stony Plains Pro	M. Anderson		Enoch la Potac (near Edmonton) Edmonton Agency, Treaty 6
do R. C	Thos. Risdale		Enoch la Potac (near Edmonton) Edmonton Agency, Treaty 6
Sweet Grass	W. J. Hope		Sweet Grass, Battleford Agency, Treaty 6
St. Albert R. C. Mission and Industrial School	Rev. Father Lestanec, Principal	*Vide* preceding page.	Orphan's, Edmonton Agency, Treaty 6
St. Joseph Industrial School	Rev. Father Claude, Principal		At High River (near Calgary) Treaty 7
St. Peter's (North)	Rev. J. W. Davis		St. Peter's, Treaty 1
do (South)	Rev. H. Cochrane		do do 1
do (East, Pro)	James Settee, jun		do do 1
do do R. C.)	C. A. D. Tetû		do do 1
Thunder Child	John Hope		Thunder Child, Battleford Agency, Treaty 6
Touchwood Hills	F. W. Dennehy		Muscowequahn's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty 4
Vermillion, Irene Training School, Peace River	E. J. Lawrence, Principal		Athabasca District, outside Treaty limits

MENT NO. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
10	8	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
36	11	24	13	.....	13	.....	.....	36	36	Mental arithmetic taught.
31	13	13	7	.....	7	.....	5	7	7	
99	99	99	99	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	The boys learn trades, farming,
24	14	15	8	.....	3	1	2	10	10	&c, the girls, sewing, housework, &c
24	15	14	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Receives a Govt. grant of $1,500 per annum.
21	10	11	16	.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....	Composition taught.
46	32	28	13	.....	25	.....	10	.....	.....	do do
30	24	14	8	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	do do
9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
36	10	29	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Dictation taught.
13	6	7	11	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
19	13	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mental arithmetic taught.
25	10	14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
19	11	9	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	12	4	4	.....	3	3	3	4	4	The school is of an industrial nature. The boys learn farm work, trades, &c.; the girls all kinds of needle work; also carding, spinning and weaving. The Government grants $30 per annum for each of 50 pupils.
28	28	28	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	The boys learn trades, farming, &c; the girls, sewing, housework, &c.
31	18	30	25	4	22	6	8	3	3	
49	38	44	26	26	26	26	26	34	34	Composition and dictation taught
38	21	35	19	13	9	9	2	1	1	Scripture taught.
19	5	11	11	.....	6	4	4	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
23	14	10	11	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	
30	20	14	8	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	
17	14	16	13	3	15	3	9	4	4	Composition taught.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*		$ cts.	
Wabegon	J. Janasson	*Vide* preceding page.	Wabegon, Treaty 3
Water Hen River	W. Adams		Water Hen River, Treaty 2
Whitefish Lake	Mrs. O. German		James Seenum's, Saddle Lake Agency Treaty 6
Woodville, Wolf Creek	John Nelson		Chepoostequahn, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty 6
Total, Manitoba and North-West Territories			

MENT No. 2—*Concluded.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Number on Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
18	6	18	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kindergarten system taught.
27	22	18	14	.....	18	5	2	.....	.....	Composition taught.
24	13	8	4	.....	8	.....	3	8	8	Scripture taught.
22	8	18	14	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2941	1580	2079	1158	81	946	216	343	340	340	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 2—Showing the Condition of the various Indian Schools—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Pupils.
Ontario	1,974
Quebec	455
Nova Scotia	131
New Brunswick	91
Prince Edward Island	23
Manitoba and North-West Territories	2,941
British Columbia	512
Total	6,127

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate Number belonging to each Denomination, in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Algonquins of Carleton	26	*			
do Golden Lake	98		98		Roman Catholic.
do Renfrew	673	*			
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	585	585			Protestant.
do Ottawas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	824	788	22	14	do
do of Sarnia, Kettle Point and Sauble	502	489	13		do
do of Snake Island	125	125			do
do of Rama	237	222	15		do
do of Saugeen	360	340	20		do
do of Nawash	395	274	121		do
do of Beausoleil	337	215	122		do
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson, Muskoka District	131	131			do
Moravians of the Thames	288	286		2	do
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	162	162			do
do Rice Lake	85	85			do
do Scugog	50	50			
do Alnwick	232	232			do
do New Credit	245	245			do
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,050	1,050			do
Oneidas of the Thames	778	778			do
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, at—					
Cockburn Island	34		34		
Sheshegwaning	159		159		Roman Catholic.
West Bay	260		260		do
Sucker Creek	110	110			Protestant.
Shequiandah	143	143			do
Sucker Lake	34		34		
South Bay	65		65		Roman Catholic.
Wikwemikong	850		850		do
Wikwemikongsing	180		180		do
Obidgewong	21			21	
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, at—					
Fort William	419		419		Roman Catholic.
Red Rock or Helen Island	215		215		do
Pays Plat	38		38		do
Lake Nepigon	485		485		do
Pic River	255		255		
Long Lake	330		330		
Michipicoton and Big Heads	325		325		
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at—					
Thessalon River	186		186		
Maganettawan	174		174		do
Spanish River	536	60	436	40	
White Fish Lake	148		100	48	do
Mississagua River	145		116	29	do
Onewalegoes	58		58		
Serpent River	94		72	22	do
French River	85	85			
Tahgaiewenene	150		150		
White Fish River	74	74			Protestant.
Parry Island	81	32	28	21	do
Shawanaga	120	80	38	* 2	do
Henvy's Inlet	197	100	97		do

* Religion unknown.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan..	Denomination of Schools.
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at—					
Lake Nipissing	165		165		Roman Catholic.
Temogamingue	90			90	
Dokis	62		62		
Garden River	408	180	228		Prot. & R. Catholic.
Batchewana Bay	361	58	303		Roman Catholic.
Six Nations on the Grand River	3,362	2,500		862	12 Protestant
Wyandotts of Anderdon	98	*			
Total	17,700				

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Akenakis of St. Francis	330	41	255	34	
do Bécancour	39	*			
Algonquins of—					
Desert	455	4	451		Roman Catholic.
Témiscamingue	110		110		do
South Pontiac	1,028	*			
North do	1,028	*			
Bigelow, Wells, Blake, McGill, County of Ottawa	14	*			
Beauman, Villeneuve, County of Ottawa	1	*			
Mulgrave, Derry do	15	*			
Ste. Angélique do	6	*			
Hartwell do	25	*			
North Nation do	11	*			
River Rouge, North do	31	*			
Hull, City do	3	*			
Hull do	5	*			
Gatineau, Village do	1	*			
Wright do	8	*			
Aumond do	1	*			
Unorganized Territory do	320	*			
Argenteuil	24	*			
Shefford	2	*			
Bagot	1	*			
Danville, Village	2	*			
Victoriaville	8	*			
St. Médard	1	*			
Mégantic	2	*			
L'Islet	21	*			
Beauce	2	*			
Kamouraska	2	*			
St. Timothée	2	*			
Côteau Landing, Village	4	*			
St Urbain	4	*			
Point au Pic, Village	4	*			
St. Joachim	1	*			
Quebec, City	5	*			
do County	33	*			
Champlain	379	*			
Montreal, City	13	*			
Laval	1	*			
Rimouski	39	*			
St. Sylvestre	2	*			
Three Rivers	11	*			
Stanstead	10	*			

* Religion unknown.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Algonquins of—					
Montcalm	9	*			
Joliette	1	*			
Berthier	53	*			
Iberville	7	*			
Maskinongé	18	*			
St. Maurice	174	*			
Compton	10	*			
Portneuf	2	*			
Amalecites of Témiscouata	73	*			
do Viger	125		125		
Hurons of Lorette	279	1	278		1 Roman Catholic.
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1,673		1,673		1 do
do St. Régis	1,179	88	1,091		1 Prot., 4 R. C.
do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains	375	225	150		1 do 1 do
Micmacs of Gaspé	71	*			
do Maria	111		111		1 Roman Catholic.
do Restigouche	550		550		1 do
Montagnais of—					
Betsiamits	521		521		
Escoumains	66		66		
Godbout	43		43		
Grand Romaine	338		338		
Lake St. John	459	13	446		1 do
Mingan	180		180		
Maskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence	2,860	*			
Seven Islands	312		312		
Total	12,465				

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of—					
Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne	344		344		1 Roman Catholic.
King's County	65		65		
Queen's	103		103		1 do
Lunenburg	59		59		
Halifax	102		102		1 do
Hants	164		164		
Colchester	100		100		
Cumberland	102		102		
Pictou	174		174		1 do
Antigonish and Guysboro'	175		175		
Richmond	252		252		1 do
Inverness	130		130		1 do
Victoria	121		121		1 do
Cape Breton	254		254		1 do
Total	2,145				

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of—					
Restigouche	33		33		
Gloucester	45		45		
Northumberland	432		432		2 Roman Catholic.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Micmacs of—					
Kent	332		332		
Westmoreland	70		70		
Amalecites of—					
Madawaska	40		40		
Victoria	170		170		1 Roman Catholic.
Carleton	93		93		
Charlotte	38		38		
St. Johns	14		14		
York, Sunbury, King's and Queen's County	327		327		2 do
Total	1,594				

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs	319		319		1 Roman Catholic.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1	2,401	1,336	394	671	6 Prot., 4 R. C.
do do do 2	688	332	170	186	6 do 2 do
do Salteaux do 3	2,793	571	289	1,933	8 do 2 do
do do and Crees of Treaty No. 4	4,714	955	705	3,054	10 do 4 do
Chippewas, Salteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 5	2,977	2,172	56	749	16 do
Plain and Wood Crees of Treaty No. 6	5,790	2,575	2,486	729	16 do 8 do
Blackfeet of Treaty No. 7	5,868	593		5,275	7 do 2 do
Resident Sioux	947	140	160	647	
Stragglers in vicinity of Maple Creek	190				
Total	26,368				
Peace River District	2,038	*			
Athabaska do	8,000	*			
McKenzie do	7,000	*			
Eastern Rupert's Land	4,016	*			
Labrador, Canadian Interior	1,000	*			
Arctic Coast	4,000	*			

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WEST COAST AGENCY.					
Ahhousaht	287				
Clao qu aht	282				
Chaic-cles-aht	130				
Ehatt-is-aht	138				
Emlh-wilh-laht	185				
Hosh-que-aht	205				
Howchuk-lis-aht	53				
Kel-seem-aht	128				
Ky-wk-aht	514				
Match-itl-aht	77		882	2,278	3 Roman Catholic.
Mooach-aht	278				
Nitten-aht	223				
Nooch-alh-laht	128				
Oi-aht	218				
Opitches-aht	54				
Pacheen-aht	64				
Too-qu-aht	31				
Tsesh-aht	165				
Total	3,160				

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.					
Assylitch	26	26			
Burrard Inlet, Reserve No. 3	48	20	28		
Capitano Creek	67	9	58		
Cheam	143		143		
Chehales	130		130		
Co-qua-piet	39		39		
Coquet-lane	32		32		
Cla-hoose	145		145		
Douglas	105		105		
Ewa-hoos	74		74		
Em-alcom	86		86		
False-Creek	73		73		
Haisting's Saw Mills	127	84	43		
Harrison Mouth	43		43		
Hope	156		156		
Katsey	76		76		
Langley	154		154		
Matsqui	58		58		
Mission—Burrard Inlet	296		296		1 Roman Catholic.
Misqueam	130	12	118		
Moodyville Saw Mills	62	40	22		
New Westminster	150	60	90		1 do
Nicoamen	35		35		
Ohamille	95	45	50		
Pemberton Meadows	186		186		
Popkum	24	24			
Semiahmoo	51		51		
Schurye	17		17		
Sechelt	321		321		
Skokale	40	40			
Skowall	97		97		
Skukum Chuck	78		78		
Skulteen	118		118		
Seymour Creek	27		8	19	
Squah	73		73		
Squattets	92	52	40		
Squamish—Howe Sound	285		200	85	
Sliammon	329		329		
Slumagh	43		43		
Squehala	21	7	14		
Squeam	44		44		
Sumas, No. 1	31		31		
do No. 2	55	55			
do No. 3	41	14	27		
Syuay	57		57		
Texes Lake	59		59		
To-ylee	49	40	9		
Tsonassan	81		81		
Wadington Harbor	79		79		
Whonock	59		59		
Yak-y-you	53	23	30		
Yale	226	35	191		1 Church of England.
Total	4,986				

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
KAMLOOPS AGENCY.					
Chataway	10		10		
Chomok	23	23			
Chukchuqualk	126		124	2	
Halaha	9			9	
Halaut	134		131	3	
Haltkum	143		141	2	
Hlukhlukatan	76	74		2	
Kamloops	238		238		
Kamus	58	36		22	
Kapatsitsan	40	40			
Kekalus	23	23			
Kittsawat	17	7		10	
Kuaut	70	69		1	
Mpaktam	13	13			
Nepa	18	13		5	
Nesikeep	36	8	20	8	
Nhumeen	28	28			
Nikaomin	35	32		3	
Nkaih	2			2	
Nkatsam	104	100		4	
Nkumcheen	87	81		6	
Nkya	46	44		2	
Nquakin	55	53		2	
Paska	14	14			
Pimuos and Pakeist	47	45		2	
Shahahanih	90	87		3	
Siska	40	21		19	
Skaap	15	15			
Skappa	22	21		1	
Skichistan	81		81		
Skuwha	13		13		
Skuzzy	69		69		
Snahaim	20	20			
Spapium	25	23		2	
Spaptsin	24	24			
Speyam	24	16		8	
Spuzzum	130	128		2	
Stahl	61	61			
Strynne	49	45		4	
Sunk	19	19			
Tlkumcheen	166	156	5	5	
Tluhtaus	139		139		
Tquayaum	130	36	88	6	
Tout	10	8		2	
Total	2,579				
COWICHAN AGENCY.					
Che-erno	68		68		
Comea kin	66		66		
Clem-clemalats	148		148		
Comox	44		44		
Discovery Island	15		15		
Esquimalt	30		30		
Galiano Island	20		20		
Hel-lalt	30		30		
Hatch Point	8		8		
Kil-pan-hus	15		15		

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
COWICHAN AGENCY—*Concluded.*					
Kee-nip-sim	41		41		1 Roman Catholic
Kok-si-lah	26		26		
Kul-leets	71		71		
Ll-mal-ches	26	26			1 Protestant.
Lyach-sun	74		74		
Mal-a-hut	16		16		
Mayne Island	20		20		
Nanaimo	153	153			
Pan-que-chin	55		55		
Penel-a-kut	197		197		
Punt-ledge	31		31		
Qua-michan	212		212		
Qual-i-cum	21		21		
Sick-a-meen	31		31		
Sno-uo-wus	14		14		
Somenos	85		85		
Songhees	132		132		
Sooke	36		30		
Tsar-out	47		47		
Tsart-ilp	55		55		
Tse-kum	31		31		
Tsussie	40		40		
Total	1,852				
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.					
Ah-knaw-ah-mish	72			72	
Ah-wah-eet-tla-la	45			45	
Keope-e-no	17			17	
Kose-kemoe	141			141	
Klah-wit-sis	92			92	
Klass-ki-no	13			13	
Kwawt-se-no	38			38	
Kwaw-she-lah	56			56	
Kwaw-waw-i-nuck	35			35	
Kwaw-kewlth	48			48	
Kwe-ah-kah	46			46	
Kwe-ah-kah, Saich-kioie-tachs	34			34	
Kwick-so-te-no	44			44	
Mateelpi	65			65	
Mah-ma-lil-le-kullah	153			153	
Na-knock-to	142			142	
Nim-keesh	162	162			1 Protestant.
Noo-we-tee	92			92	
Ta-nock-teuch	114			114	
Tsah-waw-ti-neuch	178			178	
Waw-lis-knahk-newlth	40			40	
Waw-lit-sum, Saich-kioie-tachs	49			49	
We-wai-ai-kum do	94			94	
We-wai-ai-kai do	128			128	
Total	1,898				

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
OKANAGAN AGENCY.					
Chu-chu-way-ha	71	.....	70	1	
Ker-e-meus	67	.....	60	7	
Na-aik	104	16	30	58	
Nkam-ip	39	.....	39	.....	
Nkam-a-plix	179	.....	110	69	
Nzis-kat	22	.....	22	.....	
Pen-tic-ton	127	.....	127	.....	
Quin-sha-a-tin	28	.....	27	7	
Quis-kan-aht	27	.....	21	.....	
Shen-nos-quan-kin	45	.....	30	15	
Spa-ha-min	160	.....	120	40	
Spal-lam-cheen	59	.....	57	2	
Zoht	14	.....	4	10	
Total	942				
WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.					
Alexandria	56	.....	56	.....	
Alkali Lake	165	.....	165	.....	
Anahim's Tribe	186	.....	186	.....	
Bridge River	89	.....	89	.....	
Canoe Creek	143	.....	143	.....	
Cayoosh Creek	38	.....	38	.....	
Cheewack	8	8	.....	.....	
Clinton	42	.....	42	.....	
Colchopa	44	44	.....	.....	
Dog Creek	10	.....	10	.....	
Fountain	213	.....	213	.....	
High Bar	41	.....	41	.....	
Kaninis' Tribe	46	.....	46	.....	
Lillooet	98	.....	98	.....	
Pavillion	52	.....	52	.....	
Pashilquia	42	42	.....	.....	
Quesnelle	55	.....	55	.....	
Seton Lake	214	.....	214	.....	
Soda Creek	65	.....	65	.....	
Stone	107	.....	107	.....	
Toosey's Tribe	66	.....	66	.....	
William's Lake	138	.....	138	.....	
Total	1,918				
KOOTENAY AGENCY.					
Columbia Lake	83				
Kinbaskets (Shuswap Tribe)	48				
Lower Kootenay	150	.....	587	.....	
St. Mary	258				
Tobacco Plains	48				
Total	587				

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
No agents have as yet been appointed for the following bands, namely :—					
Bellacoola } Hiletsuck }	2,500				
Hydah	2,500				
Siccanee	500				
Tahelie	1,000				
Tsimpsheean	5,000				
Bands not visited	8,522				
Total	20,022				

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	17,709
Quebec	12,465
Nova Scotia	2,145
New Brunswick	1,594
Prince Edward Island	319
Manitoba and North-West Territories	26,368
Peace River District	2,038
Athabaska District	8,000
McKenzie District	7,000
Eastern Rupert's Land	4,016
Labrador, Canadian Interior	1,000
Arctic Coast	4,000
British Columbia	37,944
Total	124,589

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.

PART II.

RETURN A (1)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

HEADQUARTERS.

Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary.	When Appointed to Department.	By whom Appointed.	Date of First Appointment to the Civil Service.	Remarks.
		$				
Superintendent-General	The Hon. Thos. White					Deceased held this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.
Deputy Superintendent-General	L. Vankoughnet	3,200	Feb. 13, 1861	Governor in Council	Feb. 13, 1861	
Chief Clerk and Accountant	R. Sinclair	2,300	June 1, 1873	do	Apr. 15, 1859	
Clerk in charge of Lands and Timber Branch	J. D. McLean	1,500	Oct. 25, 1876	do	Oct. 25, 1876	
Surveyor and Chief Draughtsman	W. A. Austin	1,800	June 7, 1883	do	June 7, 1883	
Inspector of Agencies & Reserves	A. Dingman	1,650	July 22, 1882	do	July 22, 1882	
Solicitor	R Sedgewick	400	Feb. 27, 1888	do	Feb. 27, 1888	
French Translator	J. V. deBoucherville	1,400	July 1, 1868	do	May —, 1865	
Corresponding Clerk	A. N. McNeill	1,550	do 1, 1874	do	July 1, 1874	
Assistant Accountant	F. W. Smith	1,400	Sept. 1, 1873	do	Oct. 13, 1870	
Clerk	T. F. S. Kirkpatrick	1,400	Aug. 6, 1873	do	Aug. 6, 1873	
Book-keeper	D. C. Scott	1,300	Oct. 1, 1880	do	July 8, 1879	
do	R. G. Dalton	1,300	July —, 1871	do	do —, 1871	
Clerk	M. Benson	1,250	Apr. 22, 1876	do	Apr. 22, 1876	
Clerk of Records	S. Stewart	1,250	July 1, 1879	do	July 1, 1879	
Clerk of Statistics	John McGirr	1,200	Aug. 1, 1877	do	Aug. 1, 1877	
Assistant Surveyor	Samuel Bray	1,100	June14, 1884	do	June14, 1884	
Assistant Book-keeper	H. J. Brook	1,000	Apr. 3, 1882	do	Jan. 1, 1871	
Copying Clerk	J Delisle	900	June23, 1880	do	July 8, 1879	
Assistant Clerk of Land Sales	Thos. Coffey	800	July 17, 1878	do	do 17, 1878	
Stenographer	H. C. Ross	1,150	Jan. 10, 1883	do	Jan. 10, 1883	
Copying Clerk	H. G. Maingy	800	July 1, 1879	do	July 1, 1879	
Assistant Book-keeper	H. McKay	800	Mar. 1, 1884	do	do 9, 1880	
Clerk	J. W. Shore	700	do 24, 1884	do	Mar. 24, 1884	
Registrar of Patents	W. A. Orr	1,100	Nov. 24, 1883	do	Nov. 24, 1883	
Clerk	L D. McMeekin	550	Dec. 31, 1888	do	Dec. 31, 1888	
do	G. M. Matheson	400	June21, 1888	do	June21, 1888	
Stenographer	J. A. J. McKenna	500	Nov. 28, 1887	do	July 1, 1887	
Engrossing Clerk	L. A. Dorval	650	July 1, 1886	do	July 1, 1886	
Clerk	A. E. Kemp	800	Feb. 1, 1884	do	Feb. 1, 1884	

Clerk of Indices	F. Yielding	700	Apr. 3, 1882	do	Apr. 3, 1882	
Clerk	C. Reiffenstein	700	Nov. 24, 1883	do	Nov. 24, 1883	
do	John Austin	650	July 1, 1885	do	July 1, 1885	
do	I. H. Wilson	500	Jan. 29, 1887	do	Jan. 29, 1887	
*Extra Clerk	Rev. Wm. Scott					$1.50 per diem.
do	M. Maxwell	400				
do	M. Craig	400				
Housekeeper	T. Starmer	500	July 1, 1883	Governor in Council	July 1, 1883	
Messenger	J. Slocombe	420	Sept. 30, 1883	do	Sept. 30, 1883	
Extra Messenger	F. R. Byshe	400				
do	Benjamin Hayter					$1 per diem.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN A (2)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Outside Service.

ONTARIO.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
J. T. Gilkison	Superintendent	1,610 00	Brantford	With $140 for travelling expenses and $200 a year for house and office rent.
A. G. Smith	Clerk	900 00	do	
J. C. Phipps	Superintendent	1,200 00	Manitowaning	With $100 per annum for travelling expenses and 3 per cent. for timber and land sales.
McGregor Ironsides	Clerk and Interpreter	720 00	do	
Thos. Walton, M.D	Superintendent	900 00	Parry Sound	With actual travelling expenses, $60 per annum office rent, 5 per cent. commission on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections above that amount.
Wm. Van Abbott	Agent	700 00	Sault Ste. Marie	With $68.50 for office rent and fuel.
P. E. Jones	do	600 00	Hagersville	
T. G. Pile	Indian Lands Agent		Deseronto	5 per cent. commission on land sales. No other remuneration.
Thos. Gordon	Agent	600 00	Strathroy	With 3 per cent. on timber dues.
J. P. Donnelly	do	800 00	Port Arthur	With $130 a year for rent, light and fuel.
Mathew Hill	do	500 00	Shannonville	
A. B. Cowan	Indian Lands Agent	250 00	Gananoque	With $100 for travelling expenses.
J. F. Day	do		Bruce Mines	5 per cent. on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections in excess of that sum. No other remuneration.
Wm. Simpson	do		Wiarton	5 per cent. on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on sums in excess of that amount and free office. No other remuneration.
B. W. Ross	do	400 00	Cockburn Island	With 5 per cent. on collections up to $2,000 and 2½ per cent. on sums in excess of that amount.
John Beattie	Agent	400 00	Highgate	
E. Bennett	do	60 00	Eganville	
J. W. Jermyn	do	500 00	Cape Croker	With free house.

James Allen	do	500 00	Saugeen	do
John Wallace		25 00	On the Islands	Guardians of Islands in St. Lawrence.
A. Root		25 00		
J. L. Thompson		25 00		
John Thackeray	Agent	500 00	Raseneath	
J. R. Stevenson	do	500 00	Georgina	
E. Harris	do	500 00	Gore's Landing	
H. H. Thompson	do	500 00	Penetanguishene	
D. J. McPhee	do	500 00	Uptergrove	
G. B. McDermott	do	150 00	Scugog	
A. McKelvey	do	500 00	Wallaceburg	
A. English	do	500 00	Sarnia	$100 a year for keep of horse.
E. Watson	Indian Lands Agent		do	5 per cent. on collections.
N. LeBel	Agent	150 00	Rivière du Loup	5 per cent. commission on land sales up to $2,000, 2½ on any collections in excess of that amount.
Geor Long	do		St. Régis	10 per cent. commission on collections 2½ per cent. on disbursements. No other remuneration.
James Martin	do	600 00	Maniwaki	$50 a year for office rent.
L. E. Otis	do	400 00	Point Bleue	
A. Brosseau	do	600 00	Caughnawaga	With $60 a year for office rent.
L. F. Boucher	Superintendent	400 00	Betsiamits	With $100 for rent, light and fuel.
Rev. J. Gagné	Agent	50 00	Maria	
S. Porrier	do	200 00	Restigouche	
H. Vassal	do	200 00	Pierreville	With 10 per cent. on collections, 2½ per cent. on disbursements.
A. A. Hudon	Prosecutor	100 00	Robervale	
F. H. O'Brien	do	100 00	Tadousac	
A. Bastien	Agent	200 00	Lorette	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

I. W. Powell, M.D	Visiting Superintendent	3,000 00	Victoria	With travelling expenses.
P. O'Reilly	Indian Reserve Commissioner	3,500 00	do	
H. Moffatt	Superintendent's Assistant	1,800 00	do	
W. H. Lomas	Agent	1,200 00	Cowichan	
H. Guillod	do	1,200 00	West Coast	
R. H. Pidcock	do	1,200 00	Kwawkewlth	
P. McTiernan	do	1,200 00	Fraser River	
J. W. Mackay	do	1,200 00	Kamloops	
do	do	600 00	Okanagan (appointed provisionally)	
M. Phillips	Acting Agent	1,200 00	Kootenay	
C. Todd	do	1,800 00	North-West Coast	
W. L. Meason	Agent	1,200 00	Williams Lake	
S. Y. Wootton	Stipendiary Magistrate, Metlahkathla	2,600 00	Port Simpson	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1888—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	Office	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
G. Wells	Agent	50 00	Annapolis	District No. 1 "a," for Counties of Annapolis and Shelburne.
F. McDormand	do	50 00	Bear River	do 1 "b," for Digby.
C. E. Beckwith	do	25 00	Canning	do 2, for King's County.
Rev. Thos. Butler	do	37 50	Caledonia	do 3, for Queen's County. do 4, for County Lunenburg.
Rev. A. P. Desmond	do	33 33	Bedford	do 5, for County Halifax.
James Gass	do	16 66	Shubenacadie	do 6 "a," for County Hants.
Dr. D. H. Muir	do	16 66	Truro	do 6 "b," for County Colchester.
Dr. A. T. Clarke	do	33 33	Parrsboro'	do 7, for County Cumberland.
Rev. R. McDonald	do	100 00	Pictou	do 8, for County Pictou.
W. C. Chisholm	do	100 00	Antigonish	do 9, for County Antigonish and Guysboro'.
Rev J. McDougall	do	100 00	Red Island	do 10, for County Richmond, C.B.
Rev. D. McIsaac	do	50 00	River Inhabitants	do 11, for County Inverness.
Rev. R. Grant	do	50 00	Grand Narrows	do 12, for County Victoria.
Rev. M. McKenzie	do	100 00	Christmas Island	do 13, for County Cape Breton.
G. R. Smith	do	25 00	Yarmouth	do 14, for County Yarmouth.
M. A. Macdonald, M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Sydney	do 13, for County Cape Breton.
J. McMillan, M.D.	do	42 00	Pictou	do 8, for Indians of Pictou and vicinity.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Charles Sargeant	Visiting Superintendent	400 00	Chatham	North-Eastern Superintendency.
James Farrell	do	300 00	Fredericton	South-Western do
do	Acting Agent	200 00	do	Agent for Counties of Victoria and Madawaska.
Rev. J. J. O'Leary	Missionary	200 00	Tobique	NOTE—Mr. O'Leary receives $100 from the Indian Trust Fund and a similar sum from the New Brunswick grant.
Rev. J. C. McDevitt	do	200 00	Fredericton	
Rev. S. J. Crumley	do	100 00	Red Bank	

[PART II]

Rev. W. Morrisey	do	100 00	Oak Point	
Rev. E. J. Bannon	do	100 00	Big Cove	
Rev. L. C. D'Amour	do	40 00	Edmundston	
Rev. J. F. Carson	do	100 00	Kingston	County of Kent.
Rev. J. L McDonald	do	25 00	Restigouche	
Rev. W. O'Leary	do	100 00	Kingsclear	
J. Macdonald, M.D	Medical Officer	100 00		do Northumberland
H. A. Fish, M.D	do	100 00		do do
J. B. Lamothe, M.D	do	20 00		do Kent.
J. F. Brine, M.D	do	100 00		do do
J. Barnaby	Constable	20 00		Eel Ground.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenault	Agent	300 00	Lennox Island	Salary as Agent $ 200 00 Allowance for travelling expenses 100 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

[PART II.]

	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.			
Hon. Edgar Dewdney	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	Regina	
Hayter Reed	Assistant Indian Commissioner	2,400 00	do	
T. P. Wadsworth	Inspector of Farms and Agencies in North-West Territories	1,800 00		
Alex. McGibbon	do do	1,800 00	Regina	
W. McGirr	Clerk	1,600 00	do	
J. C. Nelson	Surveyor	2,190 00	do	
A. W. Ponton	Assistant Surveyor	1,400 00	do	
J. A. Macrae	Inspector Protestant Schools	1,200 00	do	
G. A. Betourney	do Roman Catholic Schools	1,200 00	do	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks
	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.	$ cts.		
F. H. Paget	Clerk	900 00	Regina.	
W. Anderson	do	1,200 00	do	
J. W. Jowett	do	900 00	do	
R. G. R. Eden	do	720 00	do	
J. J. Campbell	do	720 00	do	
A. W. L. Gompertz	do	720 00	do	
J. P. Wright	do	1,000 00	do	
P. Hourie	Interpreter	900 00	do	
	SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG.			
E. McColl	Inspector of Indian Agencies, in charge of Manitoba Superintendency	2,200 00	Winnipeg	
L. J. A. Leveque	Clerk	1,300 00	do	
E. Jean	do	700 00	do	
J. Hourigan	Forest Bailiff, Treaty No. 3	700 00	Rat Portage	
G. T. Orton, M.D.	Medical attendant	800 00	Winnipeg	Attends Indians of St. Peter's, Fort Alexander and Brokenhead Reserves.
	MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
	Treaty No. 1.			
F. Ogletree	Agent	800 00	Portage la Prairie	
A. M. Muckle	do	900 00	Clandeboye	

[PART II.

	Treaty No. 2.			
H. Martineau	Agent	1,000 00	Manitoba House	
	Treaty No. 3.			
R. J. N. Pither	Agent	1,000 00	Fort Francis	
G. McPherson	do	1,000 00	do	
J. McIntyre	do	900 00	Savanne	Also instructs in farming.
H. Chastellaine	Interpreter	250 00	Fort Francis	
	Treaty No. 5.			
A. McKay	Agent	1,000 00	Grand Rapids	
J. Reader	do	800 00	The Pas	
	NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.			
	Treaty No. 4.			
A. McDonald	Agent	1,200 00	Crooked Lakes	
J. B. Lash	do	1,200 00	Muscowpetung's Reserve	
Hilton Keith	do	1,200 00	Touchwood Hills	
H. L. Reynolds	do	1,000 00	File Hills	
W. S. Grant	do	1,000 00	Assiniboine Reserve	
J. A. Markle	do	1,200 00	Birtle	
John J. Campbell	do	1,000 00	Moose Mountain	
D. Pierce	Clerk	720 00	Crooked Lakes	
C. Pratt	Interpreter	360 00	do	
H. R. Halpin	Clerk	720 00	Muscowpetung's Reserve	
W. E. Jones	do	900 00	Touchwood Hills	
W. Daniels	Interpreter	240 00	File Hills	
W. Graham	Clerk	600 00	Birtle	
E. McNeill	Farming Instructor, Reserve No. 71	360 00	Crooked Lakes	
J. A. Sutherland	do do 73	480 00	do	
A. J. Coburn	do do 74	360 00	do	
J. Nicol	do do 72	480 00	do	
S. Hockley	do do 79	480 00	Qu'Appelle	
D. McIntosh	do do 80	420 00	do	
T. J. Fleetham	do Reserves Nos. 86, 87, 88	600 00	Touchwood Hills	
J. H. Gooderham	do Reserves Nos. 85, 89, 90	600 00	do	
R. McKinnon	do Reserve No. 75	720 00	Indian Head	
C. Lawford	do Reserves Nos. 68, 69, 70	600 00	Moose Mountain	
Rev. Father Hugonard	Principal, Industrial School	1,200 00	Qu'Appelle	

Return A (2).—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1888—*Continued.*

Outside Service.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
	Treaty No. 6.	$ cts.		
P. J. Williams	Agent	1,200 00	Battleford	
R. S. McKenzie	do	1,000 00	Duck Lake	
J. Finlayson	do	1,000 00	Carlton	
W. C. De Balinhard	do	1,200 00	Edmonton	
S. B. Lucas	do	1,200 00	Peace Hills	
Rev. T. Clark	Principal, Industrial School	1,200 00	Battleford	
J. B. Ashby	Assistant do	720 00	do	
J. A. Mitchell	Agent	1,200 00	Victoria	
G. G. Mann	do	1,000 00	Onion Lake	
J. Carney	Storeman and Clerk	720 00	Battleford	
W. Laurie	Assistant Clerk	720 00	do	
A. J. McNeill	Clerk	720 00	Duck Lake	
J. Tompkins	Interpreter	480 00	Battleford	
M. S. Vankoughnet	Clerk	720 00	Onion Lake.	
J. V. Kildahl	do	540 00	Edmonton	
J. Calder	Interpreter	600 00	do	
T. Edmundson	Clerk.	600 00	Victoria	
J. Pritchard	Storeman and Interpreter	420 00	do	
J. D. Molson	Clerk	900 00	Peace Hills	
D. Whitford	Interpreter	540 00	do	
L. Marion	Farming Instructor, Reserves Nos. 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101.	480 00	Duck Lake	
G. Chaffee	do Reserves Nos 102, 103, 104, 105, 106..	730 00	Carlton	
J. H. Price	do Reserve 108.	600 00	Battleford	
O. F. Orr	do Reserves 109, 110, 111	720 00	do	
J. Fitzpatrick	do Reserve No. 113	600 00	do	
G. D. Gopsil	do Reserves Nos. 114, 116	600 00	do	
A. Sufferin	do Reserve No. 115	600 00	do	
G. Applegarth	do do 112	600 00	do	

J. E. Ingram	do	do	125	600 00	Saddle Lake
W. J. O'Donnell	do	Reserves Nos. 132, 133, 134, 135		600 00	Edmonton
D. C. Robertson	do	Reserves Nos. 137, 140		480 00	Peace Hills
J. Ross	do	Reserves Nos. 138, 139		600 00	do

Treaty No. 7.

W. Pocklington	Agent			1,200 00	Blood Reserve
M. Begg	do			1,200 00	Blackfoot Crossing
F. C. Cornish	do			1,200 00	Sarcee Reserve
Rev. E. Claude	Principal, Industrial School			1,200 00	High River
A. R. Springett	Sub-Agent			900 00	Piegan Reserve
W. S. Richardson	Clerk			720 00	Blackfoot Crossing
S. Swinford	do			720 00	Blood Reserve
A. P. S. Cocks	do			720 00	Sarcee Reserve
G. H. Wheatly	Farming Instructor,	Farm No.	20*a*	540 00	Crowfoot's Reserve
J. M. Scott	do	do	20*b*	540 00	Old Sun's Reserve
W. Middleton	do	do	21	540 00	Piegan Reserve
J. Wilson	do	do	22	600 00	Blood Reserve

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN A (2)—*Continued.*

MISSIONARIES receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs for services performed among Indians, to the 30th June, 1888.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Names.	Address.	Annual Allowance.	Denomination.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
Rev. T. Quinn	Pierreville	235 00	Roman Catholic	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Rev. John Tucker	do	140 00	Protestant	do
Rev. M. Mainville	St. Régis	303 32	Roman Catholic	Iroquois of St. Régis. $100 of this amount and an additional $25 for fuel is paid by Iroquois of St. Regis.
Rev. A. G. Smith	Munceytown	400 00	Protestant	Chippewas of Thames.
Rev. John Jacobs	Baby's Point	400 00	do	do Walpole Island.
Rev. G. Giroux	Lorette	225 96	Roman Catholic	Hurons of Lorette.
Rev. G. A. Anderson	Tyendinaga	400 00	Protestant	Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Rev. N. V. Burtin	Caughnawaga	225 96	Roman Catholic	

RETURN A (2)—*Continued.*

MEDICAL MEN employed by the Department of Indian Affairs, to the 30th June, 1888, showing the Tribes which they attend.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Name.	Name of Tribe they Attend.	Annual Salary.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
P. H. Spohn	Chippewas of Beausoleil	150 00	Paid by the Band.
G. H. Corbett	do Rama	150 00	do
Clark Lapp	Mississaguas of Alnwick	200 00	do
P. E. Jones	do Credit	250 00	do
A. McLaren	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	250 00	Part borne by Management Fund
J. Newton	do do	250 00	do do
R. H. Dee	Six Nations	2,000 00	Paid by the Band; is also allowed an assistant at $600 a year.
V. J. A. Vennor	Micmacs of Restigouche	100 00	Salary paid from Province of Quebec Indian Fund.
R. M. Stephen	Tribes on Manitoulin Island	1,000 00	Salary borne by Management Fund. Allowed $150 additional for rent.
Oronhyatekha	Oneidas of Thames	300 00	Salary borne by Management Fund.
F. F. Bell	Wyandotts of Anderdon	80 00	Paid by the Band.
H. Wigle	Chippewas of Nawash	350 00	do
D Sinclair	do Thames	200 00	do
J. A. Reid	Garden River and Batchewana Bands	200 00	do
J. M. Shaw	Mississaguas of Rice Lake	150 00	do
J. Comeau	River Desert Indians	150 00	do
C. N. Smellie	Micmacs of Gaspé	80 00	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

Return B, with Subsidiary Statements.

STATEMENT of Transactions in connection with Trust Fund during the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance at the credit of this fund on 30th June, 1887		3,303,867 24
Government grants	39,685 88	
Collections on account of land sales, timber dues, dues on stone quarried, rents, fines and fees during the year	104,226 30	
Interest accrued during the year on the funds in the hands of the Dominion Government	160,662 12	
		304,574 30
		3,608,441 54
Expenditure during the year		284,206 92
Balance on 30th June, 1888		3,324,234 62
NOTE—		
Balance on 30th June, 1888, as above	3,324,234 62	
Balance on 30th June, 1888, as shown by the Auditor General's Report	3,243,898 10	
A difference of	80,336 52	
And being composed of, viz. :—		
Amount in dispute, see Auditor General's Report for 1887, page 302		77,246 66
Interest on $77,246.66, for one year, at 4 per cent		3,089 86
		80,336 52

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—*Continued.* No. 1.

DR. BATCHEWANA Indians in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887	1,293 33	
Balance on 30th June, 1887		228 33	Land and timber sales	544 00	
Rev. Thos. Ouillett, teacher, salary		200 00	Rents, &c		222 34
Chief Nubenagooching, salary		100 00	Interest on invested capital		42 60
J. A. Reid, M.D., salary		85 80	Balance on 30th June, 1888		447 24
Sundry Payments.					
For Medicines and medical attendance		74 90			
Renewal of fishing licences		10 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	54 45	13 15			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.	1,782 88				
	1,837 33	712 18		1,837 33	712 18
Balance on 30th June, 1888		447 24	Balance on 30th June, 1888	1,782 88	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—*Continued.* No. 2.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLIEL in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.			By Balance on 30th June, 1887	56,491 68	465 02
Noah Assance, chief		50 00	Land and timber sales	920 20	
Rev. Wm Elias, secretary, 3 months		6 25	Rents		73 87
Sol. Mark, messenger, 3 months		2 50	Interest on invested capital		2,758 40
P. H. Spohn, M.D		150 00			
Afd. McCue, 9 months		22 50			
Lazarus Assance, 9 months		7 50			
Pensions.					
Thos. Sky		12 00			
Mrs. John Assance		12 00			
Mrs. James Assance, 3 months		3 00			
Nancy Shingwakouse		12 00			
Thos. Assance		12 00			
Sundry Payments.					
Transfer of balance of loan to purchase threshing machine		45 00			
Distribution of interest moneys		2,266 07			
Relief to destitute		5 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	87 52	4 43			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	57,324 36	687 04			
	57,411 88	3,297 29		57,411 88	3,297 29
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	57,324 36	687 04

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—*Continued.* No. 3.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.					
David Craddock, teacher		250 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	341,394 04	3,272 98
E. A. Jones do 9 months		187 50	Land and timber sales	10,526 47	
Eliza Jones do 9 do		187 50	Rents and fines		77 50
E. A. Culbert do 3 do		62 50	Refund from interest moneys on account of loan to pay debts	65 68	
J. W. Cushing, 3 months		41 67	Interest on invested capital		15,566 04
W. B. McGregor, chief		150 00			
F. Lamorandière, secretary		150 00			
J. Akiwenzie, councillor		30 00			
J. Wahbezee do		30 00			
Louis Johnson, messenger		20 00			
M. Johnson do 9 months		15 00			
D. Elliott, forest warden		40 00			
F. Elliott, caretaker		50 00			
John Snake, sexton		25 00			
J. Akiwenzie, jun., sexton		12 48			
H. Wigle, M.D		350 00			
James Toman, chief		75 00			
Wm. Solomon, councillor		30 00			
Louis Nawash do		30 00			
Mike Solomon, messenger, 3 months		5 00			
Pensions.					
P. J. Kegedonce		50 00			
Thos. Sky		20 00			
Mrs. B. Onadjiwon		20 00			
Mrs. A. Ashkewee		20 00			
Mrs. Munodogwewiss		20 00			
Mrs. J. Smith		20 00			
Mrs. Luke Snake		15 00			
Wm. Angus		50 00			
Carried forward		1,956 65	Carried forward	351,986 19	18,916 52

RETURN B.—*Continued.* No. 3.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		1,956 65	Brought forward	351,986 19	18,916 52
To the following payments:—					
Pensions—Concluded.					
Jos. Dusonagon		20 00			
Mary Ann York		20 00			
John Wahbadick		30 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Repairs to roads		200 00			
Insurance on church and school buildings		19 50			
Inspecting schools		40 40			
Renewal of fishing license		25 00			
Cost of surveys and inspection	309 03				
Furniture for school building	35 00				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	1,075 22	4 65			
Interest moneys distributed		13,058 87			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	350,566 94	3,541 45			
	351,986 19	18,916 52		351,986 19	18,916 52
			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	350,566 94	3,541 45

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 4.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By balance on 30th June, 1887	51,776 40	543 94
Salaries.			Land and timber sales	636 75	
J. B. Naningishkung, chief		75 00	Rents collected		53 18
J. B. Naningishkung, councillor		8 00	Interest on invested capital		2,697 92
Gilbert Williams		8 00			
John Kenice		8 00			
Jos. Kenice, secretary		14 00			
G. H. Corbett, M.D		150 00			
S. B. Naningishkung		20 00			
Pensions.					
Jacob Shilling		12 00			
Wm. Bigwind		12 00			
Peter Jacobs		12 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Fire loss, Jas. Ingersoll		25 00			
Law costs in connection with liquor prosecution		3 00			
Inspecting schools		14 00			
Relief grants		69 00			
Cost of blankets		22 95			
Distribution of interest moneys		2,168 46			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	63 67	3 31			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	52,349 48	570 32			
	52,413 15	3,295 04		52,413 15	3,295 04
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	52,349 48	570 32

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—*Continued.*

No. 5

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.					
H. J. Johnston, teacher		250 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	185,322 66	1,583 44
Wilson Jacobs, chief		100 00	Land and timber collections	1,652 88	
Jas. Manasse		30 00	Rent of gravel pit	20 00	
Elijah George		30 00	Interest on invested capital		8,800 24
Silas Wahbemong		30 00			
J. Nahmabin		30 00			
Adam Sappah		30 00			
J. Johnston		30 00			
J. Chippewa, chapel steward		30 00			
S. Jackson do		15 00			
J. Johnston do		15 00			
A. Shawano do		15 00			
J. Bressette do		15 00			
S. Jackson, messenger		30 00			
Wm. Wawanosh, interpreter and secretary		350 00			
Pensions.					
Mrs. J. Wawanosh		62 50			
Mrs. D. B. Wawanosh		100 00			
A. Rodd		24 00			
Mrs. J. Kashagance		24 00			
Thos. Nayahnoquod, 9 months		18 00			
Widow Bird		12 00			
Geo. Ashquagonaby		12 00			
Widow Kahbayah		12 00			
do Cotterill, 3 months		3 00			
A. Nageeshig		12 00			
Widow Pike, 3 months		3 00			
do Nawang		12 00			
do Sappah		12 00			
do Omazenah		12 00			

do Lighthouse		12 00			
do Shagutchewaga		12 00			
do Kahgayah		12 00			
do Petahney, 9 months		9 00			
do Mahcahdenequa		12 00			
Mrs. Moses Henry		12 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Relief to destitute Indians		112 00			
Cost of uniforms for members of brass band		300 00			
Cost of painting school house		60 00			
Medical attendance and medicines		772 70			
Funeral furnishings		142 59			
Cost of building material		20 60			
Repairs to council house		3 00			
do school house		9 25			
Inspection of schools		61 00			
Cutting thistles		3 50			
Books, &c., for schools		9 70			
Travelling expenses of J. Johnston		4 50			
Cleaning council house		2 00			
Insurance on council house		8 00			
Cost of digging a drain		121 00			
Wood for schools		26 25			
Furniture for school house		12 00			
Services of constable		4 50			
Cost of stoves, &c		23 03			
Services of Charlotte Isaac as secretary		4 00			
Cost of construction of ditch	3,063 22				
Luke James, rent of gravel pit	10 00				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	167 29				
Distribution of interest moneys		5,754 04			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	183,755 03	1,542			
	186,995 54	10,383 68		186,995 54	10,383 68
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	183,755 03	1,542 52

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.			By Balance on 30th June, 1887	271,409 52	2,565 97
			Land and timber collections	6,377 66	
John Burr, teacher		300 00	Rents		52 50
Isabella McIver, teacher		300 00	Refund from interest moneys on account of loan to pay debts	491 84	
Henry H. Madwayosh, chief		150 00	Interest on invested capital		12,651 84
John Kadahgegwon do		150 00			
Ralph Johnson, councillor		20 00			
John Stephenson do		20 00			
Cephas Kahbege do		20 00			
Thos. Naugun do		20 00			
J. Madwishmind		20 00			
Wm. Washpemong, sexton		40 00			
Jessie Root		20 00			
Peter Henry, messenger		15 00			
W. S. Scott, M.D.		260 00			
Waldron Elias		100 00			
Frs. Troonch, caretaker		25 00			
Pensions.					
John Waubishkaukuming		12 00			
Chas. Mazhukewawedong		12 00			
F. Wahbezee		12 00			
John Ataugay		12 00			
Wm. Nagum		12 00			
Jane Wegwoss		25 00			
Eliza Madwishmind		12 00			
Widow Shingoonce		12 00			
Charlotte Sanigwobs		12 00			
Widow Mukadamowa		12 00			
Mary Majigeshig		12 00			
Mary Manidowaub		6 00			
Thompson S. Manidowaub		12 00			
Mrs. Martin		16 00			

Eliza George		12 00			
Stephen Mukosegah		12 00			
John Kahbeje		12 00			
Mrs Bedford		12 00			
Mrs. Henry Jones		12 00			
Widow Paskequowedong		12 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Repairs to roads		133 33			
Inspection of schools		45 00			
Relief of destitute		12 00			
Books for schools		19 15			
Costs in connection with liquor traffic		134 40			
Printing		2 05			
Cost of stamping iron		1 50			
Refund to Indians of amount overpaid on account of their indebtedness to John Denney	854 20				
Cost of survey of White Cloud Island, &c	232 50				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	643 26	3 15			
Distribution of Interest moneys		10,505 95			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	276,549 06	2,702 78			
	278,279 02	15,270 31		278,279 02	15,270 31
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	276,549 06	2,702 78

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—		
Salaries.		
Chas. Bigcanoe, chief		80 00
Jas. Ashquabe, councillor, 3 months		5 00
Geo. McCue do do		5 00
Jas. Charles do		17 50
John Johnson, caretaker, 3 months		6 25
Zach. Bigcanoe do do		6 25
Sundry Disbursements.		
Funeral furnishings		15 00
Expenses in connection with Grand Council		2 68
Cost of trucks for threshing machine		60 20
Medicines and medical attendance		131 25
Cost of fanning mills		56 00
Inspection of schools		13 00
Mary Snake, on account of moneys at her credit		5 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	34 85	2 10
Distribution of interest moneys		896 17
Balance on 30th June, 1888	24,720 32	221 64
	24,755 17	1,523 04

	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1887	24,406 70	232 29
Land and timber sales	348 47	
Rents		68 95
Interest on invested capital		1,221 80
	24,755 17	1,523 04
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	24,720 32	221 64

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 8.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES in account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
Jos. Fisher, teacher		200 00
John Henry do		216 66
Scobie Logan do		200 00
John Henry, Chief		12 00
John French do		12 00
John Chicken, Councillor		12 00
Abel Waucaush do		12 00
Saml. French		12 00
Moses Wawanash		12 00
Jos. Fisher, secretary		20 00
Abel Waucaush, interpreter		12 00
Eph. Turner, messenger		37 50
Wm. A. Whiteloon		37 50
D. Sinclair, M.D		200 00
Isaac Smith, janitor, 6 months		6 00
Pensions.		
Tom, chief, 3 months		5 00
Geo. Knotman		20 00
Jacob Shemogan		20 00
John Whiteloon, 9 months		15 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Rents distributed		3,085 97
Cost of construction of ditch		137 50
Cost of flag		20 63
Cost of inspecting new Council House		12 00
Insurance on do		21 50
Material for culvert		3 92
Carried forward		4,343 18

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1887	67,383 48	935 14
Land and timber sales	17 90	
Rents		3,216 57
Interest on invested capital		3,472 72
Carried forward	67,401 38	7,624 43

[PART II]

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		4,343 18	Brought forward	67,401 38	7,624 43
Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.					
Chandelier for Council House		16 00			
Band instruments		215 50			
Funeral furnishings		64 00			
Lumber supplied		7 50			
Furniture for Council House		12 50			
Cartage on tiles		5 00			
Services of school trustees		24 00			
Repairs to Bear Creek School		6 00			
Services of constable		5 40			
Painting seats in Council House		14 00			
Repairs to Road in Township of Exford		18 23			
Books for schools		31 65			
Relief to destitute		125 00			
Printing Minutes of Grand Council		9 00			
Building house on E. ½ lot 11, Caradoc		68 00			
Tuition of Indian children		2 50			
Wood for schools		30 40			
Survey		8 00			
Desks for school		90 00			
Building Council House	950 00				
Extra work in new hall	52 00				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	1 79	192 69			
Distribution of interest moneys		1,522 98			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	66,397 59	812 90			
	67,401 38	7,624 43		67,401 38	7,624 43
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	66 397 59	812 90

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—*Continued.* No. 9.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—		
Salaries.		
Jas. Saugee, chief		30 00
John Mokewenah, councillor		20 00
Jos. Osahgee do		20 00
M. Aultman do		20 00
Johnson Pindannon		20 00
Wm. Peters, secretary		50 00
John Peters, messenger		50 00
Jos. Moodie, teacher, 9 months		150 00
Peter Thomas do 3 do		50 00
Pensions.		
Wauseonoquodt		8 00
Petwegeshig		8 00
Magabwa		8 00
Meshakadoqua		8 00
Nanoqua		8 00
Kah-ga-mo-qua		8 00
Widow Pengeesmoqua		8 00
do Aizhoe		8 00
do Kewakedoqua		8 00
do Kewahdenoqua		8 00
do Shawanoo		8 00
do Chinquamoqua		8 00
do A. Johnson		8 00
do Quasijiwonoqua		8 00
do Kiyoshk		8 00
do Waingeeshgoqua		8 00
do Kewakodoqua		8 00
Sarah Saginash		8 00
Munedoqua, 9 months		6 00
Carried forward		560 00

	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1887	69,351 09	895 99
Rents		949 45
Interest on invested capital		3,262 28
Carried forward	69,351 09	5,107 72

RETURN B.—*Continued.* No. 9.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		560 00	Brought forward	69,351 09	5,107 72
Sundry Disbursements.					
Cost of building council house		30 00			
Loan to Rev. W. A. Elias, to assist him in finishing his education		100 00			
Services of grave diggers		40 00			
Medical attendance and medicines		59 75			
Repairs to school-houses		41 99			
Relief		133 95			
Cleaning school-house		1 50			
Funeral furnishings		157 00			
Paid for seaching for the body of Tooshkinung		10 00			
Cost of furniture for Widow Pashuck's house		15 00			
Cost of lumber for J. Jackson's house		3 00			
Services of Pathmasters		24 00			
Repairs to road scrapers		3 00			
Books, &c, for schools		10 65			
Loan to assist D. Osahgee in education		50 00			
do Peter Willes do		50 00			
Inspection of schools		7 40			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		56 97			
Distribution of interest moneys		2,757 11			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	69,351 09	996 40			
	69,351 09	5,107 72		69,351 09	5,107 72
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	69,351 09	996 40

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 10.

DR. FORT WILLIAM INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887	13,140 67	
To Balance on 30th June, 1887		494 09	Rents		27 00
Cost of repairing plough		5 00	Interest on invested capital		505 84
Cost of plough		18 00	Balance on 30th June, 1888		811 67
Cost of seed potatoes and timothy seed		374 19			
Medicines and medical attendance		129 75			
Feed for oxen		86 60			
Cost of building material		64 90			
Supplies furnished Indians doing road work		10 00			
Relief		55 86			
Expenses conveying patient to hospital		3 00			
Funeral furnishings		15 60			
Expenses *in re* charges against Chief Boucher		35 90			
Premium to Indians for cultivating new lands		50 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		1 62			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	13,140 67				
	13,140 67	1,344 51		13,140 67	1,344 51
Balance on 30th June, 1888		811 67	Balance on 30th June, 1888	13,140 67	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. FRENCH RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capita .	In .
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To balance on 30th June, 1887		17 12	By balance on 30th June, 1887	887 86	
Cost of a threshing machine		50 00	Land and timber sales	865 50	
Medicines and medical attendance		31 13	Rents		31 13
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	86 55	1 87	Interest on invested capital		34 84
Balance on 30th June, 1888	1,666 81		Balance on 30th June, 1888		34 15
	1,753 36	100 12		1,753 36	100 12
Balance on 30th June, 1888		34 15	Balance 30th June, 1888	1,666 81	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—*Continued.* No. 12.

DR. GARDEN RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.					
Rev. C. A. French, teacher		200 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	34,499 13	348 02
Chief Augustin		100 00	Land and timber sales	4,691 07	
Chief Pequetchenene		60 00	Rents and fines		546 05
J. A Reed, physician		102 44	Interest on invested capital		1,393 88
Sundry Disbursements.					
Books, &c., for schools		19 33			
Cost of taking prisoners to Sault Ste. Marie		8 20			
Inspection and report on Elliott Location		48 75			
Medicines		46 50			
Relief		5 00			
Costs in liquor prosecutions		33 96			
Repairs to schoolhouse		6 82			
Insurance		10 00			
Travelling expenses of Dr. J. A. Reed		27 00			
Fuel for schools		33 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	492 76	32 76			
Distribution of interest moneys		950 12			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	38,697 44	604 07			
	39,190 20	2,287 95	Balance on 30th June, 1888	39,190 20	2,287 95
				38,697 44	604 07

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. HENVEY'S INLET INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887	7,214 10	32 19
			Refund of funeral expenses		15 00
			Interest on invested capital		289 84
Salaries.					
Chief Wickemanchi		30 24			
Chief Jas. Ahsawasahgai		17 00			
John Esquimaux, teacher		100 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Repairs to school house		66 11			
Relief		5 00			
Wood for school and lighting fires		25 00			
Care of oxen		5 00			
Distribution of interest moneys		56 03			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	7,214 10	32 65			
	7,214 10	337 03		7,214 10	337 03
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	7,214 10	32 65

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 18 8.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—*Continued.* No. 14.

DR. LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887	27,949 69	525 99
Salaries.			Land and timber sales	4,715 46	
Jacob Cochai, chief		50 00	Rents		272 00
S. Commando do		20 00	Interest on invested capital		1,139 00
Basil Cochai do		20 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Relief		40 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	472 05	18 12			
Distribution of interest moneys		1,164 88			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	32,193 10	623 99			
	32,665 15	1,936 99		32,665 15	1,936 99
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	32,193 10	623 99

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. MANITOULIN ISLAND INDIANS (Unceded) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887		385 47	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,527 27	
Cost of farming implements		75 93	Land and timber sales	1,180 02	
Cost of medicines		191 75	Liquor fines		67 50
Relief		120 00	Interest on invested capital		85 68
Wood for school		16 87	Balance on 30th June, 1888		640 14
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	118 00	3 30			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	3,589 29				
	3,707 29	793 32		3,707 29	793 32
Balance on 30th June, 1888		640 14	Balance, 30th June, 1888	3,589 29	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 16.

DR. MAGANETTEWAN INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	$ cts.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	510 32	26 24	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	510 32	5 60
			Interest on invested capital		20 64
	510 32	26 24		510 32	26 24
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	510 32	26 24

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. MISSISSAUGUAS OF ALNWICK in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—		
Salaries.		
Mitchell Chubb, chief		24 00
Wm. Blaker, councillor		12 00
E. Comigo, do 9 months		9 00
F. Beaver, do do		9 00
Moses Black, do do		9 00
Richard Black, secretary, do		18 00
Wm. Lukes, do 3 months		6 00
Josiah Tobico, sexton, 9 months		45 00
Miss M. A. Crowe, organist		20 00
Thomas Marsden, councillor, 3 months		3 00
Geo. Blaker, do do		3 00
Peter Crow, do do		3 00
Jas. Marsden, sexton, do		15 00
Chas. Lapp, physician		200 00
Pension.		
Widow James		12 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Grant to teacher's salary		18 75
Funeral furnishings		10 00
Relief		12 00
Costs in case of liquor prosecutions		10 00
Inspection of schools		24 00
Cost of building a house for C. Fisher		40 00
do do Louis Hager		96 00
Sundries for school house		11 35
Insurance		30 00

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By balance on 30th June, 1887	71,451 17	875 50
Land and timber sales	630 55	
Rents and fines collected		810 85
Refund from interest moneys on account of road work		17 00
Interest on invested capital		3,811 44

Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	63 06	52 25			
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	3,931 85			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	72,018 66	890 59			
	72,081 72	5,514 79		72,081 72	5,514 79
			By balance on 30th June, 1888	72,018 66	890 59

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. MISSISSAUGUAS OF THE CREDIT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
Mary Murray, teacher		275 00
Wm. Elliott, sexton, 9 months		18 75
Wm. Stirling, caretaker		25 00
John Laform		25 00
P. E. Jones, physician, 9 months		187 50
Jas. A. Wood, councillor, 18 months		97 50
Wm. Stirling do 18 do		75 00
Geo. Henry do 18 do		50 00
John Laform do 18 do		50 00
Jos. King do 18 do		75 00
E. Spencer do 6 do		25 00
Wm. Crane do 6 do		25 00
A. A. Jones, sexton, 3 months		12 50
Mary Herchmer, organist, 3 months		6 25
Pensions.		
David Sawyer		100 00
Widow Herchmer		25 00
do Wilson		25 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Wood for schools		5 00
Stationery, &c		16 18
Book for Council House		1 80
Repairs to church, &c		35 96
Lumber for school house		9 42
Paid services of caretaker for Mike lot		29 00
Funeral furnishings		24 00
Postage and stationery		33 02
Inspection of schools		12 00

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1887	180,871 65	575 15
Land and timber sales	60 00	
Refund of second and third instalments on account of loan for distribution	500 00	
Interest on invested capital		8,809 88

[PART II]

Printing		2 00			
Sundries for church and school		35 23			
Plank for roads		11 25			
Painting, &c		6 00			
Repairs to school house		11 81			
Expenses of delegates to Grand Council		86 00			
Cost of lumber		58 37			
Hardware for Mission House		33 91			
Window shades for Mission House		5 35			
Relief		16 00			
Repairs to Council House		2 50			
Wood for church		13 00			
Wood, &c., for Council House		5 20			
Repairs to parsonage		163 61			
Books for schools		14 10			
Transfer to Capital of second and third instalments of loan for distribution		500 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	6 00				
Distribution of interest moneys		5,423 21			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	181,425 65	1,733 61		181,431 65	9,385 03
	181,431 65	9,385 03	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	181,425 65	1,733 61

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—*Continued.* No. 19.

DR MISSISSAUGUAS OF RICE LAKE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
John M. Shaw, M.D		150 00
M. G. Paudaush, chief		25 00
Jeremiah Crow		4 00
Wellington Cow		4 00
R. Soper		4 00
Robert Paudaush, sexton and messenger		30 00
Pensions.		
Susan Culbertson		10 00
Catherine Muskrat		10 00
Sarah Anderson		10 00
Ann Spaniard		10 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Cost of survey	169 70	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	45 25	1 33
Distribution of interest moneys		784 57
Balance on 30th June, 1888	21,628 17	227 14
	21,843 12	1,270 04

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1887	21,390 64	179 38
Land and timber sales	452 48	
Rents and fines collected		35 50
Interest on invested capital		1,055 16
	21,843 12	1,270 04
Balance on 30th June, 1888	21,628 17	227 14

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—*Continued.* No. 20.

DR. MISSISSAUGUAS OF MUD LAKE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.					
Joseph Whetung, chief		8 33	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	35,728 77	419 92
Peter McCue, sexton		20 00	Land and timber sales	700 80	
Jos. Irons, 5 months		10 42	Rents and fines collected		8 06
Pension.			Interest on invested capital		1,767 20
Jos. Muskrat		12 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Grant to sick and destitute		40 00			
Cost of vaccine and vaccinating		12 33			
Cost of survey	290 38				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	70 08	48			
Distribution of interest moneys		1,676 11			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	36,069 11	415 51			
	36,429 57	2,195 18		36,429 57	2,195 18
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	36,069 11	415 51

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B--*Continued.* No. 21.

DR. MISSISSAUGUAS OF SCUGOG in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.					
John Johnston, chief		50 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	9,899 18	295 44
			Land and timber sales	218 76	
			Rents		593 94
Sundry Disbursements.			Refund from interest moneys to pay indebtedness to merchants		25 59
Funeral furnishings		41 25	Interest on invested capital		486 16
Abbs & Patterson, in full, of claim for advances		25 54			
Insurance		4 20			
Cost of survey	84 87				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	21 60	35 63			
Distribution of interest moneys		1,064 40			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	10,011 47	180 11			
	10,117 94	1,401 13		10,117 94	1,401 13
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	10,011 47	180 11

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RTURN B—*Continued.* No. 22.

DR. MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.					
Mathew East, teacher		112 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	103,670 26	1,035 63
Maggie E. Pook, teacher, 3 months		37 50	Land sales	2,017 66	
Ida Embry do		250 00	Rents collected for credit of interest		4,313 54
Laura Phelps do 9 months		75 00	Rents collected for credit of capital on account of advance for fencing	2,150 64	
Joel Johnston, chief		24 00	Refund from moneys sent for distribution on account of advance from capital for fencing	578 71	
A. Culbertson, do 6 months		12 00	Interest on invested capital		5,639 86
Sampson Green do		24 00	Refund by D. Powles on account of premium of insurance on steam ferry		7 50
Solomn Loft do and secretary		28 00	Refund by John C. Maracle on account of loan		5 66
Isaac Powles do		24 00			
Wm. N Martin		12 75			
Wm. C. Brant, secretary		12 00			
James Maracle, sexton		40 00			
Nelson Maracle do		30 00			
Rev. G. A. Anderson, missionary		400 00			
J Newton, M.D		100 00			
A. McLaren, M.D		100 00			
Geo. Gunyon, constable		300 00			
Jonah Brant, caretaker		4 25			
Bertha Davidson, teacher		37 50			
Ida Robertson do		37 50			
Jacob B. Brant, chief		6 00			
Pensions.					
Peggy Brant		24 00			
Abram Maracle		24 00			
Milo Maracle		24 00			
Adam Brant		24 00			
John D. Green		24 00			
Mrs. H. Maracle		18 00			
Mrs. D. Sero		24 00			
H. Barnhart, six months		12 00			
Carried forward		1,841 00	Carried forward	108,417 27	11,002 19

RETURN B.—*Continued.* No. 22.

DR. MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		1,841 00	Brought forward	108,417 27	11,002 19
Sundry Disbursements.					
Clothing for constable		20 00			
Grant to Peter Clause to assist in re-building his house destroyed by fire		25 00			
Rents distributed		3,957 58			
Paid for legal services		31 13			
Expenses of a deputation to township of Gibson		90 00			
Material for schools		32 40			
Insurance		101 50			
Cost of lighting fires for schools		3 60			
Cleaning church		4 00			
Relief		118 00			
Repairs to parsonage	400 00	33 16			
Fuel for schools		108 00			
Repairs to school and council houses		50 00			
Stoves for schools		34 25			
Fire losses		135 00			
Funeral furnishings		20 00			
Expenses of a deputation to Ottawa		23 00			
Cost of building a house for Wm. Clause		106 81			
Fencing improvements, &c	8,789 09				
Amount paid for land for Joseph Sero	23 00				
do do Eliza Smart	23 00				
do do Jacob H. Maracle	69 00				
do do Lydia Smart	23 00				
do do Mary Loft	23 00				
do do Jas. Leween	50 00				
do do Sarah Leween	23 00				
do do Thos. G. Brant	115 00				
do do Abram Maracle	46 00				
do do Sol. Hill	69 00				

do	do	Adam Brant	23 00				
do	do	Margaret Green	23 00				
do	do	Mrs. Geo. Smart	92 00				
do	do	Richard Leween	15 00				
do	do	Mary John	23 00				
do	do	Hester Claus	23 00				
Share of grant money in connection with fencing paid to Miss F. Maracle			23 00				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund			324 32	288 48			
Sundries				4 55			
Distribution of interest moneys				3,221 08			
Balance on 30th June, 1888			98,217 86	753 65			
			108,417 27	11,002 19		108,417 27	11,002 19
					Balance 30th June, 1888	98,217 86	753 65

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 23.

DR. MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—		
Salaries.		
Daniel Edwards, teacher		262 50
C. M. Stonefish, chief		60 00
John B. Noah, councillor		20 00
Isaac Hill do		20 00
James Noah, secretary		50 00
Sam'l Lacells, gravedigger		16 00
Jas. Dolson, councillor		20 00
Ernest Littlejohn, teacher		71 42
Sundry Disbursements.		
Books for schools		18 70
Insurance		13 50
Funeral furnishings		54 00
Furniture for school-house		71 34
Relief		55 00
Cost of fencing agricultural grounds		182 85
Inspection of schools		15 00
Hardware for council house		64 74
Advertising		3 19
Care of a lunatic		44 80
Cleaning school-house		9 68
Cost of building council house	1,215 00	
Distribution of interest moneys		5,731 65
Balance on 30th June, 1888	157,396 05	1,534 72
	158,611 05	8,319 09

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1887	158,581 35	1,455 61
Refund from interest moneys on account of Masons account	29 70	
Interest on invested capital		6,863 48
	158,611 05	8,319 09
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	157,396 05	1,534 72

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 24.

DR. MUNSEES OF THE THAMES in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	apital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Distribution of interest moneys.....	.....	109 77	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.	2,670 24	26 97
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	2,670 24	25 12	Interest on invested capital.....	.....	107 92
	2,670 24	134 89		2,670 24	134 89
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	2,670 24	25 12

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

OJIBBEWAS AND OTTAWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.			By Balance on 30th June, 1887	100,979 17	998 00
			Land and timber sales	15,354 77	
F. W. Sims, teacher		300 00	Rents and fines collected		1,192 50
P. C. Quinn do		20 33	Interest on invested capital		4,079 08
Lucy Pinoshamog do		117 95			
Sundry Disbursements.					
School material		10 56			
Cost of medicines and medical attendance		202 11			
Cost of seats for Mississagua school		12 00			
Expenses of liquor prosecutions		24 50			
Travelling expenses of Chief Neshkeshek, Ottawa to Manitoulin Island		40 00			
Expenses guarding timber		25 00			
Transfer to Management Fund of 6th instalment of amount loaned at various times for opening of roads, completion of surveys, &c	9,652 21				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	1,543 22	71 85			
Distribution of interest moneys		4,036 47			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	105,138 51	1,408 41		116,333 94	6,269 58
	116,333 94	6,269 58	Balance on 30th June, 1888	105,138 51	1,408 41

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 26.

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE HURON in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887	48,000 00	1,568 64
Annuities under the Robinson Treaty		12,343 00	Legislative grant		9,260 78
Expenses, &c., of payment of annuities		321 30	Interest on invested capital		2,462 76
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	48,000 00	643 88	Amount of cheque issued in Oct., 1885, and not presented for payment		16 00
	48,000 00	13,308 18		48,000 00	13,308 18
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	48,000 00	643 88

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 27.

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887	40,000 00	1,961 39
Annuities under Robinson Treaty		8,404 00	Legislative grant		6,327 22
Expenses of distribution of annuity		456 05	Interest on invested capital		2,078 44
Balance on 30th June, 1888	40,000 00	1,507 00			
	40,000 00	10,367 05		40,000 00	10,367 05
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	40,000 00	10,367 05

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 28

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF MISSISSAUGUA RIVER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance on 30th June, 1887		14 18	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	4,396 85	
Cost of liquor prosecutions		36 49	Land and timber sales	249 53	
Medicines and medical attendance		31 13	Rents and fines collected		62 00
Legal expenses, Queen vs. J. McGaulay		61 71	Interest on invested capital		175 32
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	26 00	3 72			
Distribution of interest moneys		79 54			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	4,620 38	10 55			
	4.646 38	237 32		4.646 38	237 32
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	4,620 38	10 35

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Sup.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 29.

DR. ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
To the following payments:—					
Cost of building water closet		24 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	611 10	27 44
Cost of road scrapers		20 00	Rents		420 00
Cost of ditching		49 57	Interest on invested capital		25 56
Cost of building bridge on concession 3		28 00			
Cost of uniforms for band		100 00			
Rents paid to the heirs of the late Elias Sickles		105 00			
Paid claim to Temperance Society on school house		25 00			
Paid board of men and teams working on roads		10 00			
Cost of framing a diploma		3 50			
Lumber for bridges		8 00			
Lumber for school house		57 10			
Sundries		2 60			
Paid John Ninhams expenses, attending Grand Council		5 00			
Percentage on collection carried to the credit of Management Fund		25 20			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	611 10	10 03			
	611 10	473 00		611 10	473 00
			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	611 10	10 03

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—*Continued.* No. 30.

DR. PARRY ISLAND INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887	43,180 07	328 08
Salaries.			Land and timber sales	1,320 65	
Peter Megiss, chief		37 50	Rents		81 00
Pahbahmowatong		20 00	Interest on invested capital		1,740 32
E. Fraser, teacher		112 50			
Bella John on		200 00			
Jas. Pegamagabow, chief		12 50			
Wm. King, messenger		5 00			
Jacob Paigmas-agai		5 00			
Rev. A Salt, interpreter and secretary		30 00			
Pensions.					
Sol. James		20 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
School books, &c		13 91			
Repairs to Ryerson school		93 25			
Grant to Pahbahmowatong for support of child		16 00			
Cost of one yoke of oxen		70 00			
Lime for Skene school		1 25			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	132 06	4 86			
Distribution of interest moneys		1,128 96			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	44,368 66	378 67			
	44,500 72	2,149 40		44,500 72	2,149 40
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	44,368 66	378 67

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. POTTAWATTAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
			By balance on 30th June, 1887	6,207 52	53 11
			Rents collected		181 25
			Interest on invested capital		250 44
Salaries.					
Ashkebee, chief		10 00			
John Jackson, councillor		5 00			
Wm. Peters, secretary		4 00			
Pensions.					
Saugutchewaqua		4 00			
Jos. Quakashena, 9 months		3 00			
Peshanna 6 do		2 00			
Goonah 6 do		1 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Funeral furnishings		35 04			
Relief		3 00			
Repairs to school building		7 73			
Services of pathmasters		4 00			
Repairs to school fence		2 50			
Repairs to clock school No. 2		0 50			
Lumber for bridges		1 35			
Inspecting schools		7 45			
Cost of building water closets for schools		5 88			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		10 87			

Distribution of interest moneys		247 57			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	6,207 52	129 91			
	6,207 52	484 80		6,207 52	484 80
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	6,207 52	129 91

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 82.

DR. SERPENT RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Medicines		32 63	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,793 68	34 35
Cost of building school house	210 44		Land and timber sales	549 21	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		7 20	Rents		120 00
Distribution of interest moneys		114 42	Interest on invested capital		113 12
Balance on 30th June, 1888	3 132 45	113 22			
	3,342 89	267 47		3,342 89	267 47
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	3,132 45	113 22

[PART II]

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 38.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.					
John Miller, teacher		300 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	858,860 51	8,793 70
R. H. Dee, acting physician		2,000 00	Land and timber sales	1,274 15	
R. M. Topp, assistant physician, 4 months		225 00	Rents and fines collected		1,573 00
A. G. Smith, interpreter, 3 months		100 00	Transfer from Interest on account of loan for payment of debts	10,000 00	
John Buck, caretaker		50 00	Interest on invested capital		47,210 84
Josiah Hill, secretary		225 00	Refund on account of advance made for purchase of agricultural imp ements		5 00
Wm. Wage, forest bailiff		130 00			
Moses Turkey do		130 00			
Alex. Thompson, assistant physician, 7½ months		375 00			
Wm. Reep, interpreter, 9 months		300 00			
Pensions.					
David Hill		55 00			
Abram Isaac		50 00			
John Gibson		50 00			
Peter Leaf		25 00			
Samson Green		25 00			
Simon Harris		25 00			
Jacob Simons		25 00			
Mary J. Hill		25 00			
Lawrence Thomas		25 00			
Wm. Jack		25 00			
Peter John		25 00			
Sol. Nash		25 00			
Catherine Sky		13 00			
Christeen Buck		25 00			
J. Hill, sen		25 00			
Betsey Dixon		12 00			
Jacob Green		25 00			
Thos. Roundsky		18 75			
Carried forward		4,333 75	Carried forward	870,134 66	57,582 54

[PART II.]

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
Brought forward		4,333 75	Brought forward	870,134 66	57,582 54
To the following payments:—					
Pensions—Concluded.					
Mrs. Jas. Claus		25 00			
Widow Aughawaga		25 00			
Widow Mary Johnson		25 00			
Wm. Curley		25 00			
David John		50 00			
Nancy Gibson		25 00			
Ellen Powles		25 00			
Elizabeth Funn		25 00			
Elizabeth Nash		25 00			
Isaac Jacob		25 00			
Elizabeth Williams, 9 months		18 75			
Lewis Bumberry		25 00			
Catharine Cusack, 3 months		6 25			
Abram J. Hill		6 25			
Ellen Powles		6 25			
Susannah Jamieson, 9 months		18 75			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Legal Expenses		95 95			
Grant to Baptist Church		20 00			
Paid rent to Mrs. VanEvery		140 00			
do Mrs. Garlow		150 00			
do Susan Racket		80 00			
do Amelia Johnston		200 00			
do Wm. Anderson		50 00			
do D. Davis		52 00			
Conveyance of patient to hospital		4 00			
Prizes for ploughing matches		75 00			
Cost of building bridges		413 00			

Grant to Geo. King to assist in his education		130 00			
Cost of inspection of fences		24 00			
Grant to W. M. Elliott to assist in education		200 00			
Rent paid Lucy Burning		150 00			
do Lydia Atkins		90 00			
do Amos Russell		12 50			
do Wm. Russell		12 50			
do Mrs. D. Jamieson		12 50			
Paid Isaac Hill for plans, &c., in *re* bridges		84 50			
Repairs to Red Line school buildings		35 00			
Rent paid James Jamieson		102 00			
do Mrs. Cath. Hill		123 00			
Services of Peter Newhouse as constable		10 50			
do David Garlow do		7 50			
Rent paid Cath. Hill		42 00			
Care of S. Johnson		12 00			
Cost of building fences		20 00			
Paid for two acres of land for quarry		16 00			
Cost of pumps for Council House		23 50			
Paid Rent to Wm. Anderson		50 00			
do Emily S. Johnson		200 00			
Grant to John Shero to assist in education		200 00			
Expenses in connection with the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday		87 65			
Advance on account of Cayuga witnesses to Buffalo		150 00			
Paid Rent to Susannah Lewis		75 00			
do Archibald Russell		12 50			
School material		10 68			
Paid services of committee men		54 00			
Chief's board allowance		800 00			
Repairs, &c., to pile driver		36 67			
Fire losses		650 00			
Expenses conveying T. Van Every to hospital		15 60			
Care and attendance to Mrs. Powlis		56 00			
Inspection of schools		158 00			
Repairs to pump		2 63			
Relief		718 64			
Care and treatment of Ellen Clench		7 20			
do John Hill, sen		50 00			
Paid for suppressing fires		329 77			
Sundries for Council house		0 80			
Ditching		101 50			
Insurance		149 00			
Medical attendance on Geo. Powlis		8 00			
Cost of lumber for bridge, &c		128 33			
Grants to schools		1,500 00			
Carried forward		12,629 92	Carried forward	870,134 66	57,583 54

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 33.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
Brought forward		12,629 92	Brought forward	870,134 66	57,582 54
To the following payments :—					
Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.					
Fuel for Council house		18 75			
Paid for inspecting roads		50 00			
Paid for spades and shovels		11 70			
Building of shed for Council house		70 00			
Contingencies		23 37			
Board and treatment of S. Lewis		100 75			
Celebration of festival		15 00			
Cost of road scrapers		16 50			
Desk for Indian office		12 00			
Cost of building bridge No. 8	285 00				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	131 41	90 54			
Distribution of interest moneys		25,828 34			
Transfer to capital of amount advanced as a loan to pay debts		10,000 00			
Transfer to suspense account of deduction from interest moneys to pay debts		500 00			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	869,718 25	8,215 67			
	870,134 66	57,582 54		870,134 66	57,582 54
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	869,718 25	8,215 67

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 34.

DR. SHAWANAGA BAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.	By balance on 30th June, 1887	$ cts. 8,312 31	$ cts. 25 46
Salaries.			Timber dues	80 00	
			Rents		32 00
S. James, chief, 3 months		12 50	Interest on invested capital		333 52
Adam Powis do 9 do		15 00			
Christina John, teacher		100 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Cost of taking care of oxen		15 00			
Cost of implements		11 65			
School material		4 11			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	8 00	3 70			
Distribution of interest moneys		146 50			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	8,384 31	82 52			
	8,392 31	390 98		8,392 31	390 98
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	8,384 31	82 52

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 35.

DR. SPANISH RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To balance on 30th June, 1887		88 02	By balance on 30th June, 1887	2,050 77	
			Timber collections	525 00	
			Rents		40 00
To the following payments :—			Interest on invested capital		118 52
			Balance on 30th June, 1888		31 88
Cost of medicines		99 98			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	52 50	2 40			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	3,523 27				
	3,575 77	190 40		3,575 77	190 40
Balance on 30th June, 1888		31 88	Balance on 30th June, 1888	3,523 27	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 36.

DR. THESSALON RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Cost of medicines		31 13	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	12,637 94	98 03
Distribution of interest moneys		476 84	Land and timber sales	895 12	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	93 02		Interest on invested capital		509 44
Balance on 30th June, 1888	13,440 04	99 50			
	13,533 06	607 47		13,533 06	607 47
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	13,440 04	99 50

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. TOOTOOMENAI AND BAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887	900 00	10 65
			Interest on invested capital		54 44
Salaries.					
J. A. Reid, physician		11 76			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Cost of medicines		8 68			
Distribution of interest moneys		33 98			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	900 00	10 67			
	900 00	65 09		900 00	65 09
			Balance due on 30th June	900 00	10 67

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 38.

DR. WHITEFISH RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
To the following payments;—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887	3,743 70	10 94
			Timber dues	191 28	
Cost of medicines		31 13	Refund of loan to purchase oxen	40 00	
School books		0 85	Rents collected		84 00
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	19 13	5 04	Interest on invested capital		150 20
Distribution of interest moneys		161 47			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	3,955 85	46 65			
	3,974 98	245 14		3,974 98	245 14
			Balance on invested capital	3,955 85	46 65

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 39.

DR. WYANDOTTES OF ANDERDON in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887.	23,049 16	264 34
			Land and timber sales	3,509 56	
Salaries.			Interest on invested capital		1,246 04
F. F. Bell, Physician		80 00	Refund of amount of outstanding cheques in favor of Mathias Splitlog, being shares of interest moneys due Wm. Hunt's child for half year to 30th September, 1885, and 31st March, 1886..		55 79
Sundry Payments.					
Shares of Capital paid to Enfranchised Indians:—					
Thos. Warrow, wife and four children	3,882 70				
Louis James Warrow, wife and three children..	3,106 16				
Wm. Hunt	776 54				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	350 96				
Distribution of interest moneys		1,137 87			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	18,442 36	348 30			
	26,558 72	1,566 17		26,558 72	1,566 17
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	18,442 36	348 30

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 40.

DR. ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Repairs to roads		74 90	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	3,689 74	11 36
Cost of survey	67 75		Dues on sand	2 67	
Funeral furnishings		17 26	Rents collected		194 19
Repairs to bridges		40 41	Interest on invested capital		154 16
Legal expenses		44 37	Balance on 30th June, 1888		92 65
Rent due the representatives of the late Ignace Gill		17 50			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	0 27	11 65			
Distribution of interest moneys		246 27			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	3,624 39				
	3,692 41	452 36		3,692 41	452 36
Balance on 30th June, 1888		92 65	Balance on 30th June, 1888	3,624 39	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

DR. ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
To services of a Forest Bailiff	.....	6 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	1,064 50	44 70
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	24 75	.....	Land sales	247 50	
Balance on 30th June, 1888	1,287 25	82 56	Interest on invested capital	.....	44 36
	1,312 00	89 06		1,312 00	89 06
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	1,287 25	82 56

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 42.

DR. AMALECITES OF ISLE VERTE AND VIGER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	5,165 34	886 46	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	5,165 34	634 38
			Amount of outstanding cheques of 11th December, 1884, in favor of Clestin Denis, being relief grant		20 00
			Interest on invested capital		232 08
	5,165 34	886 46		5,165 34	886 46
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	5,165 34	886 46

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	18 43	2 90	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	18 43	2 10
			Interest on invested capital		0 80
	18 43	2 90		18 43	2 90
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	18 43	2 90

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 44.

DR. HURONS OF LORETTE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887		93 21	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	119 05	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		10 80	Rents		180 00
Balance on 30th June, 1888	119 05	82 03	Refund of outstanding cheque of 9th July, 1884, in favor of Francis Kasakate, being pensions June, 1884, quarter		5 00
			Interest on invested capital		1 04
	119 05	186 04		119 05	186 04
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	119 05	82 03

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 45.

DR. IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
Balance on the 30th June, 1887		4,214 41	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	6,761 24	
			Timber dues	27 42	
To the following payments :—			Payment by the Canada Pacific Railway Company for right of way through this Reserve	6,271 75	
Salaries.			Rents, fines and fees collected		265 31
			Interest on invested capital		122 68
Moise Lefort, constable		335 00	Balance on 30th Jnne, 1888		5,308 40
Louis Shatekaienton, organist		50 00			
Pierre Tirvirati, gatekeeper		24 00			
L. Ornoakete do		24 00			
Pensions.					
J. Saionnsakeron		13 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Measuring stones		186 24			
N. V. Bertin, commutation in lieu of supplies		247 00			
Books for prizes to school children		19 00			
Services of a member of the Dominion Police during absence of P. C. Gibrault		23 40			
Services of P. J. Clarke, assisting M. Lefort		207 50			
Fuel fo schools		32 00			
Cap, &c., for Constable Lefort		19 00			
Services *in re* location of tenants		4 00			
Work on roads and fences		36 12			
Expenses *in re* school site		2 50			
Travelling expenses of J. Gilbrault		3 05			
Expenses conveying persons to jail		1 70			
Funeral furnishings		24 50			
Sevices of a crier		10 50			
Repairs to school		15 00			

[PART II]

Legal expenses		91 45			
Celebration of Her Majesty's birthday		7 00			
Cost of lumber for wharf		10 00			
Fire loss		50 00			
Relief		15 00			
Labour on wharf		7 60			
Paid to the undermentioned persons for damages arising from the Canada Pacific Railway Company's right of way, through their lands, viz :—					
J. Jacobs, Lot 15	270 00				
J. Jacobs do 16	75 00				
Louis Grandpierre, Lot 11	124 50				
Kate Beauvais, Lot 7	201 75				
Léon Grasson do 2	53 75				
Frank Crossthe River, Lot 3	126 37				
Joe Dallebout, Lot 6	107 50				
Peter Drome do 12	42 00				
Louis Bourne do 5	18 75				
Baptiste Jocks do 5	51 25				
Frank Walker do 5	19 50				
Louis Canadien do 18	105 00				
Widow W. Canadien, Lot 19	69 00				
Tom Lazor, Lot 9	101 12				
Besis Laurent, Lot 20	71 62				
Jas. Jacob do 8	30 75				
Thos. Jocks do 10	47 25				
John Philips do 18	417 00				
Michael Daillebouch, Lot 13	122 25				
Purchase of a building for a school house	500 00				
Cost of survey	1,000 00				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	629 92	15 92			
Sundries		7 50			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	8,876 13				
	13,060 41	5,696 39		13,060 41	5,696 39
Balance on 30th June, 1888		5,308 40	Balance on 30th June, 1888	8,876 13	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 46.

DR. IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—		
Salaries.		
Rev. M Mainville, missionary		100 00
Mary Jane Powell, teacher		200 00
Lizzie Foy, 6 months		100 00
Cassie O'Reilly, 3 months		50 00
Josephine Leclair do		175 00
Josephine, Peets, 5 months		150 00
Loran Pike, clerk		10 00
John Isaac, chief		10 00
Alex Thompson, chief		10 00
Thos. Lazar do		10 00
Geo. Thomas do		10 00
Peter Longpoint do		10 00
Ann O'Collaghan, teacher, 3 months		50 00
Nancy Pike, organist		20 00
Pensions.		
Loran Solomon		10 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Allowance to Rev. M. Mainville for fuel		25 00
Provisions to Indians doing road work		39 21
Cost of carriage of barrel of sand		4 09
Books for schools		7 00
Medical attendance		20 00
Paid for tolling bell		54 00
Fuel for schools		141 66

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1887	29,519 47	384 04
Refund by W. A. Austin, account of travelling expenses	9 14	
Rents collected		1,018 20
Grant by Parliament to meet expenses in connection with Dundee commission	4,000 00	
Interest on invested capital		1,716 16
Refund on account of moneys in connection with the repairs to church		15 00

[PART II]

Relief		150 00			
Cost of preparing tabular statements		8 13			
Repairs to Chenail school		2 58			
Funeral furnishings		12 00			
Repairs to St. Regis school		36 00			
Cost of translating a document written in the Indian language		1 50			
Meals to Indians attending a council		15 65			
Fare of and hospital attendance on Nancy Skin		17 00			
Expenses in connection with the Dundee commission	3,752 84				
Transfer to Government account of the unexpended balance of $4,000 voted to meet expenses in connection with the Dundee commission	247 16				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		61 09			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	29,528 61	1,623 49			
	33,528 61	3,133 40		33,528 61	3,133 40
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	29,528 61	1,623 49

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 47.

DR. LAKE ST. JOHN INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
Balance on 30th June, 1887		585 66	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	1,004 87	
Cost of building and furnishing school house		413 03	Land sales	13 76	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	1 38	1 50	Fines collected		25 00
Balance on 30th June, 1888	1,017 25		Interest on invested capital		16 80
			Balance on 30th June, 1888		958 39
	1,018 63	1,000 19		1,018 63	1,000 19
Balance on 30th June 1888		958 39	Balance on 30th June, 1888	1,017 25	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 48.

DR. LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Paid rent of a building for school purposes		36 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	1,191 74	8 91
Relief		21 55	Timber dues	10 88	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	1 09	0 38	Rents		6 33
Balance on 30th June, 1888	1,201 53	12 31	Interest on invested capital		55 00
	1,202 62	70 24		1,202 62	70 24
			Balance 30th June, 1888	1,201 53	12 31

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 49.

DR. NIPISSINGUAS OF THE UPPER OTTAWA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887		67 44	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,345 96	
D. McLaren, constable, salary		732 00	Interest on invested capital		91 16
Balance on 30th June, 1888	2,345 96		Balance on 30th June, 1888		708 28
	2,345 96	799 44		2,345 96	799 44
Balance on 30th June, 1888		708 28	Balance on 30th June, 1888	2,345 96	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 50.

DR. RIVER DESERT INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.					
Peter Tenasco, chief		33 82	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	37,873 77	287 56
John McDougall, interpreter		25 00	Timber dues	381 33	
Simon Otjick, chief		60 30	Rents collected		474 54
James Manass do		30 15	Interest on invested capital		1,589 16
Matheas Techenene, chief		30 15			
J. Comeau, physican		25 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Paid rents due the legal representatives of the late chief Piknawatik		193 00			
Cost of vaccine		5 50			
Cost of vaccinating		69 50			
Repairs to bridges		14 00			
Cost of fencing		196 83			
Paid for examining timber limit		8 00			
Expenses of a deputation to Ottawa		50 00			
Expenses in bringing Susan Papin back to the [illegible] Reserve		30 00			
Cost of blankets		73 85			
Relief		226 00			
Paid for protecting timber		4 50			
Services of a constable		6 50			
Funeral furnishings		9 00			
Medical attendance and care of Antoine Pierré		48 50			
Advertising		3 20			
Survey	1,160 00				
Building bridge	300 00				
Repairs to roads	300 00				
Cost of monument to memory of late chief Piknawatik	205 00				
Forward	1,965 00	1,142 80	Forward	38,255 10	2,351 26

[PART II]

RETURN B—*Continued.*

DR. RIVER DESERT INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest
	$ cts.	$ cts		$ cts	$ cts
Brought forward.....	1,965 00	1,142 80	Brought forward.....	38,255 10	2,351 26
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	38 13	28 47			
Distribution of interest moneys.....	.....	1,057 68			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	36,251 97	122 31			
	38,255 10	2,351 26		38,255 10	2,351 26
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	36,251 97	122 31

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 51.

DR. SONGHEES INDIANS (B.C.) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To supplies to destitute	280 50		By Balance on 30th June, 1887	10,894 99	
Transfer to the Hope Indian Band of dues on timber cut by Onderdonk & Co. in 1884	1,680 00		Rents collected	343 00	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	20 28		Interest on invested capital	435 80	
Balance on 30th June, 1888	9,693 01				
	11,673 79			11,673 79	
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	9,693 01	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. COWICHAN INDIANS (B.C.) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Cost of fanning mill for Canoe Creek Indians.....	50 00		By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	105 82	
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	60 02		Interest on invested capital.....	4 20	
	110 02			110 02	
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	60 02	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 53.

DR. MUSQUEAN BAND OF BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	52 36	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	50 36
		Interest on invested capital	2 00
	52 36		52 36
		Balance on 30th June, 1888	52 36

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFARIS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 54.

DR. SQUAMISH BAND (B. C.) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	86 46	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	83 14
		Interest on invested capital	3 32
	86 46		86 46
		Balance on 30th June, 1888	86 46

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 55.

DR. HARRISON RIVER BAND, B.C., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	31 62	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	30 38
		Interest on invested capital	1 24
	31 62		31 62
		Balance on 30th June, 1888	31 62

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTEMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 56.

DR. QUEMICH[illegible] BAND, B.C., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	11 16	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	10 76
		Interest on invested capital	0 40
	11 16		11 16
		Balance on 30th June, 1888	11 16

L. VANKOUGHNET.
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued* No. 57.

CHEMAINES BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	323 89	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	311 41
		Interest on invested capital	12 48
			323 89
	323 89	Balance on 30th June, 1888	323 89

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 58.

DR. CHILLIHERTZA'S BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	2 14	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	2 06
		Interest on invested capital	0 08
			2 14
	2 14	Balance on 30th June, 1888	2 14

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 59.

DR. ST. PETER'S BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887	1,130 53	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	1,175 77
Interest	45 24		
	1,175 77		1,175 77
Balance on 30th June, 1888	1,175 77		

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. BROKEN HEAD RIVER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	47 71	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	45 87
		Interest on invested capital	1 84
	47 71		47 71
		Balance on 30th June, 1888	47 71

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 61.

DR. PORTAGE LAPRAIRIE BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ ts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	457 01		By Balance on 30th June, 1887	439 45	
			Interest on invested capital	17 56	
	457 01			457 01	
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	457 01	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 62.

DR. ROSSEAU RIVER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Costs in connection with liquor prosecutions, &c	115 39	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	135 76
Cost of ploughing, &c	57 00	Fines collected	87 50
Cost of threshing grain	102 72	Interest on invested capital	5 40
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	5 25	Balance on 30th June, 1888	81 70
	310 36		310 36
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	81 70		

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 63.

DR. FORT ALEXANDER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887	67 97	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	70 69
Interest	2 72		
	70 69		70 69
Balance on 30th June, 1888	70 69		

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAR,
Accountant.

DR. ASSABASKASING BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	2,214 28	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,129 12
		Interest on invested capital	85 16
	2,214 28		2,214 28
		Balance on 30th June, 1888	2,214 28

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 65.

INDIANS OF THE LAKE OF THE WOODS, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.		CR.	
	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887	596 17	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	620 01
Interest	23 84		
	620 01		620 01
Balance on 30th June, 1888	620 01		

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 66.

DR. INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	427 43	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	410 99
		Interest on invested capital	16 44
	427 43		427 43
		Balance on 30th June, 1888	427 43

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 67.

DR. INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Building and repairing church	570 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	5,629 82
Insurance	2 50	Rents	318 50
Surveys	267 75	Interest on invested capital	225 16
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	31 85		
Balance on 30th June, 1888	5,301 38		
	6,173 48		6,173 48
		Balance on 30th June, 1888	5,301 38

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. TOBIQUE INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Cap .	Interest.	—	Cap l.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887	6,801 45	66 07
			Timber dues	557 81	
Rev. J. J. O'Leary, salary		25 00	Interest on invested capital		274 72
Cost of measuring timber		20 00	Balance on 30th June, 1888		25 00
Ten per cent. on timber dues for distribution amongst the members of the band	20 29				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	55 78				
Distribution of interest moneys		320 79			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	7,283 19				
	7,359 26	365 79		7,359 26	365 79
Balance on 30th June, 1888		25 00	Balance on 30th June, 1888	7,283 19	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 69.

DR. INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. R.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	36 74	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	35 34
		Interest on invested capital	1 40
			36 74
	36 74	Balance on 30th June, 1888	36 74

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 70.

DR. J. B. CLENCH, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	725 06	719 10	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	725 06	663 58
			Interest on invested capital		55 52
	725 06	719 10		725 06	719 10
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	725 06	719 10

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 71.

DR. NANCY MAIVILLE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Paid one year's interest		101 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,500 00	25 25
Balance on 30th June, 1888	2,500 00	25 25	Interest on invested capital		101 00
	2,500 00	126 25		2,500 00	126 25
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	2,500 00	25 25

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 72.

DR. JAMES MANACE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Paid one year's interest	... .	60 60	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	1,500 00	15 15
Balance on 30th June, 1888	1,500 00	15 15	Interest on invested capital	.....	60 60
	1,500 00	75 75		1,500 00	75 75
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	1,500 00	15 15

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 73.

DR. WILLIAM WABBUCK, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	2,000 00	410 60	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,000 00	317 88
			Interest on invested capital		92 72
	2,000 00	410 60		2,000 00	410 60
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	2,000 00	410 60

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on 30th June, 1887		14,019 45	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	49,766 30	
			Legislative grant		4,700 00
			Interest on invested capital		1,603 44
To the following payments:—					
Salaries.					
Rev. Chas. Guay, agent		100 00			
V. J. A. Venner, physician		100 00			
J. Gagné, agent		50 00			
L. E. Otis, agent		395 00			
L. F. Boucher, agent		395 00			
H. Vassal, do		197 50			
F. H. O'Brien, prosecutor		100 00			
J. B. Claveau, constable		214 00			
A. A. Hudon, prosecutor		75 00			
D. C. A. Smillie, physician		80 00			
Grants for Seed.					
Golden Lake		75 59			
Micmacs of Gaspé		103 72			
Escoumains Indians		50 00			
Micmacs of Maria		150 00			
do Bonaventure		24 00			
do Chicoutimi		160 00			
do Restigouche		250 00			
River Desert Indians		250 00			
Lake of Two Mountains Indians		100 00			
Iroquois of Caughnawaga		100 00			
Montagnais of Upper Saguenay & Lake St. John		200 00			
Hurons of Lorette		75 00			
Abenakis of Bécancour		150 00			
do St. Francis		200 00			

Grants of Relief.		
Widow Vincent		75 00
Indians of the Lower St. Lawrence, viz.:—		
Moisie, Mingan and Seven Islands		500 00
Bersimits		500 00
Godbout		160 00
Huron Indians of the Township of Spaulding		136 87
Bazil Caron		5 80
Amalecites of Point Lévis		41 00
Micmacs of Gaspé		100 00
Lake of Two Mountains Indians		100 00
Iroquois of Caughawaga		100 00
Abenakis of St. Francis		150 00
do Bécancour		200 00
Golden Lake Indians		64 50
Montagnais of the Upper Saguenay and Lake St. John		200 00
Oka Indians		50 00
Barrière Indians		38 00
Micmacs of Maria		50 00
Grand Lac Indians		175 00
Rat River Indians		38 80
Amalecites of Rimouski		50 00
do Cacouna		50 00
Micmacs of Restigouche		126 13
Abitibe and Winiwago Indians		312 50
Hunter's Lodge Indians		60 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Medicines and medical services		817 02
Grant towards building hospital at Temiscamingue		500 00
Cost of fuel for Rev. C. Gray's office		20 00
Transport of relief and seed grain supplies		132 50
Cost of survey of Lorette Reserve		200 00
Supplies for Point Bleue hospital		506 06
Salary of nurse do		55 00
Sundry supplies to destitute Indians		70 72
Cost of removal of an insane Indian from Mingan to Quebec		22 50
Allowance to Superintendent Boucher for office rent		100 00
Carried forward		23,321 66

Carried forward	49,776 30	6,303 44

DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		23,321 66	Brought forward	49,776 30	6,203 44
Cost of distributing seed grain and relief grants		105 00			
Travelling expenses of Superintendent L. F. Boucher		502 39			
Services of Alex. Paradis, measuring lands belonging to the Abenakis of Becancour		15 00			
Superintendent Boucher's contingencies		67 76			
Salaries of Roman Catholic missionaries of the Lower St Lawrence		250 00			
Transfer to Consolidated Fund of unexpended grant for 1886-87, and interest thereon for one year at 4 per cent, for removal of Oka Indians to the Township of Gibson		5,200 00			
Transfer to Superannuation Account of deductions from agents' salaries		12 50			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	49,766 30		Balance on 30th June, 1888		23,170 87
	49,766 30	29,474 31		49,766 30	29,474 31
Balance on 30th June, 1888		23,170 87	Balance on 30th June, 1888	49,766 30	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 75.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887		52,568 84	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	145,250 11	
To the following payments:—			Sixth refund by sundry tribes on account of loans at various times to assist in making surveys, roads, bridges, &c	5,715 25	3,936 96
Salaries.			Fees		866 60
J. T. Gilkison, superintendent		1,577 80	Legislative grant		1,650 00
A. G. Smith, clerk		882 00	Interest on invested capital		5,562 08
Thomas Gordon, agent		588 00	Percentage on collections on account of land and timber charged against various bands		8,523 10
John Beattie do		395 00	Balance on 30th June, 1888		65,891 41
Thomas Walton do		882 00			
Wm. Van Abbott do		686 00			
J. C. Phipps, superintendent		1,176 00			
A. M. Ironside, clerk		705 60			
R. M. Stephen, physician		980 00			
A. B. Cowan, agent		246 88			
B. W. Ross do		395 00			
J. P. Donnelly do		588 00			
M. Hill do		493 75			
J Thackeray do		493 75			
J. R. Stevenson do		493 75			
Ed. Harris do		493 75			
H. H. Thompson do		493 75			
D. J. McPhee do		493 75			
A. McKelvey do		493 75			
A. English do		493 75			
Jas. Allan do		253 51			
J. W. Jermyn do		493 75			
Jas. Martin do		588 00			
A. Brosseau do		588 00			
P. E. Jones do		294 00			
G. B. McDermott do		150 00			
Carried forward		67,988 38	Carried forward	150,965 36	86,436 15

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		67,988 38	Brought forward	150,965 36	86,436 15
To the following payments:—					
Salaries—Concluded.					
A. Bastin do		222 23			
J. T. Conaway do		240 20			
A. Root, Island Guardians		25 00			
J. L. Thompson do		25 00			
J. Wallace do		25 00			
E. Bennett, agent		41 94			
James Paul do		18 04			
A. P. LeBel do		112 50			
A. McBride, caretaker		50 00			
A. Cyrette, constable		36 00			
Orouhyatekha, physician to Oneidas of Thames		299 75			
Angus Cook, chief, Gibson Reserve		50 00			
F. R Byshe, packer		99 00			
J. Newton M.D., physician to Mohawks of Bay of Quinté		150 00			
A. McLaren, M.D, physician to Mohawks of Bay of Quinté		150 00			
W. S. Brewster		141 67			
Contingent Expenses, &c., of the various Superintendencies and Agencies.					
A. Brosseau—					
Office rent		60 00			
Travelling expenses, postage, &c		36 85			
James Martin—					
Office rent		50 00			
A. McKelvey—					
Office rent		45 00			

Travelling expenses		4 50
J. P. Donnelly—		
Travelling expenses		78 24
Office rent, fuel, &c		130 00
Postage		8 84
Thomas Walton—		
Office rent		60 00
Postage		9 78
Travelling expenses, &c		104 36
Commission		367 53
J. C. Phipps—		
Travelling expenses, &c		145 22
Postage		49 48
Commission and fees		838 26
B. W. Ross—		
Office rent		75 00
Postage		13 87
Commission		296 74
Travelling expenses, &c		206 95
E. Watson—		
Travelling expenses, &c		43 78
Postage		5 62
Rent, &c		63 20
Commission and fees		227 98
J. Beattie—		
Travelling expenses, postage, &c		25 67
W. Van Abbott—		
Rent, &c		74 49
Travelling expenses, &c		102 97
James Allan—		
Postage, &c		8 23
A. English—		
For keep of horse		100 00
Travelling expenses		88 05
Postage		8 50
J. T. Gilkison—		
Office rent		240 00
Travelling expenses		100 00
Wm. Simpson—		
Office rent, fuel, &c		164 60
Commission		726 69
Thos. Gordon—		
Postage		9 69
Travelling expenses, &c		10 74
J. W. Jermyn—		
Postage		1 70
Travelling expenses, &c		20 24
Carried forward		74,277 48

Carried forward	150,965 36	86,436 15

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		74,277 48	Brought forward	150,965 36	86,436 15
To the following payments:—					
Contingent Expenses, &c.—Concluded.					
R. C. Strickland—					
Commission		38 80			
E. Harris—					
Travelling expenses, &c		28 70			
J. R. Stevenson—					
Travelling expenses		2 00			
T. G. Pile—					
Commission		10 98			
J. Thackeray—					
Travelling expenses, &c		30 05			
John F. Day—					
Commission		18 27			
D. Baker—					
Commission		55 17			
Geo. Lang—					
Commission		106 67			
Travelling expenses, postage, &c		23 55			
A. B. Cowan—					
Travelling expenses		100 00			
Surveys, Inspection and Valuation of Lands, Maps, &c.					
Expenses, &c., inspection of Dokis and French River Reserve		96 10			
Inspection of lots, Mr. Brooke		25 00			
do lands, Mississauga Reserve		4 00			
Inspection of lots in Township of Amabel		10 00			
Valuation of lot in Enniskillen		6 00			

Inspection of islands in River Trent		25 15			
do do Stoney Lake		60 00			
Advertising.					
Manitoulin "Guide"		18 10			
Toronto "World"		51 90			
"Nouvelles Soirees Canadienne"		19 20			
Essex "Review"		22 21			
Amherstburg "Echo"		2 97			
"Citizen" Printing Co		42 50			
Quebec "Mercury"		16 45			
"L'Evenement"		44 18			
"Militia Gazette"		50 90			
"Le Canada"		42 50			
"The Emigrant"		57 50			
"Investigator"		27 90			
"Canadian Sportsman"		50 90			
Ottawa "Journal"		42 50			
"Canadian Lumberman"		13 95			
Leamington "Post"		13 12			
"Grip" Printing Co		46 90			
Exeter "Times"		18 70			
Allison "Herald"		13 32			
Arthur "Enterprise"		13 32			
Aurora "Borealis"		10 92			
New Hamburg "Valkisblatte		17 72			
Norwood "Register"		15 60			
Omemee "Herald"		13 12			
Orangeville "Sun"		22 32			
Orangeville "Post"		18 70			
Orillia "Packet"		18 70			
Oshawa "Vindicator"		18 70			
Toronto "Canadian Manufacturer"		27 90			
Owen Sound "Times"		17 72			
Palmerston "Telegraph"		13 12			
Parkhill "Gazette"		22 32			
Pembroke "Standard"		22 32			
Petrolia "Advertiser"		22 32			
Picton "Gazette"		13 30			
Port Hope "Times"		18 70			
Port Perry "Observer"		13 12			
Port Dover "Maple Leaf"		17 23			
Richmond Hill "Herald"		17 72			
Sarnia "Canadian"		22 32			
Thunder Bay "Sentinel"		22 32			
West Durham "News"		19 00			
Carried forward		75,932 13	Carried forward	150,965 36	86,436 15

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
Brought forward		75,932 13	Brought forward	150,965 36	86,436 15
To the following payments :—					
Advertising—Continued.					
Mount Forest "Representative"		12 92			
Smith's Falls "Independent"		18 70			
Toronto "Railway Life"		10 94			
East Grey "Review"		18 70			
Windsor "Clarion"		18 70			
"Dominion Mechanical and Millers News"		13 20			
Flesherton "Advance"		13 12			
Perth "Expositor"		18 70			
Arnprior "Chronicle"		20 36			
Muskoka "Herald"		22 72			
"Catholic Weekly Review"		29 40			
Berlin "Free Press"		11 85			
Gananoque "Journal"		13 12			
Almonte "Times"		19 04			
Thorold "Post"		13 12			
Brockville "Times"		23 70			
Toronto "Merchant and Manufacturer"		8 80			
Ridgetown "Standard"		13 12			
Pickering "News"		13 12			
Meaford "Mirror"		17 72			
"Canadian Farmer and Friend"		13 12			
Welland "Telegram"		13 12			
Wingham "Advance"		13 12			
Markham "Sun"		15 60			
Woodstock "Times"		13 12			
Millbrook "Messenger"		13 12			
Whitby "Gazette"		18 70			
Brockville "Monitor"		6 96			
"Health Journal"		19 60			

Toronto "Evangelical Churchman"		50 90			
Berlin "News"		23 70			
Manitoulin Island "Expositor"		9 40			
Bruce "Herald"		14 10			
St. Catherines "Visitor"		27 90			
St. Marys "Journal"		18 70			
St Thomas "Journal"		14 30			
Sterling "News Argus"		13 12			
Stratford "Herald"		19 00			
do "Times"		27 90			
do "Dispatch"		22 32			
Wallaceburg "Herald and Record"		17 94			
Thornbury "Standard"		13 72			
Toronto "Mail"		77 85			
"Irish Canadian"		50 90			
Toronto "National"		50 90			
do "Sentinel"		27 90			
do "Christian Guardian"		50 90			
"Dominion Churchman"		50 90			
Toronto "Telegram"		51 90			
do "Truth"		51 90			
Trenton "Advocate"		13 12			
Walkerton "Glocke"		13 12			
Peterborough "Review"		23 70			
"Canadian Agriculturist"		24 50			
Aylmer "Times"		6 37			
Oxford "Tribune"		17 72			
Dunnville "Gazette"		13 32			
L'Orignal "Advertiser"		14 50			
Simcoe "B. Canadian"		13 12			
Seaforth "Sun"		18 70			
Toronto "Canadian Baptist"		30 54			
do "Canadian Presbyterian"		50 90			
do "Dominion Oddfellow"		51 90			
Clinton "Huron News"		3 40			
"Le Courier"		7 35			
Victoria "Warder"		12 68			
Wiarton "Echo"		5 75			
Kingston "News"		52 90			
Galt "Expositor"		13 12			
Brighton "Ensign"		13 32			
Monetary "Times"		50 90			
Prescott "Messenger"		18 70			
London "Advertiser"		10 14			
Parkdale "News"		31 40			
"Dominion Annual Register"		100 00			
Ayton "Fama"		12 54			
Carried forward		77,699 50	Carried forward	150,965 36	86,436 15

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
Brought forward		77,699 50	Brought forward	150,965 36	86,436 15
To the following payments:—					
Advertising—Concluded.					
Chatham "Planet"		19 50			
St. Catherines "Journal"		28 40			
Winnipeg "Emigrant"		30 00			
"Presbyterian News" Co		50 90			
Winnipeg "Call"		48 20			
Port Portage "News"		5 40			
Blenheim "News"		18 02			
"Canada Educational Monthly."		13 00			
Quebec "Chronicle."		56 40			
Algoma "Pioneer."		13 12			
Shelburne "Free Press."		18 70			
Grand River "Sachem."		13 32			
New Hamburg "Independent."		17 72			
Newmarket "Era."		8 78			
Napanee "Standard."		18 70			
Mitchell "Advocate."		18 70			
North Hastings "Review."		18 70			
London "Free Press."		35 12			
Listowell "Standard."		17 72			
Streetsville "Review."		15 19			
Kincardine "Review."		18 70			
Amherstburg "Western Herald."		18 02			
Hastings "Star."		22 32			
Hamilton "Spectator."		42 90			
Guelph "Herald."		28 40			
Goderich "Star."		17 92			
Forest "Free Press."		22 32			
Elmira "Advertiser."		17 70			

Eganville "Enterprise."		22 32			
Durham "Chronicle."		17 72			
Dundas "Standard."		18 50			
Cornwall "Standard."		19 00			
Collingwood "Enterprise."		13 70			
Colbourne "Express."		19 00			
Cobourg "Sentinel."		19 00			
"Central Canadian"		19 00			
Campbellford "Herald."		19 00			
Brantford "Telegraph."		19 00			
Brantford "Courier."		23 70			
Brampton "Conservative."		22 72			
Bradford "Witness."		23 70			
Beeton "World."		20 17			
Huron "News Record."		15 60			
Belleville "Intelligencer."		23 70			
Barrie "Northern Advance."		9 99			
Hamilton "Stock Journal."		15 84			
"Canadian Mining Review."		25 60			
Peterborough "Times."		51 90			
Port Elgin "Times."		13 12			
Napanee "Beaver."		18 70			
Dresden "Times."		16 00			
Alexandria "Glengarian."		19 00			
Miscellaneous.					
Legal services—					
Eviction of Wm. West		85 94			
Re lands in Truro, N.S.		32 50			
Regina *vs.* Muskoka Lumber and Milling Co.		22 00			
Regina *vs.* Muskoka Slide and Boom Co.		20 50			
Re dispute between Munsees and Chippewas of Thames		145 09			
Regina *vs.* Savage		8 20			
Regina *vs.* McAuley		79 66			
Expenses of liquor prosecutions		313 10			
Lorette Reserve *vs.* Martel		102 10			
Attorney General of Ontario *vs.* Francis		682 61			
For copy of arbitration award *re* Erie and Huron Railway and McDowall		4 00			
For protection of timber, &c.—					
W. H. Baxter		394 59			
John Connor		133 50			
Carried forward		80,863 14	Carried forward	150,965 36	86,436 15

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		80,863 14	Brought forward	150,965 36	86,436 15
To the following payments :—					
Miscellaneous—Continued.					
Wm. Haner		232 85			
Jos. Lesage		66 00			
M. Belrose		379 01			
H. May		25 86			
R. Davis		444 97			
Joshua Bennet		2 00			
Pierre Miller		15 41			
J. Weatherhead		236 53			
P. Megiss		53 28			
S. Commanada		113 91			
L. Beaucage		113 91			
J. McCallum		15 00			
L. E. Otis		7 50			
A. Jeffrey		12 00			
Allowance to Dr. R.M. Stephen for office rent		150 00			
Expenses in connection with removal of office from Gore Bay		104 13			
Bull for Lake Nipigon Indians		72 85			
Fireproof safe for Maniwakie office		100 00			
Freight		118 09			
Storehouse at Kingsclear, N.B		115 00			
Maps of Georgian Bay		112 00			
Vaccine		12 25			
Repairing canoe		5 00			
Atlas of Northumberland and Durham		6 55			
Relief to destitute		15 00			
Implements for Whycocomagh Indians		54 00			
Services of reporter in Munsee and Chippewa investigation		65 10			

Saw, &c., for Red Rock Indians		11 60			
Boat for Constable McLarin		27 40			
Ploughs for Indians, Summerside, P.E.I.		28 00			
Oxen do do		146 00			
Twine for packing blankets		0 83			
Assistance to Paul Christmas to purchase cart		5 00			
One dozen Scribner's reckoners		1 50			
Cow for N. Paul, Cumberland Co., N.S.		23 00			
Implements for Indians of Nova Scotia		4 50			
Prize plough for Six Nation Indians		43 30			
Desk for Indian office at Point Blue		25 00			
Blankets for distribution		1,597 92			
Services of auctioneer, sale of timber Manitoulin Island		20 00			
Mounting and furnishing three ploughs for Indians of Christmas Island		21 00			
Commission on collections paid to late R. Tyre and J. Davidson		119 67			
Inspection of blankets		15 00			
Medicines for Lang Lake Indians		6 40			
Registration of documents		1 00			
Expenses, removal Oka Indians		12 00			
Relief to destitute		10 55			
Office furniture for Agent McKelvey		22 74			
Implements for Pic River Indians		10 15			
" Pays Plat "		5 60			
Expenses tracing stolen horse		18 25			
Agricultural implements for Indians of Antigonish, N.S.		45 00			
Linen for packing blankets		33 94			
Plough for Nipigon Indians		25 78			
Repairs to agent's house at Saugeen		34 05			
Plough for S. Knockwood, N.S.		11 75			
Medical attendance to Oneidas of Thames		40 00			
" " Maganettawan Indians		33 14			
Transfer to superannuation account of deductions from agents' salaries		272 72			
Stationery		234 22			
Printing		17 80			
Balance on 30th June, 1887	150,965 36				
	150,965 36	86,436 15		150,965 36	86,436 15
Balance on 30th June, 1888		65,891 41	Balance on 30th June, 1888	150,965 36	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DR. SUSPENSE ACCOUNT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Paid costs in connection with liquor prosecutions		85 48	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	10,172 78	2,185 73
Farming implements, &c., for Soda Creek Indians		119 56	Land and timber sales	5,589 86	
Lumber for Skanock Band		67 00	Rents and fines		545 50
do Whanock do		20 00	Refund from interest moneys of the Six Nations		1,118 76
Amount paid merchants on account of Six Nation indebtedness		1,118 76	on account of debts		494 32
Waggon for Squah Indians		180 00	Interest on invested capital		
Shoemaker's outfit for Thomas Wagimore, an Indian		38 55			
Building church and school house, Yankee Flat Reserve, British Columbia	783 50				
Transfer to sundry account of amount received from Canadian Pacific Railway for right of way through lands on the north shore of Lake Huron, viz.:—					
Ojibbewas of Mississagua River	77 10				
Serpent River Indians	301 65				
Thessalon do	107 19				
Garden River do	634 83				
Transfer to Hope Indians, British Columbia, of amount paid by Onderdonk & Co., for timber cut in 1886, and interest	1,482 00				
Balance on 30th June, 1888	12,376 37	2,714 96			
	15,762 64	4,344 31		15,762 64	4,344 31
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	12,376 37	2,714 96

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 77.

DR. INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887		21,326 64	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	141,222 83	
			Legislative grants		15,679 79
To the following payments :—			Interest on invested capital		5,239 80
			Balance on 30th June, 1888		24,736 56
Salaries of Missionaries.					
Rev. M. Maiville		203 32			
Rev. J. Jacobs		400 00			
Rev. T. Quinn		235 00			
Rev. J. Tucker		140 00			
Rev. A. G. Smith		400 00			
Rev. N. V. Burtin		225 96			
Allowance to missionaries of Lower St. Lawrence, half year		250 00			
Rev. G. Giroux, nine months		169 47			
Salaries of Teachers—Ontario.					
T. S. Scanlon		150 00			
Elizabeth Miller		600 00			
Sophia Peltier		200 00			
M. Atchitawens		200 00			
A. Gabow		200 00			
Elizabeth A. May		50 00			
Kate Hourigan		100 00			
Grace M. Patton		187 50			
Mary Cada		250 00			
Martha Esquimaux		50 00			
Edmund Farrar		150 00			
Christina John		150 00			
John Esquimaux		150 00			
Carried forward		25,787 89	Carried forward	141,222 83	45,656 15

DR. INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		25,787 89	Brought forward	141,222 83	45,656 15
To the following payment:—					
Salaries of Teachers—Ontario—Concluded					
Maria Ricard		125 00			
Sister M. Dorothea		75 00			
Sister M. Ursula		200 00			
Thos. F. Stackum		200 00			
James McKay		250 00			
Jos. Esquimaux		200 00			
J. A. W. Blais		62 50			
H. E. Bordan		50 00			
Rev. C. A. French		100 00			
Rev. Thos. Ouillette		100 00			
Kate F. Stack		200 00			
Sister St. Thecla		100 00			
Mary Jane May		150 00			
P. C. Quinn		29 92			
Mother Annunciation		225 00			
Angus McDonald		83 33			
L. A. Dugas		150 25			
Nellie Ostrom		25 00			
Lizzie Julian		50 00			
Nellie Donahue		62 50			
Quebec.					
Sister St. Lawrence		290 00			
Edwin Benedict		250 00			
Margaret Audet		150 00			

Ovide Roy		350 00		
John King		250 00		
Kate Murray		200 00		
Emile Bittner		200 00		
Madame L. E. Otis		75 00		
Sister St. Hilare		75 00		
Sister M. Vincent		60 00		
E. Roy		75 00		
New Brunswick.				
Michael Flinne		250 00		
Flora Campbell		200 00		
M. H. Martin		200 00		
A. L. Morris		62 50		
Mary E. Hartt		75 00		
J. A. McNulty		150 00		
Teachers' Salaries—Nova Scotia.				
J. McEachen		200 00		
R. McMilan		200 00		
T. C. Kerr		264 00		
Mary A. McEachen		200 00		
Alex. Johnston		183 33		
Maggie J. Barss		125 00		
Annual Grants in aid of Schools.				
Wikwimchong Industrial School		1,800 00		
Shingwauk Home		1,800 00		
Wawanosh do		600 00		
Schools on Six Nations Reserve		400 00		
Schools managed by the Methodist Missionary Society		1,926 25		
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution		3,600 00		
School-Books, Maps, &c.				
Golden Lake School		9 25		
Middle River, N.S., School		11 98		
Kingsclear and St. Mary's, N.B. School		18 64		
Wikwimekong School		89 66		
Carried forward		42,566 75	Carried forward	141,222 83 45,656 15

DR. INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		42,566 75	Brought forward	141,222 83	45,656 15
To the following payments:—					
School-Books, Maps, &c.—Continued.					
St. Regis School		17 59			
Restigouche do		21 00			
Fort William do		74 43			
Pic River do		5 65			
Sucker Creek do		12 45			
West Bay do		4 20			
Chenail do		7 00			
St. Francis, R.C. do		47 21			
White Fish Lake do		10 13			
Maria do		3 52			
Caughnawaga do		22 50			
Temiscamingue do		6 80			
New Germany do		12 42			
Salmon River do		14 71			
Whycocomagh do		5 24			
Bear River do		14 07			
Cornwall Island do		4 05			
Scotch Settlement do		2 50			
South Bay do		5 60			
Buzwah do		1 85			
Inspection of Schools.					
Maria and Restigouche Schools		52 00			
Lorette do		6 00			
Cornwall Island do		21 00			
St. Regis and Chenail do		11 25			

Bear River do		10 00
St. Anne and Restigouche do		10 00
Schools in County of Middlesex		36 50
Cow Bay School		5 00
Schools on Oneida Reserve		40 10
do in Parry Sound District		65 00
do in County Huntingdon		12 00
Roman Catholic Schools in Ontario		147 20
Golden Lake School		20 00
Point Blue do		8 50
St. Francis do		10 00
Schools in Nova Scotia		20 00
Eskasoni and St. Anne's Schools		10 00
Schools in Algoma District		73 50
Fuel for Schools.		
Point Blue Schools		17 60
St. Francis do		20 00
St. Mary's do		13 80
Red Rock do		12 00
Sucker Creek do		10 50
Wikwemikongsing do		14 00
South Bay do		14 00
Restigouche do		42 50
St. Regis do		4 85
Fort William do		31 50
Kingsclear do		14 00
Serpent River do		14 00
West Bay do		14 00
Sheguindah do		17 50
Eskasoni do		11 00
Mississauga do		14 00
Point Blue do		43 20
Miscellaneous Expenditure.		
Rent of building for school at Temiscamingue		24 00
Desks for school at Cow Bay, N.S.		87 00
Completion of school building at Cow Bay, N.S.		153 60
Seats for school at Bear River, N.S.		45 00
Freight on school material		12 46
Furniture for R. C. school at St. Francis		33 00
Balance on contract for school building at Gibson Reserve		30 40
Carried forward		44,111 63

Carried forward	141,222 83	45,656 15

RETURN B.—*Continued.* No. 77.

DR. INDIAN SCHOOL FUND, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		44,111 63	Brought forward	141,222 83	45,656 15
To the following payments:—					
School Books, Maps, &c.—Concluded.					
School registers		5 00			
Stove and pipes for Nipegon school		11 15			
Cleaning school house at Kingsclear		4 50			
Furniture for school at Gibson		19 86			
Cleaning at St. Mary's school		1 50			
Furniture for school at Bear River		23 90			
Clock for school at Restigouche		3 00			
Stove, &c., for St. Regis school		13 55			
do Cornwall Island school		17 60			
Repairs to school building at Pic River		31 25			
Stoves, &c., for school at Eskasoni		13 13			
Amount paid Sister St. Vincent for tuition of seven children		21 00			
Grant towards addition to Mount Elgin Institution		1,000 00			
Stoves, &c., for school at New Germany		13 51			
Clock, bell, &c., for St. Francis R. C. school		5 00			
Grant for scholarship at the Mohawk Institution		142 29			
Repairs to school building at Sheguindah		34 75			
For clothing, &c., for pupils at Becancour		50 00			
Closets for school at Sucker Creek		24 00			
Stovepipes, &c., for school at Restigouche		4 25			
Cleaning do do		4 00			
Insurance on addition to Mount Elgin Institution		15 00			
Repairs to school building at Restigouche		3 75			
Furniture for school at Nipegon		8 66			
Stovepipes for St. Mary's school		2 45			

Clock and bell for Whycocomagh school		5 25			
do St. Mary's do		5 00			
Seats for school at Gibson Reserve		15 75			
Stationery		46 02			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	141,222 83				
	141,222 83	45,656 15		141,222 83	45,656 15
Balance on 30th June, 1888		24,736 56	Balance on 30th June, 1888	141,222 83	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 78.

DR. SURVEY ACCOUNT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
To balance on 30th June, 1887	41 93		By Legislative grants	2,967 00	
Legal services in connection with the Esommais Reserve	5 62		Balance on 30th June, 1888	68 10	
Legal services in connection with the Lorette Reserve	867 08				
Survey of Lorette Reserve	960 88				
Survey of Shubenacadie Reserve, Nova Scotia	25 50				
Paid for field notes and survey in connection with Betsiamits Reserve	799 29				
Survey of Long Lake and Nepigon Reserve	333 12				
Interest	1 68				
	3,035 10			3,035 10	
Balance on 30th June, 1888	68 10				

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 79.

DR. SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887	6,949 01		By Amount deducted from agents' salaries toward superannuation	285 22	
To the following payments:—			Balance on 30th June, 1888	7,656 75	
F. Talfourd, retired allowance	400 00				
Chas. Skene, one year and nine months	315 00				
Interest	277 96				
	7,941 97			7,941 97	
Balance on 30th June, 1888	7,656 75				

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 80.

DR. POINT GRONDINE INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	122 11	0 96	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	4,721 99	140 94
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	302 83	Timber dues	1,221 14	
Balance on 30th June, 1888	5,821 02	47 67	Ground rent	.....	16 90
			Interest on invested capital	.....	194 52
	5,943 13	351 46		5,943 13	351 46
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	5,821 92	47 67

L. VANKOUGHNET.
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 81.

DR. WHITEFISH BAY INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		1 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	822 00	32 88
Balance on 30th June, 1888	822 00	90 58	Liquor fines		25 00
			Interest on invested capital		34 20
	822 00	92 08		822 00	92 08
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	822 00	90 58

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 82.

DR. WHITEFISH LAKE INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887	316 00	79 00
Cattle and farming implements		207 02	Timber dues	2,534 53	
Relief		10 00	Rents		316 00
Medicines and medical attendance		10 00	Interest on invested capital		15 80
Books for school		14 82			
Wood for school		21 25			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	257 45	18 96			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	2,593 08	128 75			
	2,850 53	410 80		2,850 53	410 80
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	2,593 08	128 75

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFARIS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 83.

DR. GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	.....	25 00	By Moiety of liquor fines.....	.....	25 00
		25 00			25 00
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	.....	25 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 84.

DR. HOPE INDIANS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To balance on 30th June, 1888.....	3,162 00		By Timber dues.....	3,162 00	
	3,162 00			3,162 00	
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	3,162 00	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 85.

DR. PAGONAKESHICK AND BAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		3 00	By Rents collected		50 00
Balance on 30th June, 1888		47 00			
		50 00			50 00
			Balance on 30th June, 1888		47 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation for 1887-88				5,032 00
		Balance brought forward from 1886-87				113 67
						5,145 67
		EXPENDITURE.				
		Salaries.				
50 Vic., c. 2	G. Wells	For salary as Agent, District 1*a*, 12 months ended 30th June, 1888		50 00		
	F. McDormand	do do 1*b* do do		50 00		
	J. E. Beckwith	do do 2, 6 months ended 30th Dec., 1887		12 50		
	Rev. T. Butler	do do 3 & 4, 12 do 30th June, 1888		75 00		
	Rev. A. P. Desmond	do do 5 do do		33 33		
	J. Gass	do do 6*a* do do		16 66		
	D. H. Muir, M.D	do do 6*b* do do		16 66		
	A. T. Clarke, M.D	do do 7 do do		33 33		
	Rev. R. McDonald	do do 8 do do		100 00		
	W. C. Chisholm	do do 9 do do		100 00		
	Rev. J. McDougall	do do 10 do do		100 00		
	Rev. D. McIsaac	do do 11 do do		50 00		
	Rev. R. Grant	do do 12 do do		50 00		
	Rev. M. McKenzie	do do 13, 15 do do		125 00		
					812 48	
		Medical Attendance and Medicines.				
	W. S. Freeman, M.D	In District 1*a*	35 75			
	F. P. Smith, M.D	do	5 50			
	C. J. Fox, M.D	do	5 75			
	S. W. Burns, M.D	do 1*a*	8 75			
	A. Robinson, M.D	do	22 25			
	S. M. Miller, M.D	do	24 10			
	J. A. Coleman, M.D	do	19 75			
				121 85		
	H. A. Ellison, M.D	do 1*b*	47 50			
	J. M. Lovitt, M.D	do	26 02			
	R. J. Ellison, M.D	do	142 90			
	G. Barnaby, M.D	do	23 50			

C. J. Fox, M.D	do		33 00			
				272 92		
W. B. Moore, M.D	do	2		18 70		
W. H. Cole, M.D	do	3	36 10			
G. A. Smith, M.D	do		22 25			
				58 35		
C. Gray, M.D	do	4 from 28th February, 1882, to 28th, February, 1887		63 00		
W. F. Smith, M.D	do	5	85 85			
F. McMillan, M.D	do		50 00			
				135 85		
R. Adlington, M.D	do	6*a*	31 75			
F. S. Creelman, M.D	do		6 50			
				38 25		
J. R. Smith, M.D	do	6*b*	21 50			
R. Cox, M.D	do		17 00			
D. H. Muir, M.D	do		71 00			
				109 50		
W. D. McKenzie, M.D	do	7	11 00			
A. T. Clarke, M.D	do		22 25			
				33 25		
J. McMillan, M.D	do	8 salary 1 year to 30th November, 1887		42 00		
J. C. McKinnon, M.D	do	9	124 85			
J. C. Cadogan, M.D	do		9 95			
J. M. McKenzie, M.D	do		17 50			
E. Gauvreau, M.D	do	60 vaccine points	2 72			
				155 02		
H. J Fixott, M.D	do	10		22 00		
J. McIntosh, M.D	do	11		53 75		
J. L. Bethune, M.D	do	12	55 00			
A. K McLean, M.D	do		15 00			
J. D. B. Fraser & Co	do	medicines	7 13			
				77 13		
M. M. McDonald, M.D	do	13 salary 15 months to 30th June, 1888	125 00			
A. Cameron, M.D	do		12 50			
Copeland & Co	do	medicines	13 95			
Victoria General Hospital	do	attendance and board of Martha Phillipps	18 90			
do do	do	attendance and board of Joseph Fossey	74 00			
				244 35		
					1,445 92	
	Expended by Agents in the purchase of Supplies of Food and Seed Grain, in the following proportions.					
			Food, &c.	Seed Grain.		
G. Wells	In District	1*a*	93 32	52 00		
F. McDormand	do	1*b*	168 64	107 00		
J. E. Beckwith	do	2	40 00	16 70		
Rev. T. Butler	do	3 & 4	164 44	125 00		
Rev. A. P. Desmond	do	5	83 00	65 00		
		Carried forward	549 40	365 70	2,258 40	5,145 67

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	549 40	365 70	2,258 40	5,145 67
		EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*				
		Expended by Agents in the purchase of Supplies of Food and Seed Grain, in the following proportions.—Concluded.				
	James Gass	In District 6*a*	102 00	69 34		
	D. H. Muir, M D	do 6*b*	54 00	15 00		
	A. T. Clarke, M.D	do 7	84 00	40 45		
	Rev. R. McDonald	do 8	182 36	103 00		
	W. C. Chisholm	do 9	145 00	83 00		
	Rev. J. McDougall	do 10	214 00	120 00		
	Rev. D. McIsaac	do 11	94 36	53 00		
	Rev. R. Grant	do 12	124 00	72 00		
	Rev. M. McKenzie	do 13	202 00	65 00		
			1,751 12	986 49	2,737 61	
	G. R Smith	For Provisions and supplies for Indians of Yarmouth		66 72		
	J. J. McInnis	Supplies for Ben Christmas, District 13		10 00		
	Newell Jeddore	Grant for relief of distress		25 00		
	S. S. McKeen	Cooking stove and utensils for Mrs. J Newell		10 00		
	A. T. Clarke, M.D	Special grant for ploughing		25 00		
	C. McDonald	Cook stove for B. Denny		24 75		
	G. A. Irish	Lumber and shingles for C. Pullet, District 9		8 67		
	Lewis McDonald	Nails supplied C. Pullet, District 9		1 33		
	F. Frendel	Care of sick Indian, Mahone Bay		3 50		
					174 97	
		Miscellaneous.				
	E. Harrison	For Ploughing for Indians, District 7		25 00		
	A. Chisholm	Funeral expenses of Mrs. J. Muse		6 54		
	C. Dargie	do Mrs. M. Picton		6 75		
	H. Palmer	do J. Penall		10 00		
	E. Thomas	do Indian, District 5		6 00		

W. Hurley	do do		6 00		
M. McDougall	do Mary Dinny		4 67		
H. V. Bown	do Magdalen Hurley		2 79		
Rev. M. McKenzie	Paid for labor performed on the Eskasoni Road		100 00		
do	do repairs to the Eskasoni bridge		22 40		
W. Graham, Q.C.	Professional services, Regina *vs.* Grant		7 28		
Corning & Chipman	(In trust) in payment of Willet property, Yarmouth County, for an Indian Reserve		200 00		
do	Professional services *re* transfer of Willet property		10 70		
R. L. Hatfield	Expenses of survey of Willet property		17 75		
Rev. M. McKenzie	Expenses in moving M. Christmas from Big Bass to Eskasoni		12 50		
Gov't Stationery Office	Stationery supplied		9 81		
				448 19	
	Total Expenditure				5,619 17
	Balance over expended				473 50

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation, 1887-88, under 50 Vic., c. 2				5,255 00
		Balance brought forward from 1886-87				19 92
						5,274 92
		Expenditure.				
		Salaries.				
50 Vic., c. 2	C. Sargeant	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		400 00		
	J. Farrell	do do do		300 00		
	do	do Acting Agent, Counties of Victoria and Madawaska, 9 months, to 30th June, 1888		150 00		
	Rev. J. J. O'Leary	do Misssionary, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		100 00		
	Rev. J. C. McDevitt	do do do		200 00		
	Rev. S. J. Crumley	do do do		100 00		
	Rev. W. Morrisey	do do do		100 00		
	Rev. E. J. Bannon	do do do		100 00		
	Rev. L. C. D'Amour	do do do		40 00		
	Rev. J. F Carson	do do do		100 00		
	Rev. J. L. McDonald	do do do		25 00		
	Rev. W. O'Leary	do do do		100 00		
	T. Barnaby	do Constable do		20 00		
	Mrs. C. H. Craig	Gratuity equal to 2 months salary of her late husband, Moses Craig		33 33		
					1,768 33	
		Medical Attendance and Medicines.				
	J. Z. Currie, M D	For Medical attendance on Indians of St. Mary's and Kingsclear		29 50		
	J. H. Barker, M.D.	do do do		51 50		
	B. Coburn, M.D.	do do do		84 25		
	J E Church, M.D	do do Mr. Sargeant's Agency		20 25		
	E. Moore, M.D	do do Westmoreland County		43 00		
	J. D. Ross, M.D	do do do		40 60		
	J. A. Leger, M.D	do do do		115 75		
	R A. Ollsqui, M.D	do do Big Cove		5 00		
	J. Macdonald, M.D	Salary as Medical Officer, Northumberland County, Eastern Division, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		100 00		

H. A. Fish, M.D	Salary as Medical Officer, Northumberland County, Western Division, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		100 00		
J. B. Lamothe, M.D	Salary as Medical Officer, Buctouche, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		20 00		
J. F. Erine, M.D	Salary as Medical Officer, north of Buctouche, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		100 00		
E. Hanson, M.D	Medical attendance on Indians of Victoria County		24 30		
A. G. Ferguson, M.D	do do Restigouche County		56 10		
J. H. Caswell	do do Queen's County		54 25		
Drs. Winslow & Raymond	do do King's County		22 10		
F. N. Willing, M.D	do do Tobique Reserve		24 50		
G. H Raymond	do do King's County		8 00		
Winslow Tilley	Medicines supplied Indians of St. Mary's and Kingsclear		55 60		
J. M. Wiley	do do do		39 90		
Mrs. P. Toma	Assistance given to sick Indian women		4 00		
Mrs. Anthony Sacobie	do do		2 00		
Mrs. Alice Lolar	do do		2 00		
				1,002 60	
	Expended by Agents in the purchase of Food and Seed Grain.	Food, &c.	Seed Grain.		
C. Sargeant	In South-Western Agency	842 00	600 00		
J. Farrell	North-Eastern do	436 00	291 85		
do	Victoria and Madawaska Counties	150 00	136 00		
		1,428 00	1,027 85	2,455 85	
J. T. Hodgson	Provisions and supplies given to destitute Indians in the Counties of Victoria and Madawaska			12 89	
	Miscellaneous.				
J. Neill	For Two hanks cod line		0 90		
J. Farrell	Rent allowance, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		50 00		
J. Neill	Stove for Agent Farrell's office		15 65		
O Sharkey	Funeral expenses		5 18		
A. Paul	do		3 00		
J. D. Hanlon	Coffins		18 00		
J. T. Hodgson	Funeral expenses		8 23		
Gov't Stationery Office	Stationery supplied		6 62		
				107 58	
	Total Expenditure				5,347 25
	Balance over expended				72 33

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation, 1887-88, under 50 Vic., c. 2				2,000 00
		Balance brought from 1886-87				259 05
						2,259 05
		Expenditure.				
50 Vic. c. 2	J. O. Arsenault	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888			200 00	
	do	Allowance for travelling expenses			100 00	
	J. Leclereq	Salary as teacher, March quarter, 1888			50 00	
	J. Arbuckle	Inspecting Lennox Island School			10 00	
	J Gaffney	Supplies delivered under contract			118 18	
	T. H. Pope	do do			32 18	
	W. J. Gaffney	do do			356 45	
	Joseph F. Arsenault	do do			464 44	
	J. O. Arsenault	Grant for seed grain			100 00	
	do	Amount over expended for seed, spring of 1886-87			22 05	
	A. E. Long, M.D	Medical attendance			210 83	
	F. Cox, M.D	do			5 00	
	P. Conroy, M.D	do			30 00	
	J. G. Toombs, M.D	do			9 93	
	G. Carruthers, M.D	do			14 60	
	G. F. Gillis, M.D	do			43 80	
	Charlottetown Hospital	Board and attendance on sick Indian			75 00	
		Miscellaneous				
	Charlottetown *Examiner*	For Advertising for tenders for supplies			5 25	
	do *Herald*	do do			2 10	
	Summerside *Journal*	do do			3 00	
	D. N. Forbes	Material for coffins			12 54	
	M. Hennessey	Coffins supplied			4 00	
	J. Yeo	do			2 47	
	J. F. Arsenault	Burial expenses			2 00	
	W. Newcombe	Moving body of Indian			1 00	
	J. F. Arsenault	One herring net and cotton duck, &c			15 48	
	R. D. Sterns	Window sashes			3 75	
	T. Glover	Windows and doors			34 50	

	Govt. Stationery Office...	Stationery supplied.....	.....	.....	2 63	
		Total Expenditure	.....	.....	.....	1,931 18
		Balance unexpended	.....	.....	.....	327 87

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation, 1887-88, under 50 Vic., c. 2				79,625 00
		Balance from 1886 87				1,890 60
		Further grant under 50 Vic., c. 2				2,717 80
						84,233 40
		Expenditure.				
		Indians of British Columbia Generally.				
		Salaries and Wages.				
50 Vic., c. 2, and 51 Vic., c. 2	J. H. Powell	For Salary as Superintendent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888	3,000 00			
	H. Moffatt	do Clerk do do	1,800 00			
	S. Y. Wooton	do Stipendiary Magistrate at Metlakahtla, from 6th April to 31st May, 1887	397 21			
	do	do Clerk, 1 year to 30th June, 1888	2,599 92			
	A. W. Vowell	do Acting Agent at Kootenay for the month of June, 1887	83 33			
	M. Phillipps	do Acting Agent at Kootenay, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888	1,200 00			
	C. Todd	do Acting Agent, North-West Coast, from 22nd October, 1887, to 30th June, 1888	1,248 38			
	J. W. Mackay	do Agent at Kamloops and Okanagan, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888	1,800 00			
	W. L. Meason	do Agent at Williams Lake Agency, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888	1,200 00			
	R. H. Pidcock	do Agent at Kwawkewlth Agency, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888	1,200 00			
	W. H. Lomas	do Agent at Cowichan Agency, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888	1,200 00			
	H. Guillod	do Agent at West Coast Agency, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888	1,200 00			
	P. McTiernan	do Agent at Fraser Agency, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888	1,200 00			
	Hon. C. F. Cornwall	Services as special Commissioner to enquire into the Metlakahtla troubles	900 00			
	Joe	Wages as constable, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888	260 00			
	L. P. Lewis	do do do	520 00			

[PART II]

W. Bryce	do messenger do	650 00				
F. C. Wolfenden	Services copying Kootenay report	6 20				
			20,465 14			
	Supplies and Presents.					
Hudson Bay Company	For Clothing and supplies given to destitute Indians	76 00				
C. E. Ridfern	Supplies for Indians	5 00				
Hudson Bay Co	1 waterproof coat presented to Edensaw	12 50				
L. Goodacre	Meat for sick Indian	4 04				
H. Saunders	Supplies for Indians	257 04				
			354 58			
	Seeds.					
Jay & Co	For Seeds supplied for Indians		448 82			
	Schools.					
C. Harrison	For Salary as Teacher at Massett, December quarter, 1886, March, June and December quarters, 1887 and March quarter, 1888	534 87				
A. J. Hall	do Alert Bay, March and September quarters, 1887	46 14				
Sister Mary Celestine	do Comeakin, June and December quarters, 1887 and March quarter, 1888	154 23				
A. Martin	do St. Mary's, June, September and December quarters, 1887 and March quarter, 1888	500 00				
D. Jennings	do Port Essington, March and December quarters, 1887	132 48				
A. N. Miller	do Port Simpson, June, September and December quarters, 1887 and March quarter, 1888	300 00				
Mrs. K. Dodoward	do Port Simpson, June, September and December quarters, 1887 and March quarter, 1888	100 00				
A. E. Barber	do Nanaimo, June quarter, 1887	16 74				
S. M. Lawrence	do do September and December quarters, 1887 and March quarter, 1888	80 13				
J. Nicolaye	do Kyuquot, June quarter, 1887	32 22				
G. A. Gibson	do Naas River, June and December quarters, 1887 and March quarter, 1888	163 08				
	Carried forward	2,059 89	21,268 54			84,233 40

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	2,059 89		21,268 54	84,233 40
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Schools—Concluded.				
	E. R. Nash	For Salary as Teacher at Kincolith, June and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888	144 42			
	E. A. Reinhart	do Bella Bella, June and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888	101 07			
	J. N. Semmens	do Cloyoquot, March quarter, 1888	55 35			
	C. Strauss & Co	Serge and other supplies for Aigansh school	24 97			
				2,385 70		
		NOTE.—The salary paid to G. A. Gibson, teacher at Naas River, for September quarter, 1887, amounting to $50.88, was charged in error to the appropriation for schools in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.				
		Medicines and Medical Attendance.				
	Langley & Co	For Medicines supplied Indians	444 05			
	T. Shotbolt	do do	731 45			
	E.B.C. Hannington, M.D.	Medical attendance on Indians	652 50			
	Dr. E. Gauvreau	Vaccine points	225 61			
	Moore & Co	Medicines supplied Indians	343 06			
	Sister M. Providence	Treatment of Indian woman, from 6th December, 1887, to 20th January, 1888	78 00			
	Royal Hospital	Board and attendance of A. Williams	63 50			
	G. L. Milne, M.D.	Medical attendance	79 00			
				,617 17		

	Travelling Expenses.				
I. W. Powell	For Travelling expenses	1,369 83			
Steamer "Boscowitz"	Transport of Mr. Wooton	76 00			
Hudson Bay Company	do	10 00			
S. Y. Wooton	Travelling expenses	124 12			
Steamer "Boscowitz"	Transport of Indians	18 00			
W. B. Anderson	Hire of boat for Mr. Wooton	6 00			
C. J. Cornwall	Travelling allowance for 40 days on Metlakahtla Commission	200 00			
Department of Marine	Charter of steamer "Sir J. Douglas" for use of conveying Metlakahtla Commission	1,317 80			
W. L. Meason	Travelling expenses	456 00			
P. McTiernan	do	354 00			
J. W. Mackay	do	800 00			
H. Guillod	do	400 00			
W. H. Lomas	do	506 00			
C. Todd	do	400 00			
R. H. Pidcock	do	338 25			
M. Phillipp	do	200 00			
			6,576 00		
	Miscellaneous.				
James' Bay Coal and Wood Yard	For Coal for Victoria Office	36 00			
W. T. Drake	do do	9 00			
B. C. Land and Investment Agency	Rent of do	585 00			
Victoria Water Works	Water Supply do	27 00			
Postmaster, Victoria	Rent of Post Office drawer	6 00			
do	Postage Stamps	75 00			
T. N. Hibben	Stationery supplied	60 88			
E. B. Marvin	Supplies for Superintendent on trip to Kootenay	44 35			
Hudson Bay Co.	do late agent on canoe trip	7 59			
Drake, Jackson & Helmchen	Professional services *re* Metlakahtla	85 75			
T. L. Tuckfield	Subscription to "Daily Standard"	7 50			
J. O'Neill	do do	5 50			
B. Hall	do "Daily Colonist"	13 00			
H. Simlow	Removing ashes and other services	18 00			
Canada Pacific Telegraph Company	Telegrams	48 20			
H. Moffatt	Petty cash disbursed	52 89			
Culpeps	Cleaning magistrate's office, Fort Simpson	25 00			
Rev. A. J. Hall	Grant for the erection of a saw mill at Alert Bay	500 00			
John Matheson	Improvement on Indian Reserve, Naas River	600 00			
	Carried forward	2,206 66	32,847 41		84,233 40

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE,	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	2,206 66	32,847 41	.....	84,233 40
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Miscellaneous—Concluded.				
	R. H. Hall	For Board and room for sick Indian	33 00			
	R. Jamieson	Paper supplied	13 50			
	I. W. Powell	Amount paid to Mr. R. Weir to bond his farm	100 00			
	S. Y. Wooton	Sundry office expenses	22 50			
	do	Freighting effects to Metlakahtla	112 45			
	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies for Mr. Wooton's Office	15 25			
	W. B. Anderson	Wood do	6 00			
	R. T. Williams	Lettering books	4 50			
	D. Clements	Board and lodging of Indian chief	6 00			
	T. Storey	Coffins supplied	49 50			
	Victoria "Standard"	Advertising for tenders for Agency House, Alert Bay	9 00			
	do "Colonist"	do do do	11 70			
	Str. "Cariboo Fly"	Transport of sick Indians from Victoria to Port Simpson	17 00			
	A. W. Wilson	Repairing water pipes	2 32			
	Victoria Transfer Co.	Cab hire	28 00			
	T. Storey	Coffin for Indian	8 00			
	Dominion Express Co.	Express charges	32 48			
	Government of British Columbia	Expenses of Metlakahtla Commission in 1884..$ 2,077 15				
		do do 1886.. 1,717 22				
		do do 1887.. 466 20				
			4,260 57			
		Moiety charged to Indians of British Columbia..$ 2,130 29				
		Less half cost of charter steamer "Sir J. Douglas" 658 90				
			1,471 39			
				4,149 25		

	Cowichan Agency.				
G. B. Ordano	For Supplies for destitute	28 00			
W. P. Jaynes	do	166 66			
Croft & Angus	do	134 00			
G. T. Corfield	do	38 10			
G. Ramsay	do	6 40			
S. Brightman	do	4 25			
Quills Kanum	Wood for sick Indians	6 00			
G. Bevelockway	Relief to Indians during epidemic of measles	30 50			
do	Supplies for destitute	6 50			
Johnstone & Co	Barley for sick Indians	1 75			
Adams & Beaumont	Relief to destitute	26 00			
E. J. Bitancourt	Supplies for destitute	5 75			
Dr. J. H. Robotham	Medical attendance	281 00			
Dr E. A. Praeger	do	158 75			
T. Shotbolt	Medicines supplied	79 03			
E. Pimbury	do	27 43			
L. T. Davis, M.D	Medical attendance	165 00			
Langley & Co	Medicines supplied	24 95			
T. Hibben & Co	Slates and pencils for Comeakin school	2 95			
do	Stationery supplied for Agent	27 82			
Victoria "Colonist"	Printing vouchers	10 00			
Victoria Postmaster	Postage stamps	25 00			
Ching	Wood for office	10 00			
Bill-quilates-alve	Digging grave, and coffin	6 00			
E. B Marvin & Co	Tent supplied	15 25			
W. H. Lomas	Grant in aid of agricultural show	200 00			
do	Advance for ditching Nanaimo Reserve	150 00			
			1,637 09		
	Kwawkewlth Agency.				
R. Hunt	For Supplies for destitute	19 57			
S. A. Spencer	do	10 64			
T. Shotbolt	Medicines supplied	53 88			
R. Hunt	Rent of room and wood	71 60			
A. J. Hall	Boards and nails for coffin	5 25			
W. Hunt	Removing coffins	24 00			
S. A. Spencer	Postage stamps	5 00			
			189 94		
	North-West Coast Agency.				
C. P. Burton	For Wages as interpreter	19 50			
E. Verney	Donation to sick Indians	20 00			
	Carried forward	39 50	38,823 69	.....	84,233 40

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	39 50	38,823 69		84,233 40
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		North-West Coast Agency—Concluded.				
	J. Welsh	For Supplies to destitute Indians	8 25			
	C. Todd	Donation to two destitute Indians	20 00			
	J. Sehl	Furniture for office	46 50			
	A. & W. Wilson	Stove pipes, &c.	32 50			
	C. Todd	Postage stamps	7 00			
	T. Hibben & Co	Stationery supplied	32 90			
	R. Cunningham	Matting for office	14 00			
	M. Auckland	Repairs to do	24 00			
	A. Leighton	do do	20 00			
	Langley & Co	1 medicine chest	3 00			
	W. Girvine	Wheels, axles and bucksaw	9 50			
	G. E. Munroe	Coal for agent's office	13 00			
	R. Gurd	Supplies do	15 75			
	C. Todd	Paid for wood supplied	51 00			
	E. B. Marvin	Mail bag and flags	34 56			
	C. Todd	Petty cash disbursed	21 00			
	do	Advance for repairs to streets, Metlakahtla	35 66			
				428 12		
		Kootenay Agency.				
	J. Walsh	Wages, special messenger	20 00			
	J. Campbell	do as interpreter	51 00			
	M. Phillipps	Paid wages to carpenter	28 00			
	J. T. Galbraith & Bro	Provisions for destitute	9 00			
	Marvin & Tilton	Implements supplied	79 75			
	Mann & Heron	2 sets double harness	42 00			
	F. H. Powell, M.D	Medical attendance	12 00			
	E. Bray	Express charges	5 00			
	T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery supplied	9 62			

M. Phillipps	do purchased	4 00			
E. Couture	Erecting office building	151 50			
N. Hanson	Lumber for agent's office	74 06			
M. Phillipps	Paid wages of carpenter	14 45			
do	do cash for incidental expenses	10 25			
do	do for transport of ploughs	20 00			
F. W. Aylmer	Survey of land for office	20 00			
D. Griffith	Postage stamps	5 00			
G. Cowan	22 cords firewood	44 00			
G T. Galbraith & Bro.	Freight on harness	38 92			
T. S. McVettie	Surveying and running levels for ditch	40 00			
W. Ronalds	Making irrigating ditch, St. Mary's Reserve	200 00			
			873 55		
	Okanagan Agency.				
J. Kemtemplken	For Herder, with assistants	36 00			
J. Johnstone	Treating Indian horses for mange	75 00			
Steiva	Assistant do	35 00			
Schait	do do	35 00			
O. Harvey	Sugar for destitute Indians	10 00			
Columbia Milling Co.	Supplies for destitute	47 25			
Hudson Bay Co.	Seed supplied Konaut Indians	30 07			
Nicolls & Renouf	1 plough supplied Pemberton Indians	29 00			
A. E. House	Medicines supplied	6 50			
Blain & Co	Medicines supplied	1 75			
do	do for treating horses	71 88			
W. E. McCartney	do do	11 25			
Moore & Co.	do	22 75			
Daily "Colonist"	Printing vouchers	10 00			
E. H. Jones	Postage stamps	5 00			
			426 45		
	Fraser Agency.				
McDonald Bros.	For Supplies for destitute	18 25			
Henderson Bros.	do	39 50			
J. Cunningham	One mower for Langley Indians	89 50			
Reid & Currie	One plough do	27 50			
D. S. Curtis & Co.	Medicines	111 10			
Estate of the late C. N. True, M.D.	do	97 50			
A. M. Herring	Medicines supplied	28 95			
J. C. Henderson, M.D.	Medical attendance	68 00			
C. J. Fagan, M.D	do	86 50			
H. E. Langers, M.D	do	10 00			
Victoria Postmaster	Postage stamps	10 00			
	Carried forward	586 80	40,551 81	.....	$4,233 40

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	586 80	40,551 81		84,233 40
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Fraser Agency—Concluded.				
	Victoria "Colonist"	For Printing vouchers	10 00			
	J. M. Wise	Wood and coal	10 00			
	Z. S. Hall	Stationery and stamps	14 15			
				620 95		
		Kamloops Agency.				
	Jay & Co.	For Seed supplied various agencies	92 25			
	S. Clarke, M.D.	Medical attendance	40 75			
	S. J. Tunstall, M.D	do	236 00			
	Moore & Co.	Medicines supplied	97 15			
	W. E. McCartney	do	95 37			
	J. Murray	do	6 25			
	Hudson Bay Company	do	1 75			
	John Jane	do	4 00			
	E. Farrar, M.D.	do	94 00			
	G. P. Raven	Lining well at Indian office	60 00			
	T. N. Hibben & Co.	Stationery	37 37			
	E. Venn	Postage stamps	5 00			
	T. Horuby	Wood for office	8 50			
	S. L. Kelly	Lamp and shade	11 25			
	Hudson Bay Company	Coal oil	4 25			
	Victoria "Colonist"	Printing vouchers	10 00			
				803 89		
		West Coast Agency.				
	Gutmann & Frank,	For Supplies to widows and orphans at Relsmaht	249 37			
	Hudson Bay Company	Clothing and flour	8 87			
	E. G. Prior & Co.	Plough for Opekchesaht Indians	25 00			

F. Norris	Harness do	17 00			
T. Shotbolt	Medicines supplied	55 85			
Moore & Co	do	43 75			
			399 84		
	Williams Lake Agency.				
P. C. Dunlevy	For Provisions for destitute	6 75			
F. W. Foster	do	41 25			
Drummond & Beaumont	Provisions for destitute	12 00			
T. Meldrum	do	119 35			
O. T. Hanse	do	118 00			
F. W. Foster	Implements for Alkali Lake Indians	149 22			
C. B. Eagle	Steeling picks do	25 00			
E. G. Prior	One fanning mill do	34 00			
F. W. Foster	Plough and harness, Quesnelle Indians	63 55			
Jay & Co	Seed and supplies	338 85			
A. Provis	Seed oats	30 00			
M. S. Wade, M. D	Medical attendance	66 00			
P. C. Dunlevy	Medicines supplied	26 75			
N. Hanlon	Freighting fanning mill to Alkali Lake	11 60			
Victoria "Colonist"	Printing vouchers	10 00			
N. Hanlon	Freighting stationery to Lesser Dog Creek	2 50			
A. LeBourdais	Postage stamps	10 00			
T. N. Hibben & Co	Envelopes	3 00			
			1,067 82		
	Total Expenditure on General Account			43,444 31	
	SURVEYS.				
	Expenditure under W. S. Jemmett.				
W. S. Jemmett	For Salary as surveyor, 13 months, to 30th June, 1888	1,950 00			
W. J. Mitchell	Wages as chainman	220 00			
H. W. Wilkinson	do do	40 00			
G. A. A. Hole	do head chainman	275 00			
Ah Lee	do cook	220 00			
J. Gibson	do axeman	229 00			
R. W. Swanmea	do do	65 80			
A. McDonald	do do	229 00			
Jim	do do	8 75			
J. Fregan	do do	95 00			
Tommy	do do	8 75			
T. Weeah	do do	95 00			
G. Myht	do do	18 06			
	Carried forward	3,454 36		43,444 31	84,233 40

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	3,454 36		43,444 31	84,233 40
		SURVEYS—*Continued.*				
		Expenditure under W. S. Jemmett—Concluded.				
	Yethlewanch	For Wages as canoeman	60 00			
	Melakuse	do do	7 00			
	C. Collison	do do	23 00			
	Z. Nicalas	do do	44 70			
	A. Smett	do do	18 06			
	J Douglas	do do	16 00			
	E. Douglas	do do	10 00			
	T. C. Boulton	do do	32 25			
	H. W. Wilkinson	do head chainman	25 80			
	Ah Lang	do cook	65 80			
	J. W. Edgson	do axeman	65 80			
	Mathew	do do	22 58			
	Boston	do do	40 00			
	Jacob	do do	15 00			
	Wash	do do	15 00			
	W. S. Jemmett	Board of party	746 90			
	R Cunningham	do and cordwood supplied	77 50			
	E. G. Prior & Co.	Hardware supplied	15 25			
	Langley & Co	Medicines do	6 50			
	A. W. Sheldon	Board of Mr. Jemmett and chainman	39 00			
	R. Cunningham	Transport of party	112 50			
	Steamer "Boscowitz"	do	110 00			
	E. Douglas	Hire of canoe	6 00			
	Ah Ling	Paid transport	3 00			
	W. S. Jemmett	Repairs of transit	44 05			
	E. G. Prior	Small articles of hardware supplied	37 52			
	E. B. Marvin	Tents do	63 10			
	Victoria "Colonist"	Vouchers do	10 00			
	T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery do	8 15			
	W. S. Jemmett	Sundry small expenses	105 98			
				5,300 50		

	Expenditure under E. M. Skinner.				
E. M. Skinner	For Salary as surveyor, 13 months to 30th June, 1888	1,950 00			
W. H. Porter	Wages as axeman	280 77			
G. R. Porter	do head chainman	350 96			
J. D. Cameron	do axeman	238 77			
D. Allan	do cook	238 77			
J. J. Alexander	do chainman	236 77			
W. McNeil	do axeman	236 77			
H. E. Boulton	do chainman	44 00			
F. Lusty	do cook	44 00			
J. D. Cameron	do axeman	44 00			
J. Bull	do do	44 00			
Jim and Johnny	do canoemen	108 50			
Fred	do do	9 00			
G. Comans	do do	45 00			
E. M. Skinner	Board of party	1,054 70			
E. G. Prior & Co	Hardware	36 75			
Indians	Moving camp	189 00			
Steamer "Boscowitz"	Transport of party	249 50			
E. M. Skinner	Expenses of transport of party	244 00			
Jim and Tom	Hire of canoe	108 50			
Harrey	do	10 00			
A. Leox	1 canoe and paddles	60 00			
Larhket	do sails	85 00			
Alert Bay Co	Sundry supplies	30 12			
E. B. Marvin	Tents supplied	105 95			
Bolton & McIntosh	Painting and repairing canoe	21 50			
E. M. Skinner	Petty cash disbursed	23 00			
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery supplied for surveyors	14 57			
do do	do Mr. Skinner	23 10			
			6,127 00		
	Expenditure under S. P. Tuck.				
S. P. Tuck	For Salary as surveyor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888	1,800 00			
Ah Sue	Wages as cook	220 00			
D. Page	do axeman	220 00			
C. E. McKean	do do	223 58			
D. H. Bonney	do do	220 00			
H. W. Wilkinson	do do	220 00			
W. R. Wilson	do head chainman	275 00			
J. Taylor	do canoeman	120 00			
G. H. Clifton	do do	108 39			
S. P. Tuck	Board of party	773 30			
Canadian Pacific Nav. Co	Transport of party from Victoria to Fort Simpson	123 25			
do do	do do Alert Bay	77 05			
	Carried forward	4,380 57	11,427 80	43,444 31	84,233 40

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	4,380 57	11,427 80	43,444 31	84,233 40
		SURVEYS—*Concluded.*				
		Expenditure under S. P. Tuck—Concluded.				
	J. Taylor	For Canoe hire	60 00			
	Steamer "Boscowitz"	Transport of party	130 00			
	Hearn & Harrison	Repairs to transit	15 00			
	E. G. Prior & Co	Tools supplied	16 50			
	S. P. Tuck	Cash advanced for travelling expenses	200 00			
				4,802 07		
		Total expenditure for Surveys			16,229 87	
		RESERVE COMMISSION.				
	P. O'Reilly	For Salary as commissioner, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888	3,500 00			
	A. H. Green	do surveyor, 11 months, to 31st May, 1888	1,650 00			
	T. H. Guthrie	Wages as axeman and chainman	46 00			
	L. J. Freeman	do do	76 00			
	Frank	do interpreter	20 00			
	Jack	do axeman	5 00			
	Jim	do interpreter	12 00			
	Pierre	do do	5 00			
	Sam	do axeman	7 50			
	Mac	do do	10 00			
	W. Menton	do guide	10 00			
	P. C. Dunlevy	do chainman and interpreter	15 00			
	T. A. Pope	do do	36 00			
	Veith & Borland	Cash to messenger	2 50			
	E. Humphrey	do do	4 00			
	J. Hudson	Wages	10 00			
	T. Prince	do assistant chainman and cook	36 00			
	P. O'Reilly	Board allowance	240 00			
	A. H. Green	do	330 00			

T. Thunder	Meals and lodging	15 00			
P. C. Dunlevy	do	39 00			
Veith & Borland	do	12 50			
J. Hudson	do	18 75			
W. Boyd	do	6 50			
Marshall & Smith	do	6 50			
T. Mundat	do	5 00			
Blight & Stewart	do	3 50			
Hudson Bay Company	Supplies	38 85			
G. A. Stark	do	17 25			
Brady & Bacon	do	11 75			
R. Lang	do	14 35			
G. A. Stark	Meals for attendant	2 00			
J. C. Green	Board and lodging	16 00			
Mann & Heron	Supplies	26 12			
C. Green	do	10 50			
Swan & Tomkins	do	7 30			
W. Jenkens	Board and lodging	9 50			
S. J. Cliffe	do	7 00			
P. C. Dunlevy	Transport of party	10 00			
W. G. Drummond	Hire of waggon and horses	130 00			
E. Humphrey	Ferriage of buggy	16 00			
W. Pinchbeck	Hire of buggy	6 50			
C. P. Railway Co.	Transport of party	198 25			
C. P. Navigation Co.	do	29 00			
B. C. Express Co.	Hire of stage and horses	180 00			
F. P. Armstrong	Transport on steamer	39 50			
C. C. Clarke	Hire of horses and ferriage	73 00			
F. H. Taynton	Hire of boat and crew	16 00			
Victoria Transfer Co.	Carriage hire	9 00			
R. Lacy	Cartage	3 50			
T. C. Penny	Hire of boat	10 00			
T. G Freeman	Fare on steamer	3 50			
J. R. Robbins	Carrying baggage	4 50			
Joe	Hire of horse	5 00			
E. & N. Railway Co.	Transport from Victoria to Deer Creek	23 50			
Swan & Tomkins	Carriage of baggage	0 50			
Str. "R. Dunsmuir"	Transport of party	24 25			
Mac	do Mr. Green	20 00			
A. H. Green	Petty expenses	5 75			
do	Petty cash disbursed	69 90			
	Total Expenditure, Reserve Commission			7,160 02	
	Total Expenditure in British Columbia				66,834 20
	Balance unexpended				17,399 20

RECAPITULATION.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Appropriation for General Purposes			53,720 00	
Balance from 1886-87			1,890 60	
Further Grant			2,717 80	
			58,328 40	
Expenditure			43,444 31	
Unexpended				14,884 09
Appropriation for Surveys			16,405 00	
Expenditure			16,229 87	
Unexpended				175 13
Appropriation for Reserve Commission			9,500 00	
Expenditure			7,160 02	
Unexpended				2,339 98
Unexpended on the whole Appropriation				17,399 20

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 5—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—GENERAL ACCOUNT.

With 14 Subsidiary Statements, following.

APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	EXPENDITURE.	Statement.	Total.
	$ cts.			$ cts.
For Annuities, under 50 Vic., c. 2	148,865 00	To Annuities	A	121,781 00
Agricultural implements, under 50 Vic., c. 2	26,511 00	Agricultural implements, tools, &c	B	29,937 91
Seed grain do	3,570 00	Seed grain	C	7,124 79
Cattle do	6,251 00	Cattle	D	4,550 50
Supplies for destitute Indians do	354,319 00	Supplies for destitute Indians	E	372,069 98
Clothing	2,645 00	Clothing	F	2,356 24
Day schools, under 50 Vic., c. 2 $41,740 00		Day schools	G	33,690 00
do 51 do 2,370 00		Industrial schools	H	56,090 27
	44,110 00	Surveys	I	3,315 80
Industrial schools, under 50 Vic., c. 2	68,929 00	Farmers' wages	J	30,207 53
Surveys do	6,500 00	Farm maintenance	K	22,486 04
Farmers' wages do	33,122 00	Sioux	L	4,599 66
Farm maintenance do	16,443 00	General expenses	M	179,561 83
Sioux do	3,772 00	Agency buildings	N	8,613 10
General expenses do $127,953 00				
do under 51 Vic., c. 2 4,681 00		Total expenditure		875,384 65
Balance from 1886-87 33,010 21		Unexpended balance		26,371 56
	165,644 21			
Agency buildings, under 50 Vic., c. 2	21,075 00			
	901,756 21			901,756 21

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
		Annuities Under Treaties.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 50 Vic , c. 2				148,365 00
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
50 Vic., c. 2	Sundry persons	8 Chiefs, each $25		200 00		
		27 Headmen, each $15		405 00		
		2,366 Indians, each $5		11,830 00		
		Arrears		403 00		
		Commutation of annuity :—				
		Georgina Stark, paid with 365, St. Peter's Band		50 00		
		Kapoosohabsohting, No. 18, Brokenhead Band		50 00		
		Jemima Smith, arrears of annuity, 1882-83-84-85, No. 297, St. Peter's Band		20 00		
					12,958 00	
		Treaty No. 2.				
		6 Chiefs		150 00		
		23 Headmen		345 00		
		653 Indians		3,265 00		
		Arrears		70 00		
		Francis Monkman, arrears of annuity from 1882 to 1885, No 14, Lake Manitoba Band		120 00		
					3,950 00	
		Treaty No. 3.				
		29 Chiefs		725 00		
		84 Headmen		1,260 00		
		2,638 Indians		13,190 00		
		Arrears		405 00		
		Joseph Guimond, arrears of annuity, 1873, Half-breed of Rainy Lake		12 00		
					15,592 00	

Treaty No. 4.			
20 Chiefs	500 00		
79 Headmen	1,185 00		
3,898 Indians	19,490 00		
Arrears	1,330 00		
Arrears of annuity :—			
B. Desjarlais, 7 persons, 1884-85, Muscowequams Band	70 00		
F Laframboise, 4 persons, 1885, Crooked Lakes Band	20 00		
P. Rocheblanc, 4 persons, 1876, No. 64, Muscowequams Band	20 00		
Jean Baptiste, 1883-84-85, Luckymans Band	15 00		
Andrew Stevenson, 1881-82-83-84-86, Muscowpetungs Band	25 00		
Adam Stevenson, 1882 and 1886, No 51, Keeseekonse Band	15 00		
Isabella Bud, 1887-9-30-3-4-5, No. 219, Pie-a-pot's Band	30 00		
A. Tomma, 1885, Straggler's Band, Indian Head	5 00		
Margaret Tomma, 1885, No. 24, Pie-a-pot's Band	5 00		
La Louisa Tomma, 1885, Straggler's Band, Indian Head	5 00		
Philomen Flett, 1886-87, No. 24, Duck Bay Band	10 00		
J. LeMere, 1885-87	37 00		
P. Flammand, refund of annuity erroneously deducted	17 00		
Philomen, commutation of annuity, No. 35, Peepeekeesis Band	50 00		
Elizabeth H. Pratt, do do No. 10, Gordon's Band	50 00		
Anne Houle, do do Gambler's Band	50 00		
Elise Villeneuve, arrears, 10 persons, 1883-84-85, No. 54, Cowecess' Band	150 00		
		23,079 00	
Treaty No. 5.			
9 Chiefs	225 00		
23 Headmen	345 00		
2,916 Indians	14,580 00		
Arrears	350 00		
Arrears paid to Half-breeds of Treaty No. 5, Pas District, for the year 1886	2,135 00		
Commutation of annuity :—			
Mrs. Mary Ned, No. 17, Black River Band	50 00		
Jane Norquay, No. 61, Fisher River Band	50 00		
Jane Smith, arrears of annuity, 1886-87, No. 135, Norway House Band	60 00		
		17,795 00	
Treaty No. 6.			
15 Chiefs	375 00		
54 Headmen	810 00		
2,754 Indians	13,770 00		
Arrears	400 00		
Carried forward	15,355 00	73,374 00	148,865 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		15,355 00	73,374 00	148,865 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 6—Concluded.				
		Arrears of annuity :—				
		Magoosis, 10 persons, 1884-85, No. 10, Bobtail's Band		100 00		
		Madeline Fournier, 4 persons, 1885, No. 19, J. Smith's Band,		20 00		
		Etienne Quintal, 5 persons, 1881-82-83-84 and 1 for 1879-80. No. 16, Peeaysis' Band		110 00		
		Julian Cardinal, 3 persons, 1880-81-82-83-84, Peeaysis' Band		75 00		
		St. Paul Montagnais, No. 43 do do		25 00		
		St. Pierre Quintal, 6 persons, 1878-79-80-81-82-83-84-85, No. 17, Peeaysis' Band		240 00		
		B. Moise, 1881-82-83-84, No. 10, Peeaysis' Band		20 00		
		Katherine Desjarlais, No. 6 do		5 00		
		J. Longmore, 1878 to 1885, No. 76, Attackacoop's Band		130 00		
		Hortense Sayer, 1883-84 85, No. 28, Battleford Stragglers		45 00		
		Peggy Favel, 1885-86-87, No. 26, Band 126		45 00		
		Angele Smith, 1885, No. 15, Battleford Stragglers		25 00		
		Mary Hamelin, 1884-85, No. 107, Mistowasis' Band		30 00		
		Rosalie Fournier, 1886, No. 53, John Smith's Band		5 00		
		W. Peché, 1885, 5 persons, No. 28, Enoch's Band		25 00		
		Mrs. Joseph Malette, 1881 to 1886, No. 142, Edmonton Stragglers		30 00		
		Rosalie Fournier, commutation of annuity		50 00		
		Peggy Favel do do		50 00		
					16,385 00	
		Treaty No. 7.				
		8 Chiefs		200 00		
		45 Headmen		675 00		
		5,964 Indians		29,820 00		
		Arrears		1,132 00		

Arrears of annuity :—				
P. Ducharme, 9 persons, 1884-85, last paid at Morley		90 00		
Kishkwanes, 11 persons, 1879 and 1885, Chiniquay's Band.		55 00		
Lucy Cook, commutation of annuity, No. 25, Running Wolf's Band of Peigans		50 00		
			32,022 00	
Total Expenditure				121,781 00
Balance unexpended				27,084 00
NOTE.—The following amounts were withheld from rebel Indians :—				
Battleford, payment of 1886	3,960 00			
do do 1887	8,175 00			
Pitt do 1886	405 00			
do do 1887	6,060 00			
Prince Albert do 1887	3,240 00			
Peace Hills do 1887	245 00			
Victoria do 1887	850 00			
Edmonton do 1887	20 00			
Total	22,955 00			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Agricultural Implements.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 50 Vic., c. 2				26,511 00
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
50 Vic., c. 2 [Part II]	Hudson Bay Co	For Implements and tools supplied under contract		1,179 92		
	S. & H. Borbridge	Harness supplied under contract		44 44		
	F. Ogletree	Paid for blacksmithing, Rosseau and Long Plain Reserves		25 50		
	C. Taylor	Blacksmithing		9 20		
	B. R. Gunn	Freight on cob mill		1 50		
	H. M. Johnstone	Repairing do		3 25		
					1,263 81	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Implements and tools supplied under contract		364 32		
	J. Boyer	Freighting		0 63		
					364 95	
		Treaty No. 3.				
	J. A. McMartin & Co	For 3 brass sieves for mills		5 72		
	T. Marks	4 sickles		1 85		
	Hudson Bay Co	Implements and tools supplied under contract		548 43		
	S. & H. Borbridge	Harness supplied under contract		74 50		
	C. Lewis	Freighting crushers		5 50		
					636 00	
		Treaty No. 4.				
	H. A. Axford	For 6 plough beams		10 20		
	Millard & Co	12 carriage bolts		0 45		

J. W. Smith	Nails and spikes		21 25		
J. McCurdy	Blacksmithing		19 90		
C. J. McCusker	do		21 67		
O. W. Evans	do		3 62		
T. Yeandle	do		3 30		
H. Robertson	do		5 15		
J. Edgar	do		4 90		
W. Lockley	do		3 45		
J. Boden	do		9 75		
R. Hockley	1 mower and horse rake		90 00		
A. McKinnon	1 set blacksmith's tools		110 00		
H. LeJeune & Co.	Paint for implements		11 70		
Mulholland Bros	Iron		27 32		
Watson M'fg. Co.	3 reaper sections		3 60		
Mainwaring & Wright	1 horse rake		34 00		
W. D. Pettigrew & Co.	Stovepipes delivered under contract		5 40		
Massey M'fg. Co.	Parts for mower		27 34		
J. McEwan	Blacksmith's coal		21 00		
Dom. Coal, Coke and Transportation Co.	do		23 90		
W. Johnstone	One fanning mill crank		0 50		
A. Harris, Sons & Co.	One wheel for thresher		13 90		
W. S. Grant	Paid for repairs to mower		9 50		
Hudson Bay Co.	Repairs to mower		3 50		
J. McEwen	Iron and steel		18 79		
J. Nixon	Repairing harness		1 40		
E. H. Irish	Wooden ox collars and ox hame tugs		92 00		
Sherlock & Freeman	Machine oil		5 60		
Hudson Bay Co.	Implements and tools delivered under contract		4,217 67		
Smith & Fergusson	Supplies do		7 44		
S. & H. Borbridge	Harness do		663 99		
A. G. Thorburn	Machine oil and iron do		25 56		
J. W. Smith	Nails and spikes and other supplies delivered under contract		91 50		
Mainwaring & Wright	Nails and spikes and scythe blades		27 60		
J. A. Kerr	Milk pans delivered under contract		7 68		
Sundry persons	Freighting		86 27		
				5,730 80	
	Treaty No. 5.				
Hudson Bay Co.	For Implements and tools delivered under contract		1,645 56		
G. F Munroe	Harness and hardware do		244 90		
S. & H. Borbridge	Harness do		71 90		
J. H. Ashdown	One grain cradle		3 50		
				1,965 86	
	Carried forward			9,961 42	26,511 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			9,961 42	26,511 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 6.				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Implements and tools delivered under contract		12,889 86		
	S. & H. Borbridge	Supplies do 1886-87		598 05		
	do	do do 1887-88		635 98		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	do do 1886-87		210 50		
	do	do do 1887-88		1,156 00		
	Merrick, Anderson & Co.	Cookstoves do		52 00		
	T. C. Power & Bro.	Supplies do		19 50		
	J. W. Smith	Hardware do		6 48		
	Sanderson & Looby	Blacksmithing		12 25		
	E. Brownel	do		34 50		
	W. Farney	do		2 25		
	C. P. Railway Co.	do		2 79		
	C. J. McCusker	do		1 75		
	E. Lyons	do		5 35		
	I. McColl	do		15 75		
	E. Looby	do		13 50		
	W. Maloney	do		18 35		
	J. Looby	Neck straps		8 75		
	J. Abell	Repairs to thresher		19 95		
	Massey Manufacturing Co	Parts for mower		73 04		
	H. W. McKinney	Eight axes		8 80		
	Van Allen & Augur	Parts for seeders		53 00		
	J. A. Kerr	Spades		10 40		
	H. Richardson	One rake wheel and sundries		24 50		
	J. W. Smith	Nails and spikes and sundries		78 00		
	A. Macdonald	Bolts and sundries		42 73		
	J. Shannon	One threshing machine		575 00		
	Watson, Manuf'g Co.	One threshing machine and renewal parts		532 90		
	Mullholland Bros.	Sundry supplies		71 80		
	G. P. Sanderson	One camping rug		2 00		
	J. Chave	Repairs to thresher		10 00		

Mahaffy & Clinkskill	One oiler for mower		0 25		
Rose Bros	One gallon machine oil and other supplies		3 00		
Farney & Lovell	Coupling link and pins		1 25		
Hudson Bay Co	Sundry supplies		147 54		
Dominion Express Co	Express charges		1 10		
J. Pritchard	Duck cover for thresher		7 50		
J. A. Mitchell	Paid for making cover for thresher		2 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting		581 73		
				17,930 10	
	Treaty No. 7.				
Hudson Bay Co	For Implements and tools delivered under contract		1,685 82		
T. C. Power & Bro	do do supplied do		4 78		
S. & H. Borbridge	Harness supplied under contract		209 48		
J. W. Smith	Implements supplied under contract		9 00		
C. J. McCasker	Blacksmithing		6 65		
J. Brewster	do		9 75		
C.P. Railway Co.	do		19 83		
J. B. Smith & Bro	One pitman rod		2 00		
C. O'Meara	Sharpening plough shares		5 37		
E. R. Rogers	25 lbs. iron staples		2 00		
J. W. Smith	400 lbs. iron		20 55		
E. Nevison	Harness		18 75		
W. Latimer	Repairs bolts and nuts		19 75		
W. F. Foster	Two large clevises		1 50		
Dominion Express Co	Express charges		1 10		
Jarrett Bros	Repairs and supplies		12 00		
G. Murdoch	Repairs to harness		2 75		
Sundry persons	Freighting		15 31		
				2,046 39	
	Total Expenditure				29,937 91
	Balance over-expended				3,426 91

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Seed.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 50 Vic., c. 2				3,570 00
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
50 Vic., c. 2	Hudson Bay Company	For Seed potatoes supplied		326 50		
	do	Freighting		1 74		
	A. M. Muckle	Corn		7 50		
	R. Evans & Co	Seeds supplied		18 95		
	M. McIvor	Freighting		12 50		
	Jonasson Fredrickson & Walkley	Storage and freighting		31 70		
					398 89	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	J. McKenney	For Potatoes, barley and wheat			453 00	
		Treaty No. 3.				
	R. J. N. Pither	For Potatoes		5 00		
	Hudson Bay Company	Freighting seeds		132 30		
	C. Lewis	do potatoes		25 00		
					162 30	
		Treaty No. 4.				
	M. Rainville	For Potatoes		15 40		
	N. Trood	do		3 32		
	E. Kenduck	do		6 82		
	L. O'Soup	do		5 42		
	A. Crosson	do		2 62		

R. D. McNaughton	do	12 66		
A. Olive	do	7 00		
A. G. Thorburn	Barley	21 37		
Skrine & Tryon	Oats	39 00		
J. Clementson	Potatoes	15 75		
Moose Mountain Indians	do	15 31		
Metaswan	do	2 10		
P. Belanger	do	12 25		
Aisaican	Wheat	8 67		
A. Gaddie	do	27 20		
A. Delorme	do	15 00		
G. Wild	Oats	25 00		
J. B. Sandford	Wheat	10 00		
J. G. Turriff	Twenty pounds bluestone	3 00		
Sherlock & Freeman	Fifty do	5 00		
D. H. McMillan	Oats	38 25		
T. Jackson	Wheat	53 10		
T. Williams	do	31 20		
A. M. Muckle	Corn	139 80		
W. Milne	Wheat	33 39		
L. Arnold	Threshing seed grain	42 16		
J. Taylor	Hire of team for thresher	18 00		
J. McInnis	do	18 00		
J. Hall	do	18 00		
R. McConnell	Driving horses to Touchwood for thresher	15 62		
E. Harriss	Wild rice	34 75		
B. Tanner	Wheat	48 00		
T. Hislop	do	25 65		
D. McEachren	do	8 75		
Hudson Bay Co	Wild rice	122 25		
R. Evans & Co	Seeds supplied	260 52		
J. D. Sibbald & Co	Peas and turnip	164 20		
Keith & Co	Flax seed	2 70		
W. Milne	Oats	14 40		
J. Craig	Wheat	35 51		
Sundry persons	Freighting	134 09		
		1,511 26		
	Less—Value of seed sold at Regina	8 25		
			1,503 01	
	Treaty No. 5.			
Hudson Bay Co	For Seed potatoes	437 00		
do	Wheat and barley	246 91		
do	Freighting	13 20		
			697 11	
	Carried forward		3,214 31	3,570 00

Authority for Payment.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			3,214 31	3,570 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*				
		Treaty No. 6.				
	R. Evans & Co.	For Seeds supplied		278 83		
	J. D. Sibbald & Co.	Peas		18 70		
	G. Tait	Barley		100 31		
	Mistawasis	Wheat		148 60		
	A. Kainakuss	do		47 41		
	J Black	do		55 40		
	G. McKay	do		8 52		
	G. Drever	do		26 45		
	J. McKay	do		27 94		
	Keith & Co.	Flax seed		5 49		
	Indian	Barley		10 00		
	R. Secord	do		6 00		
	J. Lepotac	do		69 00		
	Mismenunook	do		24 00		
	Moses	do		20 00		
	T. Hunter	do		25 00		
	H. L. Loucks	Potatoes		56 25		
	T. & J. F. Smith	do		200 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do		15 00		
	Indians	Sorting potatoes and threshing wheat		27 00		
	W. Lytle	Oats		16 00		
	J. Bannerman	Peas and freighting		81 95		
	A. Hutchings	Oats		164 80		
	J. Dreaver	Threshing wheat		4 00		
	T. McKay	do		182 52		
	H. Kelly	Supplying horses for threshing		70 00		
	T. J. Agnew	16 sacks		4 80		
	H. Sayer	Oats		36 00		
	T. G. Hutchings	do		98 10		
	J. A. Carson	do		68 75		
	Indians	Barley		79 75		

Sampson	Potatoes		20 00		
N. Beaudry	Wheat		35 00		
R. Secord	Barley		600 00		
G. Hutton	Barley and potatoes		51 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting		320 56		
				3,003 13	
	Treaty No. 7.				
R. Evans & Co.	For Seeds supplied		149 07		
Keith & Co.	Flax seed and sacks		3 65		
J. Bannerman	Oats and peas		123 15		
A. L. Cameron	Peas		19 10		
J. D. Sibbald & Co.	Potatoes		541 05		
C. P. Railway Co.	Freighting		48 14		
I. G. Baker & Co.	do		23 19		
				907 35	
	Total Expenditure				7,124 79
	Balance over-expended				3,554 79

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
		CATTLE.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 50 Vic., c. 2				6,251 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
50 Vic., c. 2		No expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 2.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For 2 oxen for Crane River		210 00		
	G. Spence	Hay for cattle		10 00		
					220 00	
		Treaty No. 3.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For 2 bulls, 2 cows, and 4 oxen		888 00		
	do	Transport of cattle		155 60		
					1,043 60	
		Treaty No. 4.				
	H. McCann	For 1 bull		40 00		
	Boyd & Crowe	2 rams and 11 ewes		156 00		
	Grey & Bell	8 oxen		464 00		
	J. Taylor	2 cows		80 00		
	Winnecappo	1 cow and calf		45 00		
	R. Irvine	2 cows with calves		80 00		
	Old Englishmen	1 cow		45 00		
	G. Anderson	1 cow and calf		45 00		
	W. A. Hewbach	1 cow		45 00		
	N. H. Finnerty	1 yoke oxen		140 00		
	H. Enoch	1 ox		50 00		
	A. C. Patterson	Feeding 17 sheep		11 90		
	H. Bear	Driving bull		10 00		

R. D. McNaughton	Freighting sheep		4 00		
A. McDonald	1 cow		50 00		
				1,265 90	
	Treaty No. 5.				
Hudson Bay Co	For 3 cows and 5 oxen		772 00		
G. F. Munroe	2 oxen		260 00		
				1,032 00	
	Treaty No. 6.				
W. Cust	For 20 pigs		150 00		
Chief Michel	1 ox		75 00		
L. Callihoo	1 ox		75 00		
Boyd & Crowe	7 sheep and 1 ram		96 00		
D. Craig	4 cows with calves and 1 bull		375 00		
J. Turner & Co	1 bull		60 00		
Josie	2 ewes		20 00		
Seekakoos	1 ewe		10 00		
Rushetas	1 ewe		10 00		
Naposs	1 ram		12 00		
Etaweneb	1 ram		12 00		
D. McLeod	1 cow and calf		65 00		
Kwakwakochees	1 ewe		10 00		
Keesenutung	1 ewe		10 00		
Hudson Bay Co	Driving cow		4 00		
				984 00	
	Treaty No. 7.				
Curious Calf	For Driving cows and calf			5 00	
	Total Expenditure				4,550 50
	Balance unexpended				1,700 50

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Supplies for the Destitute Indians.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 50 Vic., c. 2				354,319 00
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
50 Vic., c. 2	G. F. Munroe	For Bacon and flour supplied under contract		1,002 69		
	Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contract		1,940 15		
	G. Agnew	do given to Rosseau River Indians		63 35		
	Mitchell Drug Co	Medicines		104 75		
	W. J. Mitchell	1 child's truss and medicines		17 85		
	A. W. Bleasdell & Co	Medicines		29 60		
	R. H. Gilhuly	do		79 69		
	J. T. Howard & Co	do		33 75		
	W. Pulford	do		3 00		
	J. C. Gordon	do		39 50		
	Rev. L. Lebret	Expenses in transport of sick Indians		9 45		
	F. Ogletree	Paid for medicines supplied		14 00		
					3,337 78	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	Mitchell Drug Co	For Medicines		58 97		
	W. J. Mitchell	do		6 90		
	G. F. Munroe	Supplies delivered under contract		95 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	do do		615 06		
	Taylor Bros	2 sacks flour		4 00		
	Eastern Judicial District Gaol	Keep of lunatic Indian		57 00		
	D. Clarke	2 loads hay		5 00		
	J. Boyer	Freighting supplies		9 39		
					851 82	

	Treaty No. 3.				
Mitchell Drug Co.	For Medicines		11 69		
G. F. Munroe	Supplies delivered under contract		636 85		
Hudson Bay Co.	do do		4,165 99		
				4,814 53	
	Treaty No. 4.				
C. P. Railway Co.	For Transport of Indians		3 75		
Eastern Judicial District Gaol	Maintenance of insane Indian		43 50		
J. Hall	Hire of mower and man		20 00		
J. Taylor	1 hide		3 00		
G. Strong	1 do		2 50		
A. McNab	Beef		81 20		
J. Bingham	do		42 77		
W. M. Child	do		2 00		
Wishart & Strang	do		453 95		
W. A. Henbach	do		42 00		
J. G. Turriff	do		1,049 80		
B. Desjarlais	do		44 94		
Routh & Love	do		2,066 19		
H. Bear	do		157 64		
Gray & Bell	do		2,265 92		
L. O'Soup	do		20 40		
J. Taylor	do		1,309 07		
Hudson Bay Company	do		251 86		
Indians	do and potatoes		662 08		
J. P. Dill	do and pork		1,603 58		
G. Elliott	do		69 19		
G. Bruce	do		26 25		
J. Brown	do		12 04		
M. McKinnon	do		34 02		
A. McBeath	do		75 46		
R. Green	2 oxen for beef		145 00		
Nanchangwell	1 do		30 00		
Muscowcappo	1 do		40 00		
Gray & Bell	3 do		180 00		
J. Craig	1 do		56 00		
J. Bellegarde	1 do		65 00		
R. May	1 cow do		30 00		
R. Irvine	2 oxen do		120 00		
J. Taillfer	2 do		100 00		
Routh & Love	2 oxen and 3 cows for beef		200 00		
R. McKay	2 oxen for beef		135 00		
J. Burton	2 do		120 00		
	Carried forward		11,564 11	9,003 63	354,319 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		11,564 11	9,003 63	354,319 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 4—Concluded.				
	Cummings & Simkinson.	For 2 oxen of beef		110 00		
	N. Hobson	1 do		57 52		
	Dawson, Bole & Co	Medicines		344 76		
	W G. Pettigrew	do		349 38		
	J. H. Morrison	do		5 25		
	H. Dodd, M.D	do		3 00		
	Hall Bros	do		4 00		
	Dr. E. Gauvreau	Vaccine points		22 72		
	S. H. Caswell	Tobacco		22 24		
	Joyner & Elkington	200 pounds bran		12 00		
	W. L. Reynolds	6 tons hay		20 00		
	J Booth	3½ do		14 00		
	J. Zinkan	1 load hay		4 00		
	W. Labelle	Tanning hides		7 50		
	J. Brown	Ploughing and seeding		39 00		
	A. Delorme	20 tons ice for keeping meat		15 00		
	Indians	Dressing hides and other services		64 25		
	G. Gordon	Potatoes		40 00		
	Muscowquam	do		40 00		
	J. Jackson	Beef and bacon for transient Indians		13 54		
	Sutherland & Atherton	Rope and supplies		0 50		
	Mowat Bros	Sundry supplies		65 21		
	R. D. McNaughton	20 sacks		2 40		
	Moose Mountain Trading Co	Wheat		36 24		
	H. Kippen	Board of freighters		5 35		
	T. Hislop	do		4 75		
	Colonization Store Co	Sundry supplies		1 25		
	Hudson Bay Company	do		77 65		
	Crawford & Robertson	do		7 25		
	F. F. Tims	Supplies for refugee Indians		327 02		

Tinning & Hoskins	Sundry supplies		128 27		
M. Fisher	Tea		10 80		
Indians	147 bushels potatoes and hay		64 80		
J. P. Dill	Sundry supplies		22 00		
MacCaul, McNicol & Riley	200 sacks flour		320 00		
The Regina Milling Co.	1,610 do		2,304 00		
The Ogilvie Milling Co.	2,497 do		4,938 23		
Moose Mountain Trading Co.	39½ do		75 05		
D. H. McMillan & Bro.	181 do	supplied under contract	343 80		
Joyner & Elkington	350 do		680 00		
Indians	107 do		157 95		
H. Gill	52 do		124 65		
W. D. Pettigrew & Co.	Ammunition and twine supplied under contract		933 12		
Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies	do	12,362 09		
A. G. Thorburn	Soap	do	18 00		
Mainwaring & Wright	Bacon	do	954 04		
Mowat Bros.	Castor oil	do	40 64		
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Bacon	do	2,022 03		
J. M. Garland	Blankets and serge	do	13,102 97		
G. F. Goldie	Hay supplied		115 83		
Sundry persons	Freighting		1,201 74		
				53,199 90	
	Treaty No. 5.				
A. McLean	For Medicines		3 88		
Mitchell Drug Co.	do		101 63		
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract		3,610 27		
G. F. Munroe	do	do	478 50		
C. Thompson	Medicines		2 25		
J. T. Howard & Co.	do		26 15		
R. H. Gilhuly	do		1 00		
G. McCrum	do		22 14		
				4,245 82	
	Treaty No. 6.				
Hudson Bay Co.	For Supplies delivered under contract		22,871 84		
J. M. Garland	Blankets and serge	do	8,080 25		
G. F. Munroe	Supplies	do	2,955 37		
W. D. Pettigrew & Co.	do	do	2,178 61		
I. G. Baker & Co.	do	do	10,897 17		
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	do	do	34 95		
Mowat Bros.	do	do	128 76		
A. Macdonald	1,191 sacks flour	do	3,945 50		
Joyner & Elkington	268 do	do	940 59		
	Carried forward		52,033 04	66,449 35	354,319 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		52,033 04	66,449 35	354,319 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No 6—Concluded.				
	A. Macdonald & Co	For 150 sacks flour under contract		810 00		
	Ogilvie Milling Co	1,102 do do		4,090 44		
	Hudson Bay Co	447 do do		1,756 76		
	F. W. Padmore	57 do		236 00		
	D. R. Fraser & Co	763 do delivered under contract		2,079 50		
	A. McPherson	900 do do		3,423 25		
	Brown & Curry	85 do		395 00		
	D. McLeod	622 do		1,534 50		
	W. McDonell	85 do		342 50		
	J. Aylwin	20 do		75 00		
	M. McCauley	Beef		1 50		
	P Gallagher	do		14,659 47		
	Gallagher & McGregor	do		600 00		
	E. Carss	do		2,913 15		
	W. Fielders	do and pork		9,338 47		
	H. Reily	do		68 30		
	T. McKay	do		464 64		
	Hudson Bay Co	do		70 90		
	Norris & Carey	do		2,005 90		
	E. B. Glass	do		139 15		
	F. Blancyon	do		48 18		
	J. LeBoucan	do		281 38		
	A. Erminlin	do		47 63		
	H. Mitchell	2 oxen for beef		120 00		
	J. Saneteaux	1 ox do		75 00		
	Chief Michel	2 oxen do		100 00		
	P. Tait	2 cows do		130 00		
	V. Anderson	4 cattle do		200 00		
	W. Fielders	9 hides		9 00		
	J. Poitras	Hay		14 00		
	T. Thibeau	do		15 00		
	S. Cunningham	do		80 00		

Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies		1,275 80		
Dept. Militia & Defence	Boots supplied		112 50		
H. Reed	Purchased ammunition and nets		10 00		
Mowat Bros.	Sundry supplies		50 98		
F. W. Padmore	do		57 71		
Walters & Baker	Sacks for flour		43 50		
Dr. E. D. Gauvreau	Vaccine		36 25		
A. H. Clarke & Co	Medicines		52 85		
A. B. McKay	do		35 70		
J. Seenum	do		10 00		
Colonization Store Co.	Sundry supplies		17 30		
A. Hamelin	do		227 50		
A. Macdonald & Co.	do		32 00		
P. Preuden	Flour		32 00		
Tinning & Hoskins	Sundry supplies		9 40		
F. F. Tims	do		111 75		
Bennett & Co.	Board and lodging		9 00		
A. McKenzie	Repairs to guns		4 00		
A. Macdonald	do		3 50		
J. McDonald	6 panes glazed sash for Chief Pakan		21 60		
P. Hourie	Meals and lodging to Indians		16 50		
T. Murdoch	Board of released prisoners		8 75		
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines		365 46		
P. Daly	do		67 35		
Dawson Bole & Co.	do		55 38		
F. F. Tims	Hire of transport for Indians going North		466 75		
A. Gaudry	do do do		72 00		
T. McKay	Threshing barley		22 68		
Loucks & Campbell	do wheat		39 38		
W. J. O'Donnell	Hay		26 50		
C. P. Railway Co.	Freighting		174 18		
Dominion Express Co.	Express charges		16 57		
J. Walter	Ferriage		16 30		
T. Lucier	do		23 25		
Rev. P. Fourmond	do		1 75		
A. Fisher & Co.	do		13 40		
Indians	Dressing hides		6 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting		3,300 15		
				105,003 35	
	Treaty No. 7.				
	Blackfoot Reserve—North Blackfoot Reserve.				
I. G. Baker & Co.	For 327,222 lbs, beef	27,268 55			
	Less—306 hides sold to Contractor, at $2 each	612 00			
			26,656 55		
	Carried forward		26,656 55	171,452 70	354,319 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		26,656 55	171,452 70	354,319 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		South Blackfoot Reserve.				
	I. G. Baker & Co.	For 433,738 lbs. beef	36,144 78			
		LESS—398 hides sold to Contractor, at $2 each	796 00			
				35,348 78		
		Blackfoot Reserve Generally.				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For 595 yards duck	109 48			
	do	Sundry supplies delivered under contract	1,574 95			
	W. G. Pettingell	Medicines	208 06			
	S. W. Trott	do	25 83			
	P. Beaupré	Tea and tobacco	90 52			
	Regina Milling Co	1,268 sacks flour supplied under contract	2,636 04			
	Ogilvie do	950 do do	1,947 50			
	J. M. Garland	Blankets and serge do	677 40			
	A. A. Doig	Board of released prisoner	4 00			
	Mowat Bros.	Supplies for do	1 75			
				7,275 53		
		Sarcee Reserve.				
	Leeson & Scott	For 101,788 lbs. beef $9,160 92				
		LESS—108 hides, at $2 $216 00				
		Deduction for beasts killed outside the slaughter house 22 86				
		238 86				
			8,922 06			
	Ogilvie Milling Co.	300 sacks flour supplied under contract	660 00			
	Regina do	477 do do	1,029 55			
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Bacon and supplies do	760 82			
	J. M. Garland	Blankets and serge do	259 91			
	F. Dick	20 bushels lime	10 00			

W. D. Pettigrew & Co	Ammunition supplied under contract		62 91		
Mowat Bros	Castor oil do		5 40		
Dr. E. Gauvreau	Vaccine points		15 85		
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines		177 87		
S. W. Trott	do		1 90		
Hudson Bay Co	Sundry supplies		902 86		
G. C. King & Co	Cotton and tacks		6 20		
J. Walker	Lime		12 00		
				12,826 43	
	Stoney Reserve.				
Leeson & Scott	For 76,842 lbs. beef	$6,915 78			
	Less—76 hides, at $2 each	152 00			
			6,763 78		
I. G. Baker & Co	Bacon and supplies delivered under contract		956 43		
J. M. Garland	Blankets and serge do		235 57		
D. McDougall	Sundry supplies		39 50		
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines		70 12		
Ogilvie Milling Co	561 sacks flour delivered under contract		1,126 68		
M. Begg	Paid transport of Indian		5 40		
Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contract		124 74		
W. D. Pettigrew & Co	Ammunition and other supplies delivered under contract		57 61		
C. P. Railway Co	Freighting		105 05		
Sundry persons	do		28 62		
				9,513 50	
	Blood Reserve.				
Walrond Ranche Co	For 327,252 lbs. beef	$21,647 45			
	Less—286 hides, at $2 each	572 00			
			25,575 45		
Cochrane Ranche Co	510,985 lbs. beef	$40,827 56			
	Less—429 hides, at $2 each	858 00			
			39,969 56		
Ogilvie Milling Co	600 sacks flour delivered under contract		1,680 00		
J. M. Garland	Blankets and serge do		675 01		
I. G. Baker & Co	Sundry supplies		1,865 50		
Hudson Bay Co	2,847 yds. duck and other supplies		895 38		
North-West Coal and Navigation Co	Transport of Indian		6 50		
Hudson Bay Co	731 sacks flour supplied under contract		1,820 19		
D. H. McMillan	1,200 do do		3,240 00		
Grier Bros	Threshing grain		77 65		
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines		276 17		
				76,081 41	
	Carried forward			167,702 20	171,452 70	354,319 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		167,702 20	171,452 70	354,319 00
		EXPENDITURE.—*Concluded.*				
		Piegan Reserve.				
	Walrond Ranche Co	For 358,404 lbs. beef $29,867 00				
		LESS—378 hides, at $2 each 756 00				
			29,111 00			
	Hudson Bay Co	Yarn and other supplies	10 74			
	W. G. Pettingell	Medicines	118 67			
	I. G. Baker & Co	300 sacks flour, supplied under contract	750 00			
	Ogilvie Milling Co	300 do do	870 00			
	D. H. McMillan & Bro	250 do do	780 00			
	Hudson Bay Co	414 do do	1,082 62			
	do	Clothing	140 69			
	P. McLaren	Lumber for coffins	50 01			
	Royal Mail Line	Express charges	1 35			
				32,915 08	200,617 28	
		Total Expenditure				372,069 98
		Balance over-expended				17,750 98

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Clothing.				
		Legislative Appropriation, under 50 Vic., c. 2				2,645 00
		Expenditure.				
	Department of Justice	For Clothing manufactured at the Kingston Penitentiary for Indians of Treaty 1 and 2			2,306 70	
	A. Mackay	Ten boxes for clothing			5 06	
	C. P. Railway Co.	Freighting clothing			40 79	
	P. McArthur	do			3 75	
		Total Expenditure				2,356 24
		Balance unexpended				288 76

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1888.

Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Day Schools.				
		Legislative Appropriation, under 50 Vic., c. 2				41,740 00
		Additional grant, under 51 Vic., c. 2, to Macdougall Orphanage				570 00
		do do to St. Albert Institute				1,500 00
		do do to pay salary of a Teacher at Isle à la Crosse				300 00
						44,110 00
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
50-51 Vic., c. 2	A. W. Kincaid	For Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Protestant), June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
	J. W. Davis	Salary as Teacher at North St. Peters, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		303 00		
	Elizabeth Nicolaye	Salary as Teacher at Netley Creek, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		51 00		
	Rev. H. Cochrane	Salary as Teacher at South St. Peters, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		447 00		
	do	First Prize for management of school		100 00		
	A. J. Foster	Salary as Teacher at East St. Peters, June quarter, 1887		42 00		
	James Settee	do do (Protestant), June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		255 90		
	Leo Schamus	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Roman Catholic), June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		309 00		
	Leo. Schamus	Third prize for Management of School		60 00		
	A. K. Black	Salary as teacher at Brokenhead June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
	C. A. D. Têtu	Salary as teacher at East St. Peters (Roman Catholic) September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		196 25		

[PART II]

N. Nolin	Salary as teacher at Rosseau River, June and September quarters, 1887		150 00		
Mrs. J. B. Gauthier	Salary as teacher at Rosseau River, December quarter, 1887 and March quarter, 1888		150 00		
Harriet McKenzie	Salary as teacher at Clandeboye, December quarter, 1887.		75 00		
Catherine McKenzie	do do Muckle's Creek, March quarter, 1888.		75 00		
G. C. Mortimore	Slates and supplies		31 15		
G. F. Munroe	Biscuits supplied under contract		65 50		
A. M Muckle	1 blackboard for Fort Alexander School		5 00		
E. & C. Gurney & Co	Stove pipes for Brokenhead School		14 52		
F. Ogletree	Paid for repairs, Rosseau River School		3 25		
T. Moffatt	do do		14 91		
Brown & Rutherford	Seats and desks for Brokenhead School		42 71		
E. & C. Gurney & Co	Scale for Rosseau River School		9 85		
A. E. May & Co	Drawing slates		4 95		
F. W. Colcleugh	Provisions to Indians working at Brokenhead School		16 25		
Hudson Bay Co	Biscuits supplied under contract		197 55		
P. Thomas	Freighting stove and furniture		5 00		
J. W. Davis	1 lock and keys		5 00		
Hodgson Sumner & Co	Slates		8 80		
J. H. Ashdown	1 bell		2 50		
J. Western	Building chimney at St. Peter's School		15 25		
J. Williams	20 desks and one teachers desk for North St. Peter's School		69 00		
				3,324 44	
	Treaty No. 2.				
J. Favel	For Salary as teacher at Ebb and Flow Lake, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
C. Sanderson	Salary as teacher at Little Saskatchewan, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		280 00		
G. Storr	Salary as teacher at Crane River, March, June and September quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.		295 00		
Rev. G. Bruce	Salary as teacher at Upper Fairford, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		306 00		
do	Second prize for management of school		80 00		
W. Anderson	Salary as teacher at Lower Fairford, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		280 00		
W. Coutu	Salary as teacher at Lake Manitoba, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		225 00		
W. Adam	Salary as teacher at Waterhen River, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		306 00		
F. Storr	Salary as teacher at Lake St. Martin, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		250 00		
Rev. E. F. Wilson	Transport of four pupils from Sault Ste. Marie to Elkhorn		52 48		
	Carried forward		2,374 48	3,324 44	44,110 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
		Brought forward		2,374 48	3,324 44	44,110 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 2—Concluded.				
	Rev. E. F. Wilson	For Advance for furniture at Elkhorn Institute		856 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	Biscuits supplied under contract		135 00		
	G. C. Mortimore	Slates		4 50		
	W. Sifton	Supplies to Lake Manitoba school house		7 50		
	E. & C. Gurney	Stove and pipes for Crane River School		13 15		
	Brown & Rutherford	Desk and slates for Lake Manitoba School		55 53		
	J. A. Lauder	Banking and replastering school		8 90		
					3,455 06	
		Treaty No. 3.				
	R. J. Ingram	For Salary as teacher at Islington, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
	J. S. Bruce	Salary as teacher at Frenchman's Head, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
	Rev. J Irvine	Salary as teacher at Lac Seul, June and September quarters, 1887		137 30		
	J. Hill	Salary as teacher at Lac Seul, March quarter, 1888		75 00		
	R. Gill	Salary as teacher at Manitou, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
	T. O'Keefe	Salary as teacher at Coutcheeching, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		256 13		
	J. Kirkland	Salary as teacher at Hungry Hall, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
	R. Miles	Salary as teacher at Long Sault, June quarter, 1887		75 00		
	R. E. Coates	do do Little Forks, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		296 92		
	H. Gosling	Salary as teacher at Wabigon, part of September quarter, 1887		27 55		
	S. Jonasson	Salary as teacher at Wabigon, part of September quarter and December quarter, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		201 18		
	B. Clarke	Salary as teacher at Hungry Hall, December quarter, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		150 00		

G. F. Munroe	Biscuits supplied under contract		159 80		
Hudson Bay Co	do do		276 00		
Dominion Express Co	Express charges		0 60		
T. Marks & Co	Supplies for Wabuskung schoolhouse		47 42		
Hudson Bay Co	do Little Saskatchewan schoolhouse		10 00		
Graham, Horne & Co	do Wabuskung school		22 92		
Hudson Bay Co	Paid wages, Wabigon school		104 17		
do	Cups for Grassey Narrows school		2 95		
do	1 broom for Hungry Hall school		0 35		
				3,043 29	
	Treaty No. 4.				
Isabella Rose	For Salary as Teacher at Piepot's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
S. Agassiz	Salary as Teacher at Key's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887		262 50		
D. H. McVicar	Salary as Teacher at Cote's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		240 00		
J. G. Burgess	Salary as Teacher at Birdtail Sioux Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
H. Chartrand	Salary as Teacher at Pine Creek and Duck Bay, September and December quarters, 1886, and March and June quarters, 1887		282 08		
Rev. J. A. Dupont	Salary as Teacher at Pine Creek and Duck Bay, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		225 00		
J. Slater	Salary as Teacher at Day Star's Reserve, December quarter, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		150 00		
H. McKay	Salary as Teacher at Round Lake, September and December quarters, 1887		97 50		
W. S. Moore	Salary as Teacher at Round Lake, March quarter, 1888		75 00		
F. Jordens	do Cowecess' Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887		225 00		
J. R. Thomas	Salary as Teacher at Keeseekouse Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
J. A. Lauder	Salary as Teacher at Riding Mountain, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March and June quarters, 1888		350 00		
J. McLean	Salary as Teacher at Assiniboine Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
C Dennehy	Salary as Teacher at Pasquah's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		282 70		
R. N. Toms	Salary as Teacher at File Hills, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
	Carried forward		3,689 78	9,822 79	44,110 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		3,689 78	9,822 79	44,110 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 4—Concluded.				
	C. Dahm	For Salary as Teacher at Standing Buffalo's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
	F. W. Dennehy	Salary as Teacher at Muscowequam's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		375 00		
	F. W. Dennehy	Third prize for management of school		60 00		
	O. Owens	Salary as teacher at George Gordon's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		375 00		
	do	First prize for management of school		100 00		
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Biscuits supplied under contract		645 30		
	Mowat Bros.	do do		70 91		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do do		186 00		
	Fanny Stevens	Books, maps and supplies		283 50		
	A. E. Maycock	Drawing slates		5 25		
	T. F. Patterson	One blackboard		4 00		
	W. G. Pettingell	Slates		57 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		45 38		
	C. P. Railway Co.	do		183 32		
	Dominion Express Co.	Express charges		6 50		
	Lindsay & Co.	Soap and brushes		11 20		
	Mainwaring & Wright	Soap and towelling		34 75		
	A. Doig	Wash basins and pails		17 25		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Soap, towelling and basins		61 11		
	S. Aggassiz	Repayment of removal expenses		60 00		
	J. Brown	Building schoolhouse, Day Star's Reserve		81 00		
	Indian	Freighting lumber for do		14 17		
	Thomson & Nelson	Lumber do		54 94		
	W. A. Heubach	One stove do		15 00		
	A. McDonald	Freighting lumber for Muscowequam's schoolhouse		15 75		
	J. A. MacCaul	Material for repairs do		58 75		

do	Five tons, 440 lbs. coal for school, Piepot's Reserve		63 94		
A. McNab	Building porch and banking schoolhouse, George Gordon's Reserve		10 00		
Mahgurganers	Building porch and banking schoolhouse, Muscowequam's Reserve		15 60		
R. H. Williams			17 50		
Tahwaykesequape	Lumber for schoolhouse, George Gordon's Reserve		8 00		
R. D. McNaughton	Rent of house for school, Poor Man's Reserve		15 98		
	Lumber for schoolhouse, Moose Mountain			6,941 28	
	Treaty No. 5.				
W. H. Prince	For Salary as teacher at Hollow Water River, June quarter, 1887		75 00		
D. Allan	Salary as teacher at Hollow Water River, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		197 79		
G. Garrioch	Salary as teacher at Cross Lake, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
E. W. Lys	Salary as teacher at Black River, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
C. Isbister	Salary as teacher at Norway House, September quarter, 1887		28 57		
J. W. Butler	Salary as teacher at Berens River, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		124 83		
W. Dennett	Salary as teacher at Loon Straits, March and June quarters, 1887		144 91		
G. A. Gibson	Salary as teacher at Naas River, B. C., September quarter, 1887		50 88		
E. Paupenekas	Salary as teacher at Norway House, June quarter, 1887		75 00		
H. Podmore	Salary as teacher at Grand Rapids, December quarter, 1886		70 00		
C. J. Bouchette	Salary as teacher at Grand Rapids, March quarter, 1887		56 25		
do	Salary as teacher at Jack Head, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
G. Prewer	Salary as teacher at Poplar River, March and June quarters, 1887		130 10		
C. J. Tweddell	Salary as teacher at Moose Lake, September and December quarters, 1887		122 06		
F. A. Mercer	Salary as teacher at Cumberland, March, June, September and December quarters, 1887		300 00		
W. E. Gow	Salary as teacher at Big Eddy, March, June and September quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		258 66		
W. E. Jefferson	Salary as teacher at The Pas, March quarter, 1887		73 75		
do	Salary as teacher at Grand Rapids, June, September and December quarters, 1887		225 00		
Gussie Parkinson	Salary as teacher at Berens River, June quarter, 1887		32 52		
Ida Bond	do Fisher River, June quarter, 1887		59 40		
A. W. Ross	do do September and December quarters, 1887		150 00		
	Carried forward		3,074 72	16,764 07	44,110 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		3,074 72	16,764 07	44,110 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 5.—Concluded.				
	F. Hart	For Salary as teacher at the Pas, June, September and December quarters, 1887		339 00		
	do	Fourth prize for management of school		40 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	Biscuits supplied under contract		882 40		
	J. Reader	Repairs to teacher's house, Big Eddy, Pas Reserve		9 90		
	T. Vanwan	Completing schoolhouse, Poplar River Reserve		45 00		
	G. C. Mortimore	Slates		3 70		
	Winnipeg & Western Transportation Co	Freighting		18 04		
	E & C. Gurney	Stovepipes for Jack Head schoolhouse		13 52		
	Hudson Bay Co	Lime for Black River schoolhouse		1 60		
	W. G. Gow	Lumber for book case, Big Eddy schoolhouse		4 00		
					4,431 88	
		Treaty No. 6.				
	E. Neelands	For Salary as teacher at Battle River, December quarter, 1886.		18 81		
	F. B. Glass	do do June, September and December quarters, 1887		116 31		
	C. E. Somerset	Salary as teacher at Bear's Hill, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		188 52		
	Bishop of Athabasca	Salary as teacher at Irene Training School, March, June, September and December quarters, 1887		200 00		
	do	Salary as teacher at Fort Chipewayan, March, June and December quarters, 1887		150 00		
	Christina J. McKay	Salary as teacher at Mistowasis Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.		309 00		
	do	Fourth prize for management of school		40 00		
	W. J. Hope	Salary as teacher at Sweet Grass Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		

L. Ahenakew	Salary as teacher at Stoney Lake Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		277 00		
Rev. J. Hines	Salary as teacher at Attackcoop's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		323 70		
do	Second prize for management of school		80 00		
M. J. P. Paquette	Salary as teacher at Petaquakey's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		285 00		
Ellen R. Applegarth	Salary as teacher at Moosomin's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
Mary Price	Salary as teacher at Red Pheasant's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
J. Hope	Salary as teacher at Thunderchild's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
Margaret Finlayson	Salary as teacher at John Smith's Reserve, June, quarter, 1887		75 00		
Bishop of St Albert	Salary as teacher at St. Albert Industrial Institute, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		360 00		
M. Anderson	Salary as teacher at Stoney Plain, Edmonton (Protestant) June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
A. A. Rinquette	Salary as teacher at Alexis Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		258 00		
Soeur Langelier	Salary as teacher at Isle à la Crosse, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
J. Dandelin	Salary as teacher at Poundmaker's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and June quarter, 1888		300 00		
D. D. Macdonald	Salary as teacher at Onion Lake, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		225 00		
Minnie McConnell	Salary as teacher at Stoney Reserve, Battleford, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		300 00		
T. Ridsdale	Salary as teacher at Stoney Plain, Edmonton (Roman Catholic) March, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		357 70		
J. Nelson	Salary as teacher at Woodville, September quarter, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		51 27		
G. Gabillon	Salary as teacher at Ermineskin's Reserve, September and December quarters, 1887		150 00		
H. Vachon	Salary as teacher at Onion Lake (Roman Catholic) March quarter, 1888		46 15		
	Carried forward		5,911 46	21,195 95	44,110 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		5,911 46	21,195 95	44,110 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 6—Concluded.				
	J. Z. Desantel	For Salary as teacher at Ermineskin's Reserve, March quarter, 1888		75 00		
	O. German	Salary as teacher at White Fish Lake, March quarter, 1888		40 14		
	C. A. Lindsay	Salary as teacher at White Fish Lake, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		262 32		
	J. A. Kerr	7 pounds steel for Enoch's school		1 28		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		36 78		
	C. P. Railway Co.	do		5 44		
	Dominion Express Co	Express charges		8 60		
	Lamoreaux Bros	Lumber for schoolhouse, Stoney Reserve, Battleford		58 00		
	Wolftooth	Labor on Good Fish Lake Schoolhouse		15 00		
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Soap and biscuits supplied under contract		262 85		
	I. G. Baker & Co	Soap		12 60		
	Hudson Bay Company	Nails for Good Fish Lake Schoolhouse		3 00		
	J. A. Mitchell	Window sashes and stovepipes for Good Fish Lake School		18 00		
	P. Shut	Labor on Good Fish Lake Schoolhouse		15 00		
	A. Steinhauer	Cotton and sash for Good Fish Lake Schoolhouse		28 85		
	Hudson Bay Company	Biscuits, towelling, soap and basins supplied under contract		847 72		
	Mowat Bros.	Supplies delivered under contract		150 40		
	J. M. Garland	Towelling and other supplies delivered under contract		25 67		
	Rev. H. Leduc	Grant to assist in erecting schoolhouse at Enoch's Reserve		100 00		
	do	Grant to assist in erecting schoolhouse at Alexis Reserve		100 00		
	Rev. J. Hines	Grant to assist in erecting schoolhouse at Stoney Lake Reserve		100 02		
	Prince Bros	Lumber for desks for schools in Battleford District		98 06		
	A. Macdonald	do do		29 85		
	J. Smith	Plastering and repairs to schoolhouse, John Smith's Reserve		16 00		
	Hudson Bay Company	Material for repairs to schoolhouse, John Smith's Reserve		23 07		
	D. K. Fraser	Lumber for Stoney Plain Schoolhouse		27 84		

Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Stovepipes and elbows	4 50		
Rose Bros	do and other supplies for schoolhousse on Reserves 125 and 127	43 10		
A. Macdonald	Chairs, stovepipes and elbows	24 00		
C. E. Somerset	Grant to assist in erecting schoolhouse, Louis Bull's Reserve, Peace Hills	100 00		
			8,444 55	
	Treaty No. 7.			
J. A. Youmans	For Grant for Macdougall Orphanage, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888	700 00		
J. A. Youmans	Additional grant of $30 to each of 19 pupils	570 00		
Sophia Youmans	Salary as Teacher at Morley, No. 1. June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888	232 71		
E. R. Steinhauer	Salary as Teacher at Morley, No. 2, June, September and December quarters, 1887	182 88		
Julia DeBalinhard	Salary as Teacher at Sarcee Reserve, June and December quarters, 1887	98 00		
H. W. Gibbenstocken	Salary as Teacher at North Blackfoot Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888	258 00		
H. Hebert	Salary as Teacher at Peigan Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888	336 00		
C. B. Fosbrooke	Salary as Teacher at Upper Blood Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888	265 39		
V. Robbe	Salary as Teacher at South Blackfoot Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888	253 85		
Rev. K. Inkster	Salary as Teacher at Sarcee Reserve, December quarter, 1887, and March quarter, 1888	127 00		
H. T. Bourne	Salary as Teacher at Peigan Reserve, December quarter, 1887, and March quarter, 1888	150 00		
S. J. Stocken	Salary as Teacher at Big Plume Blackfoot Reserve, December quarter, 1887, and March quarter, 1888	137 05		
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Biscuits supplied under contract	124 13		
Hudson Bay Co	do soap and other supplies, under contract	203 88		
do	Tar paper	6 36		
A. Grant	1 stove for schoolhouse, Sarcee Reserve	10 00		
F. Dick	Shingles do do	5 65		
A. E Shelton	1 table and chair do do	5 00		
Rev. Père Doucet	Grant do South Blackfoot Reserve	100 00		
Rev. H. LeBourne	do do Peigan do	100 00		
Rev. J. W. Tims	do do North Blackfoot do	100 00		
S. J. Hogg & Co	300 ft. boards do Sarcee do	11 22		
	Carried forward	3,977 12	29,640 50	44,110 00

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		3,977 12	29,640 50	44,110 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 7—Concluded.				
	Dominion Express Co	For Express charges		15 40		
	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Freighting		7 40		
	Sundry persons	do		49 58		
					4,049 50	
		Total Expenditure				33,690 00
		Balance unexpended				10,420 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1888.
Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Industrial Schools.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 50 Vic., c. 2				68,929 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		Qu'Appelle Industrial School.				
50 Vic., c. 2	Rev. J. Hugonnard	For Salary as Principal, 12 months to 30th June, 1888	1,200 00			
	J. V. Farrell	do Assistant, 12 do do	800 00			
	T. Redmond	do Farm Instructor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888	660 00			
	A. Noseda	do Carpenter, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888	720 00			
	M. M. Seymour, M.D	do Medical Officer, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888	360 00			
	Sister E. Christin	do 12 months, to 30th June, 1888	400 00			
	Sister St. Geneviève	do 12 do do	240 00			
	Sister St. Arnaud	do 12 do do	120 00			
	Sister Lamothe	Wages 12 do do	120 00			
	Sister Bergeron	do 12 do do	144 00			
	G. Goffic	do Baker 13 do do	455 00			
	F. Vanderwee	do Blacksmith 14 months, to 30th June, 1888	700 00			
	D. W. Fitzgerald	do Teacher, 17 months, to 30th June, 1888	680 00			
				6,599 00		
		Food.				
	D. H. McMillan & Bro	For 65 sacks flour	136 50			
	Ogilvie, Milling Co	400 do	780 00			
	Hudson Bay Co	23,177 lbs. beef	1,622 45			
	J. P. Magnan	2,734 do	205 05			
	Hudson Bay Co	Sundry supplies delivered under contract	481 57			
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	do do	323 18			
	Mowat Bros	do do	752 50			
	Hudson Bay Co	5,093 lbs bacon do	662 09			
	S. H. Caswell	Sundry supplies	26 37			
	Sutherland & Atherton	do	25 02			
	A. Tremblay	1,965 lbs fish	80 57			
	Z. Blondeau	2,018 do	80 72			
				5,176 02		
		Carried forward		11,775 02		68,929 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		11,775 02		68,929 09
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—*Concluded.*				
		Clothing.				
	J. M. Garland	For Yarn for socks	40 20			
	Colonization Store Co.	do	12 90			
	do	Woolen hose	8 40			
	McCarthy & Co.	Boots	496 65			
	J. M. Garland	Sundry supplies delivered under contract	2,633 23			
	Hudson Bay Co.	do do	63 87			
	H. Reed	Paid for 3 pairs sample boots	4 25			
	Blyth & Gemmel	Leather for moccasins	18 60			
	G. Boivin	Boots	73 20			
	Mrs. Z. Blondeau	Making moccasins	11 25			
	Sutherland & Atherton	Straw hats and clothing	91 41			
				3,453 96		
		Furnishing.				
	Mulholland Bros.	For Sundry supplies delivered under contract	196 82			
	do	1 knitting machine	40 00			
	T. C. Power & Bro	Sundry supplies delivered under contract	75 18			
	J. M. Garland	do do	339 16			
	Hudson Bay Co.	do do	259 43			
	R. B. Fergusson	1 bed mattress	9 50			
	Merrick & Anderson	Tinware, delivered under contract	7 20			
	do	1 agricultural furnace	26 60			
	Boyd & Crowe	1 ram and 9 ewes	120 00			
	Sutherland & Atherton	Combs	1 50			
	Bunfield & McKerchen	1 good conducting burner	27 50			
	J. N. Smith	Shoemaker's tools	48 60			
	Martin & Co.	1 sewing machine	45 64			
	do	1 knitting machine	25 60			

J. Dillon	Stove and pipes	13 60			
Fanny Stevens	Books supplied	116 20			
			1,362 53		
	Management.				
Rev. J. Hugonnard	For Travelling expenses	105 80			
Mrs. A. A. Doig	Board of Rev. J. Hugonnard and pupils	20 00			
W. Sutherland	Postage stamps	35 00			
			160 80		
	Miscellaneous.				
Bank of Montreal	For Advance to Agent Grant to pay Indians for making socks.	39 00			
W. S. Grant	Paid Indians for knitting mitts	6 75			
M. Desjarlais	600 pickets	18 00			
G. H. V. Bulyea	41 bushels seed, oats	27 88			
J. Loutin	42 do wheat	35 70			
Mulholland Bros	Fence wire	44 70			
J. W. Smith	Nails	23 17			
E. Nevison	Hinges	2 00			
Fanny Stevens	2 charts	8 00			
Colonization Store Co	Sundry supplies	0 90			
S. Carruthers	Rent of 4 sections of hay land	25 00			
Sutherland & Atherton	Sundry supplies	43 93			
Rev. J. Hugonnard	Sawdust and freighting	18 00			
Thomson & Nelson	Lumber for blacksmith shop	525 64			
Hudson Bay Co	Sundry supplies	79 77			
T. Kelly	Lime and labor	12 00			
J. M. Garland	Contract supplies	40 92			
J. H. MacCaul	Lumber and freighting	180 36			
Dominion Express Co	Express charges	8 35			
C. P. Railway Co	Freighting and transport	8 34			
J. Morrison	Expenses to Qu'Appelle	9 60			
Mrs. C. Willoughby	Lime and lumber and brick for veneering school	552 87			
M. Danze	Freighting lumber do	5 53			
Thomson & Nelson	Lumber do	90 60			
Sutherland & Atherton	do do	13 10			
Dept. of Public Works	Expended on buildings and repairs	11,524 39			
M. Vales	Excavating for roothouse	60 00			
Thompson & Nelson	Lumber do	356 20			
do	do for stable and sheep pen	156 77			
Mulholland Bros	Express charges	1 95			
J. A. MacCaul	32 tons coal	400 85			
Sundry persons	Freighting	98 37			
T. Murray	Lime	10 00			
C. J McCusker	Iron for blacksmith shop	41 58			
	Carried forward		16,752 31		66,929 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	14,470 22	16,752 31		66,929 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—*Continued.*				
		Miscellaneous—Concluded.				
	W. Johnstone	For 50 bushels oats	15 00			
	H. Baxter	65 do	32 00			
	W. Devitt	18 do	5 85			
	J. Jones	100 do	30 00			
	D. McKinnon	1 cow	45 00			
	File Hills Indians	Wood supplied	275 80			
	A. Crowe	do and hay	105 00			
	L. Couture	do do	60 00			
	T. Kavanagh	3 pigs	20 00			
	Dr. E. Gauvreau	Vaccine points	2 50			
	W. G. Pettingell	Medicines	28 60			
	Dawson, Bole & Co	do	9 41			
	E. Wismer	Iron, zinc and copper	48 15			
	J. McEwen	Blacksmiths' coal	24 39			
	T. Hanbury	75 lbs. German millet	5 63			
	McCarthy & Co	1 case	0 60			
	J. Boivin	Case and freighting	18 85			
	J. Nixon	Repairing harness	5 10			
	W. Sutherland	Postage stamps	15 00			
	R. Johnston	Plough-beams and handles	4 25			
	R. Evans & Co	Seeds supplied	33 19			
				15,254 54		
		Total Expenditure, Qu'Appelle Industrial School			32,006 85	
		BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
	Rev. T. Clarke	For Salary as Principal, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888	1,200 00			
	Mrs. T. Clarke	do Matron do do	400 00			

J. B. Ashby	do Farm Instructor, 10 months do	600 00		
J. Mewhart	Wages as Blacksmith	105 57		
E. Ashby	do	52 50		
J. Gaddy	do 12 months, to 30th April, 1888	600 00		
J. Wright	do as Cook	40 00		
S. Read	do	100 16		
Jane Read	do	33 39		
Susan Baptiste	do	240 00		
Sarah Baptiste	do	10 00		
J. T. Pritchard	do	140 00		
Annie Speers	do	235 00		
H. N. Hurdy	do	54 19		
Mary Cameron	do	35 00		
S. S. Simpson	do	436 14		
Mary Sukamon	do	28 00		
F. Sayers	do	40 00		
A. Sukamon	do	27 68		
M. McKinnon	do	370 50		
Mrs. W. McKinnon	do	173 55		
J. Potter	do as Tailor	11 00		
A. B. Mackay, M.D	Medical attendance	20 00		
Nancy	Nursing sick children	12 00		
E. Pruden	Wages	51 61		
Biddy	Making moccasins	10 50		
			5,026 79	
	Food.			
Wyld & Bourke	For 3,272 lbs. beef	327 20		
Hudson Bay Company	For Sundry supplies delivered under contract	1,541 89		
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Supplies	263 85		
Mowat Bros.	do	614 66		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Tea	38 50		
P. Gallagher	12,129 lbs. beef	1,134 04		
A. Macdonald	Butter and sundries	78 72		
			3,998 56	
	Clothing.			
J. M. Garland	For Supplies delivered under contract	959 52		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Boots	28 00		
McCarthy & Co.	Boots and leather	188 65		
P. Gallagher	5 hides	10 00		
A. Macdonald	24 cups and saucers	49 80		
			1,235 97	
	Carried forward		10,261 32	32,006 85	66,929 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		10,261 32	32,006 85	66,929 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—*Concluded.*				
		Furnishing.				
	Hudson Bay Company	For 1 land roller	50 00			
	do	1 mower and horse rake and other supplies	199 90			
	H. R. Ives & Co.	25 iron beds	116 88			
	Martin & Co.	1 knitting machine	59 02			
	S. & H. Borbridge	Ox harness	27 07			
	Fanny Stevens	Books supplied	123 70			
	Merrick, Anderson & Co.	Tinware supplied under contract	2 80			
	A. Macdonald	2 small stoves	19 00			
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	1 box stove	11 90			
	R. B. Fergusson	25 hessian ticks	30 50			
				640 77		
		Miscellaneous.				
	H. Richardson	For Postage stamps	35 74			
	Rev. T. Clarke	Travelling expenses	12 00			
	D. L Clink	Horse hire	3 00			
	C. P. Railway Company	Freighting	78 23			
	Sundry persons	do	92 36			
	R. C. Laurie	Running boundary lines	25 00			
	Hudson Bay Company	Sundry supplies	67 92			
	Indian	Charcoal	3 50			
	P. Drever	Transport of pupils	15 00			
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Supplies	86 57			
	H. Stover	Ferrying	17 25			
	J. M. Garland	Sundry supplies	131 42			
	J. B. Ashby	Cash advanced for travelling expenses	60 00			
	Dominion Express Co.	Express charges	2 35			
	J. Lamereaux	Lumber	225 00			
	Mulholland Bros	Iron for blacksmith shop	19 97			

A Macdonald	Sundry supplies	153 30		
Leeson & Scott	do	58 50		
Moosomin	Charcoal	247 65		
do	11 ewes and 1 ram	122 00		
I. G. Baker & Co	Soap supplied under contract	39 60		
A. Miller	Repairing harness	4 00		
Boyd & Crowe	11 sheep and 1 ram	144 00		
A. Macdonald	Repairs to sundry machinery	12 50		
C. J. McCusker	Iron for blacksmith shop	72 76		
A. B Mackay	Linseed meal and liniment	3 75		
Mosquito	113 cords wood	395 50		
W. McKay	30 tons hay	244 20		
R. W. Dulmage	Making zinc pipe	2 00		
Lamoreaux & Cowan	32 tons coal	432 00		
Saskatchewan "Herald"	Advertising for hay	2 00		
Biddy	Dressing hides	10 00		
Thunderchild	Lime	11 25		
Prince Bros	Lumber and lime	146 50		
G. Spence	1 cow	50 00		
J. Wolf	Cutting ice	22 50		
R. Evans & Co	Seeds supplied	22 70		
Keith & Co	Flax seed	1 26		
Sweetgrass	Charcoal	19 50		
Mosquito	do	58 12		
Indians	10 tons hay, oats and barley	121 40		
A. B. Mackay	Ink	3 45		
Prince Bros	Threshing grain	6 03		
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines	117 02		
J. Hanbury & Co	75 lbs. German millet	7 50		
Fanny Stevens	2 charts	8 00		
Macfarlane Bros	2 oxen	150 00		
			3,564 30	
	Total Expenditure, Battleford Industrial School			14,466 39
	High River Industrial School.			
Rev. E. Claude	For Salary as principal, 13 months, to 30th June, 1888	1,300 00		
J. M. DeLauzon	do assistant, 7 do	466 62		
C. Dennehy	do do 6 do	240 00		
P. Auve	do do 13 do	780 00		
E. Picard	do do 13 do	520 00		
Sister Cleary	do matron 13 do	433 33		
Sister Mongrain	do do 13 do	260 00		
Amelia Druais	Wages	195 00		
Domithilde Letendre	do	180 00		
	Carried forward	4,374 75		46,473 24 66,929 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	4,374 95		46,473 24	66,929 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—*Concluded.*				
	Rosine Turcot	For Wages	15 00			
	N. J. Lindsay, M. D.	Medical attendance	53 50			
				4,443 45		
		Food.				
	Dunn & Lineham	For 748 lbs. beef	97 24			
	Hull, Trounce & Co.	1,009 do	131 17			
	Soules & York	7,023 do	756 09			
	Ogilvie Milling Co.	200 sacks flour	470 00			
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	5 pails lard	11 25			
	Mowat Bros.	Sundry supplies delivered under contract	339 25			
	J. Bannerman	255 lbs. fish	25 50			
	T. C. Power & Bro.	Supplies delivered under contract	69 20			
	I. G. Baker & Co.	2,513 lbs. bacon do	339 25			
	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies do	432 13			
	G. St. Dennis	300 lbs. fish	27 00			
				2,698 08		
		Clothing.				
	J. M. Garland	For Yarn and other supplies delivered under contract	231 13			
	McCarthy & Co.	Boots	35 35			
				266 48		
		Furnishing.				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Supplies delivered under contract	100 89			

Martin Bros	Wire cloth for window blinds and other supplies.	34 37		
W. D. Pettigrew & Co	Hardware	30 70		
Fanny Stevens	Books supplied	50 60		
Ontario Pump Co	1 force pump	57 78		
			274 34	
	Miscellaneous.			
R. Begg	For Postage stamps	23 00		
Thomson Bros	Ink and mucilage	4 60		
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Freighting	73 00		
J. M. Garland	Paid freight and supplies	31 62		
C. Francis	Board of freighters	6 75		
F. Dick	600 feet shiplap	15 00		
J. T. Ford	Feeding horses	10 75		
LeBourdais & Fournier	Board of men	3 50		
Dominion Express Co	Express charges	3 35		
A. Grant	Glass	10 00		
E. R. Rogers	Hardware	2 70		
T. C. Power & Bro	Sundry supplies	6 35		
J. W. Smith	do	28 16		
A. Ferland & Co	Washing soda and other supplies	9 60		
S. W. Trott	Medicines supplied	4 50		
J. B. Rivet	Blacksmithing	44 16		
Mowat Bros	Supplies delivered under contract	2 95		
I. G. Baker & Co	60 tons coal	1,024 12		
Rev. E. Claude	Paid freighting	2 09		
M. O'Keefe	Lumber for shutters	25 00		
Hudson Bay Co	Sundry supplies	48 14		
J. Walker	Pine lumber	36 40		
R. Begg	12 cords wood	90 00		
Fanny Stevens	Books supplied	31 47		
J. Bannerman	Oats	4 51		
Dawson, Bole & Co	Medicines	35 04		
L. Slattery	Barley and oats	52 50		
J. Sullivan	Deepening well	25 00		
R. Evans & Co	Seeds supplied	10 16		
Keith & Co	Flax seed	0 09		
Knight & Malone	Blacksmithing	11 00		
A. L. Cameron	Oats, peas and wheat	83 88		
			1,762 39	
	Total Expenditure, High River Industrial School			9,444 74
	Carried forward			55,917 98
				66,929 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			55,917 98	66,929 00
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Regina Industrial School.				
	J. H. MacCaul	For Lumber for well		21 09		
	R. McKill	Hire of team and man making well		126 00		
	Dept. of Public Works	Expenditure at School site		25 20		
		Total Expenditure, Regina Industrial School			172 29	
		Total Expenditure				56,090 27
		Balance unexpended				12,838 73

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1888.
Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

I.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Surveys.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 50 Vic., c. 2				6,500 00
		Expenditure.				
50 Vic., c. 2	A. W. Ponton	For Expenses of survey pine, Creek, Lake Winnipegosis, Rosseau River and Crooked Lakes, personal allowances		56 25		
		Pay-list of men and rations		689 50		
		Transport		146 42		
		Camp equipage		23 88		
		Miscellaneous		190 35		
					1,106 40	
	J. C. Nelson	Expenses of surveys in Treaties 4, 6, and 7, pay-list and rations		1,042 30		
		Transport		110 24		
		Camp equipage		72 00		
		Miscellaneous		128 20		
		Stationery		2 75		
		Board allowance for Mr. Nelson		79 80		
					1,435 29	
	C. P. Railway Co.	Freighting and transport		126 40		
	Anakwad	Wages as herder		26 00		
	Peetoocappo	do		3 00		
	F. F. Tims	Freighting from Battleford to Swift Currant		4 00		
	A. Sproat	Advance for survey of Muskeg Lake Reserve		200 00		
	Hon. E. Dewdney	Cash on hand on 30th June		414 71		
					774 11	
		Total Expenditure				3,315 80
		Balance unexpended				3,184 20

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1888.
Robert Sinclair, *Accountant.*

L. Vankoughnet,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		WAGES OF FARMERS EMPLOYED ON INDIAN RESERVES.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 50 Vic., c. 2				33,122 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		Farm No. 3 Crooked Lakes.				
50 Vic., c	J. Nicol	For Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve 72, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		480 00		
	E. McNeil	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve 71, 12 months, to 31st May, 1888		360 00		
	J. A. Sutherland	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve 73, 12 months, to 31st May, 1888		480 00		
	A. J. Coburn	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve 74, 12 months, to 31st May, 1888		360 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		240 00		
					1,920 00	
		Farm No. 4, Qu'Appelle.				
	S. Hockley	For Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve 79, 11 months, to 30th April, 1888		550 00		
	D. McIntosh	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve 80, 12 months, to 31st May, 1888		600 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		509 00		
					1,659 00	
		Farm No. 5, File Hills.				
	E. C. Stewart	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months, to 31st May, 1888		360 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		281 48		
					641 48	

	Farm No. 6, Touchwood Hills.				
T. J. Fleetham	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months, to 31st May, 1888		600 00		
G. H. Gooderham	do do		600 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		823 83		
				2,023 83	
	Farm No. 7, Indian Head.				
J. C. Halpin	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 10 months, to 31st May, 1888		350 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		344 98		
				694 98	
	Farm No. 8, Duck Lake.				
L. Marion	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months, to 31st May, 1888		480 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		575 00		
				1,055 00	
	Farm No. 9, Piepot's Reserve.				
R. McKinnon	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		660 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		636 46		
				1,296 46	
	Farm No. 10, Carlton.				
G. Chaffee	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		729 96		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		460 00		
				1,189 96	
	Farm No. 11, Eagle Hills.				
O F. Orr	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 11 months, to 30th April, 1888		660 00		
J. H. Price	do do		550 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		110 00		
				1,320 00	
	Farm No. 12, Battle River.				
J. Fitzpatrick	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 11 months, to 30th April, 1888		550 00		
G. D. Gopsill	do do		660 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		330 00		
				1,540 00	
	Carried forward			13,340 71	33,122 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			13,340 71	33,122 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*				
		Farm No. 13, *Jack Fish Creek.*				
	G. E. Applegarth	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 11 months, to 30th April, 1888..		550 00		
	A. Suffern	do do ...		550 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		220 00		
					1,320 00	
		Farm No. 14, *Onion Lake.*				
	P. Boudreau	For Salary as Interpreter, 11 months, to 30th April, 1888		385 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		260 00		
					645 00	
		Farm No. 15. *Frog Lake.*				
		No Expenditure.				
		Farm No. 16, *Saddle Lake.*				
	J. E. Ingram	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 10 months, to 31st March, 1888.		500 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		95 92		
					595 92	
		Farm No. 17, *River qui Barre.*				
	W. J. O'Donnell	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 11 months, to 30th April, 1888..		550 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		1,000 75		
					1,550 75	
		Farm No. 18, *Peace Hills.*				
	J. Ross	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888...		600 00		
	D. C. Robertson	do do ...		480 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		584 79		
					1,664 79	

	Farm No. 19, *Stoney Reserve.*				
W. Graham	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th April, 1888			360 00	
	Farm No. 20, *Blackfoot Reserve.*				
G. H. Wheatley	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th April, 1888		540 00		
J. M. Scott	do do 11 months to 31st March, 1888		495 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		2,085 82		
				3,120 82	
	Farm No 21, *Piegan Reserve.*				
W. Middleton	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th April, 1888		540 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		1,458 66		
				1,998 66	
	Farm No. 22, *Blood Reserve.*				
J. Wilson	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th April, 1888		600 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		3,142 38		
				3,742 38	
	Farm No. 25, *Moose Mountain.*				
C. Lawford	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th April, 1888		600 00		
M. A. Lawford	Wages as housekeeper, 12 months to 30th April, 1888		120 00		
				720 00	
	Farm No. 26, *Sa-cee Reserve.*				
J. Copithorne	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th April, 1888		420 00		
Sundry persons	Labor perfomed		693 50		
				1,113 50	
	Rolling River.				
Mishikis Indian	For Labor on Reserve		20 00		
D. Clark	do		15 00		
				35 00	
	Total Expenditure				30,207 53
	Balance unexpended				2,914 47

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Supplies for Farmers and Laborers Employed on Indian Reserves.				
		Legislative Appropriation, 50 Vic., c. 2				16,443 00
		Expenditure.				
		Farm No. 3, Crooked Lakes.				
50 Vic., c. 2	Routh & Love	For Lumber and oats		97 07		
	do	2,160 lbs. beef		166 94		
	Ogilvie Milling Co	58 sacks flour		107 30		
	Hudson Bay Co	Sundry supplies under contract		537 40		
	S. & H. Borbridge	Harness supplied do		13 60		
	J. Howard	1 horse		125 00		
	Massey Manufacturing Co	Renewal parts for mowers		21 30		
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	576 lbs. beans		20 16		
	A. G. Thorburn	Supplies delivered under contract		45 60		
	Mowat Bros	do do		20 06		
	T. C. Power & Bro	do do		3 66		
	Mulholland Bros	Sundry supplies		16 45		
	M. Carr	Lumber and shingles for kitchen		407 11		
	B. Lemoges	Locks, nails and screws		25 39		
	J. Clementson	Shingle nails		1 20		
	T. Bowden	30 bushels lime		12 00		
	Palmer & Joslyn	Boards and scantling		22 56		
	G. Anderson	170 bushels oats		56 10		
	Indians	Various services		10 00		
	Freighter	Freighting supplies		22 25		
	E. McNeill	Board and lodging		2 00		
	W. Ruttray	Service of two mares		14 00		
	Leitch Bros	Bran and sacks		15 77		
	J. A. Sutherland	Board and horse hire		5 75		
	C. W. H. Saunders	Pipes and elbows for stoves		16 10		
					1,784 77	

	Farm No. 4, Qu'Appelle.				
Ogilvie Milling Co	For 24 sacks flour under contract		93 60		
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Supplies delivered under contract		56 17		
Smith & Fergusson	do do		18 10		
W. D. Pettigrew	Stoves do		40 92		
S. & H. Borbridge	Horse blankets do		11 60		
Gray & Bell	2,842 lbs. beef do		210 31		
Hudson Bay Co	Supplies do		491 05		
J. A. Kerr	1 hearth plate for stove		5 40		
J. Howard	2 horses		275 00		
J. S. Donahue	50 bushels oats		18 00		
T. C. Power & Bro	Supplies delivered under contract		3 99		
Mowat Bros	do do		21 60		
Gray & Bell	128 lbs. beef		9 47		
J. A. Kerr	Sundry supplies		9 20		
Sutherland & Atherton	3 locks		1 50		
O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing		9 80		
T. Murray	30 bushels lime		10 50		
Hudson Bay Company	Sundry supplies		17 72		
Thomson & Nelson	Lumber, 2,289 feet		52 65		
R. Cowan	208 bushels oats		39 55		
Joyner & Elkington	Bran		9 00		
J. L. Bourns	100 bushels oats		35 00		
J. Bleakley	50 do		17 50		
J. A. MacCaul	Lumber supplied		17 50		
Merrick & Anderson	Tinware, under contract		1 40		
J. M. Garland	Blankets		12 94		
J. Nixon	Repairs to harness		8 65		
Gotoess	Ploughing and harrowing		10 00		
W. Dubois	Breaking and subsoiling		16 00		
Freighters	Freighting supplies		19 13		
				1,543 25	
	Farm No. 5, File Hills.				
Finnerty & Moore	For 2 wash tubs		3 00		
Merrick, Anderson & Co	1 cook stove delivered under contract		45 00		
Ogilvie Milling Company	14 sacks flour do		28 70		
Mowat Bros	Supplies do		10 08		
W. D. Pettigrew	do do		1 20		
Hudson Bay Company	do do		177 30		
G. D. Murray	30 bushels lime		9 00		
				274 28	
	Carried forward			3,602 30	16,443 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
		Brought forward			3,602 30	16,443 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Farm No. 6, Touchwood Hills.				
	Ogilvie Milling Company	For 51 sacks flour delivered under contract		114 75		
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Supplies do		51 49		
	S. & H. Borbridge	Harness do		28 00		
	Mowat Bros	Supplies do		22 11		
	Hudson Bay Company	do do		572 38		
	G. H. V. Bulyea	60 bushels oats		30 00		
	T. Ormstown	Blacksmithing		4 00		
	G. Harper	Cutting hay		22 50		
	Joyner & Elkington	1,500 lbs. bran		9 00		
	J. Stewart	140 bushels oats		70 00		
	Wishart & Strang	Beef supplied		137 62		
	G. Bonner	Transport of Instructor		12 00		
	R. H. Williams	Lumber for kitchen		35 00		
	D. A. McDonald	4 horse shoes		1 80		
	C. Favre	Freighting supplies		9 60		
					1,120 25	
		Farm No. 7, Indian Head.				
	Ogilvie Milling Company	For 36 sacks flour delivered under contract		68 40		
	W. D. Pettigrew & Co.	Supplies do		1 20		
	T. C. Power & Bro	do do		9 20		
	Mowat Bros	do do		15 38		
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	do do		39 17		
	Hudson Bay Company	do do		233 27		
	Chief Jack	125 bushels oats		31 25		
	Merrick, Anderson & Co.	Tinware delivered under contract		1 40		
	J. Brown	Blacksmithing		1 75		
	Cook & Cole	1 ton of bran		11 00		
	R. Crawford	275 bushels oats		82 50		
	J. P. Dill	1,350 lbs. beef		118 12		
					612 64	

	Farm No. 8 Duck Lake.			
Moore & Macdonall	For Lumber and shingles	114 14		
Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contract	460 82		
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	do do	37 00		
W. D. Pettigrew & Co	do do	75 76		
Merrick Anderson & Co.	do do	1 60		
Mowat Bros	do do	8 74		
J. L. Letellier	Feed of horse	13 00		
W. Smith	Rent of house for farming instructor	21 00		
J. Howard	2 horses	250 00		
M. Berston	Blacksmithing	2 00		
Indians	Fencing	5 25		
R. H. Bratnober	Saddle and bridle	8 75		
Massey Manuf'g Co	Repairs to mower	3 45		
Leeson & Scott	Express charges	2 35		
Mullholland Bros	Dishes and crockery	11 15		
A. Fisher & Co	Ferriage of supplies	6 00		
Espiac	Hire of horse	2 50		
S. McDougall	Freighting supplies	3 63		
			1,027 14	
	Farm No. 9, Piapot's Reserve.			
J. D. Sibbald & Co	For 1 pump complete	118 00		
Vulcan Iron C	Iron pipe for well	203 55		
Ogilvie Milling Co	24 sacks flour	60 45		
W. P. McCormick	Board of Marling	7 50		
Dept. of Interior	Services and board of superintendent of boring machine	124 50		
J. S. Donahue	50 bushels oats	12 21		
D. H. Gillespie	Feed and stabling	6 50		
Sweet & Macdonald	Repairs to harness	4 75		
D. A. McDonald	Blacksmithing	7 70		
J. A. Kerr	Sundry supplies	10 10		
Hudson Bay Co	do under contract	14 27		
R. Cowan	288 bushels oats	61 25		
Smith & Fergusson	Supplies under contract	0 80		
C. Harley	Board of Mr. McConnell	3 50		
D. H. Gillespie	Feed and stabling horses	6 75		
S. M. Dickieson	Paid for meals, lodging and transport	37 10		
D. L. Batoche	Freighting supplies	0 20		
C. P. Railway Co	do	22 00		
			701 13	
	Carried forward		7,063 46	16,443 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			7,063 46	16,443 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Farm No. 10, *Carlton.*				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For 2 horse blankets		5 10		
	A. C. Patterson	Freighting		1 20		
	J. Black	do		0 25		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract		363 27		
	do	1 buck board do do		88 70		
	T. Mckay.	2,000 lbs of beef		160 00		
	A. Fisher	Ferriage		10 85		
					629 37	
		Farm No. 11, *Eagle Hills.*				
	S. & H. Borbridge.	For Harness supplied under contract		38 20		
	A. Macdonald	24 bolts and other supplies		3 05		
	J. W. Smith	Iron pails		2 70		
	Merrick & Anderson	Supplies under contract		2 80		
	P. Gallagher	Beef supplied under contract		213 63		
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Supplies delivered under contract		86 54		
	Mowat Bros.	do do		69 92		
	Smith & Fergusson	do do		12 98		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do do		746 42		
	Thunderchild	10 bushels lime		6 00		
	E. Brunel	Blacksmithing		22 00		
	J. M. Garland	20 yds. crash		2 30		
	J. Hallis	1 team horses		350 00		
	Sutherland & Atherton	1 double waggon		81 00		
					1,637 54	
		Farm No. 12, *Battle River.*				
	A. Mannix	For Allowance for transport		25 00		
	S. & H. Borbridge	Supplies under contract		1 60		
	Merrick & Anderson	do		4 20		

P. Gallagher	Beef supplied under contract		80 13		
W. D. Pettigrew & Co	Stoves delivered under contract		47 14		
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Supplies do		38 10		
Mowat Bros	do do		26 12		
Smith & Fergusson	do do		5 21		
Hudson Bay Co	do do		324 33		
J. L. McLellan	1 team horses, with harness		325 00		
J. Clark	do do		325 00		
J. W. Smith	Iron pails supplied		2 25		
A. Macdonald	Bolts and screws		5 65		
A. McKenzie	Blacksmithing		4 50		
E. Brunel	do		13 75		
A. B. MacKay, M D	Condition powders		0 50		
J. M. Garland	10 yds. crash		1 15		
				1,229 63	
	Farm No. 13, *Jack Fish Creek.*				
S. & H. Borbridge	For Supplies delivered under contract		1 60		
J. W. Smith	Iron pails supplied		2 25		
Merrick & Anderson	Supplies under contract		2 80		
P. Gallagher	Beef supplied under contract		173 74		
Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered do		756 02		
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	do do		73 80		
W. D. Pettigrew & Co	do do		7 45		
Mowat Bros	do do		56 81		
Smith & Fergusson	do do		11 24		
E. Brunel	Blacksmithing		8 50		
A. Macdonald	Sundry supplies		0 40		
Mahaffey & Clinkskill	1 thimble skein		2 50		
J. M. Garland	20 yds. crash		2 30		
				1,099 41	
	Farm No. 14, *Fort Pitt.*				
P. Pambrun	For Freighting supplies		10 53		
J. W. Smith	Locks, nails and supplies		76 90		
Merrick & Anderson	2 cook stoves under contract		114 00		
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Supplies delivered under contract		13 25		
Ogilvie Milling Company	Flour, 7 sacks do		28 70		
I. G. Baker & Co	Supplies do		60 24		
W. D Pettigrew	do do		4 04		
Mowat Bros	do do		7 62		
Hudson Bay Company	do do		39 28		
A. Macdonald	Stovepipes		3 00		
J. M. Garland	345 yards crash		39 70		
				397 26	
	Carried forward			12,056 67	16,443 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			12,056 67	16,443 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Farm No. 15, *Frog Lake.*				
		No Expenditure.				
		Farm No. 16, *Saddle Lake.*				
	G. F. Munroe	For 780 lbs. bacon supplied under contract		136 50		
	Hudson Bay Company	Supplies delivered do		128 39		
	I. G. Baker & Co	do do		2 62		
	D. R. Fraser & Co	15 sacks flour do		45 00		
	Mowat Bros	Supplies do		5 77		
	Crane	7½ bushels potatoes		7 50		
					325 78	
		Farm No. 17, *River qui Barre.*				
	J. Kelly	For Shingles supplied		32 00		
	Hudson Bay Company	Sundry supplies		10 00		
	T. C. Power & Bro	do under contract		16 50		
	I. G. Baker & Co	do do		151 20		
	Mowat Bros	do do		23 75		
	A. Macdonald & Co	Sundry supplies		6 08		
	R. Secord	20 bushels oats		17 00		
	M. McCauley	105 lbs. beef		15 82		
	Sanderson & Looby	Blacksmithing		8 50		
	J. F. Dorion	Digging well		37 50		
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Supplies delivered under contract		29 25		
	Hudson Bay Company	do do		202 37		
	D. R. Fraser & Co	43 sacks flour do		107 50		
	W. J. O'Donnell	Meals and horse feed		40 00		
	R. Secord	50 bushels oats		42 50		
	E. Looby	Blacksmithing		6 50		
					746 47	

	Farm No. 18, Peace Hills			
E. Nevison	For 1 set single harness		16 00	
Hudson Bay Company	Supplies delivered under contract		428 82	
T. C. Power & Bro	do do		40 58	
Merrick & Anderson	do do		52 00	
I. G. Baker & Co	do do		260 77	
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	do do		17 10	
S. & H. Borbridge	do do		9 40	
Ogilvie Milling Company	68 sacks flour do		251 60	
W. D. Pettigrew & Co	Stoves and pipes		48 78	
Mowat Bros	Supplies delivered under contract		7 78	
Bain Bros	2 horses		250 00	
C. P. Railway Co.	Transport of Instructor Ross		69 26	
do	Freighting supplies		26 23	
J. Looby	2 sweat collars		4 00	
Freighters	Freighting supplies		69 90	
J. Walter	Blacksmithing		4 00	
Sampson	Rough lumber for new building		57 00	
Jarrett & Cushing	Sashes and doors do		45 40	
C. Meek	Rough lumber do		45 00	
Hudson Bay Company	Shingles, lumber and nails for new building		184 47	
D. C. Robertson	Travelling expenses		38 50	
M. McCauley	186 bushels oats		121 23	
E. & C. Gurney & Co	4 Union scales		19 95	
Ermineskin	40 bushels barley		40 00	
J. LeBoucan	30 bushels oats		30 00	
				2,137 77
	Farm No. 19, Morleyville.			
Leeson & Scott	For 990 lbs. beef		89 10	
W. Graham	Paid express charges		3 57	
E. R. Rogers	Glass and putty		5 40	
F. C. Cornish	Paid freight charges		0 70	
C. P. Railway Co.	Freighting supplies		1 85	
E. & C. Gurney	Casting for scale		0 50	
				101 12
	Farm No. 20, Blackfoot Reserve			
Hudson Bay Company	For Supplies delivered under contract		234 28	
I. G. Baker & Co	do do		374 03	
Merrick & Anderson	do do		89 00	
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	do do		55 52	
T. C. Power & Bro	do do		12 52	
S. & H. Borbridge	do do		21 00	
	Carried forward		786 35	15,367 81 16,443 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		786 35	15,367 81	16,443 00
		EXPENDITURE – *Continued.*				
		Farm No. 20, Blackfoot Reserve.—Concluded.				
	Ogilvie Milling Company	For 50 sacks flour		102 50		
	W. D. Pettigrew & Co.	Stoves and pipes		45 78		
	Mowat Bros.	Supplies		20 37		
	J. Bannerman	Bran		5 00		
	C. P. Railway Co.	Repairs to implements		31 59		
	J. Clarke	Blacksmithing		10 75		
	S. J. Hogg	Lumber, frames, &c., for new building		1,197 21		
	E. R. Rogers	Glass and other supplies		3 20		
	Freighters	Freighting supplies		1 56		
					2,204 31	
		Farm No. 21, Peigan Reserve.				
	A. H. Heney	For Repairing trace		1 50		
	Walrond Ranche Co	Beef supplied		234 83		
	I. G. Baker & Co	Crockery and table requisites		8 85		
	do	Sundry supplies under contract		83 40		
	Mowat Bros.	do do		25 52		
	C. P. Railway Co.	Freighting supplies		24 80		
	Hudson Bay Co.	31 sacks flour under contract		80 91		
	do	Sundry supplies		15 46		
	W. Latimer	Blacksmithing		41 50		
	Indians	2,710 lbs. oats		56 34		
	Royal Mail Line	Express charges		0 75		
	A. R. Springett	3 galls. coal oil		2 50		
	Indians	50 cords wood		100 00		
	J. D. Quail	Repairs to waggon		3 50		
	W. F. Foster	Blacksmithing		8 12		
	A. R. Springett	Paid for oats		24 22		
					712 20	

	Farm No. 22, Blood Reserve.				
J. Wilson	For Transport of effects		9 18		
Walrond Ranche Co	Beef supplied		401 10		
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Sundry supplies under contract		19 53		
Mowat Bros	do do		25 53		
I. G. Baker & Co	Crockery and other supplies		357 51		
Mowat Bros	do do		18 10		
I. G. Baker & Co	65 bushels oats		100 00		
J. A. Kerr	1 cook stove, pipes and elbows		40 90		
N. W. Coal & Navigation Co	50 tons coal		750 00		
C. P. Railway Co	Freighting supplies		27 00		
C. J. Reach	100 bushels lime		125 00		
W. D. Pettigrew & Co	1 stove and pipes		31 89		
Freighters	Freighting supplies		8 38		
Oxley Ranche Co	2 cows and calf		90 00		
W. Latimer	Blacksmithing		9 00		
Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contract		759 89		
Indians	Oats supplied		32 56		
Cochrane Ranche Co	Beef do		78 46		
W. F. Foster	Blacksmithing		7 50		
				2,891 53	
	Farm No. 25, Moose Mountain.				
C. Lawford	For Travelling and other expenses		28 45		
J. G. Turiff	Sundry supplies		5 04		
J. A. Kerr	do		1 20		
Ogilvie Milling Co	22 sacks flour		50 60		
Hudson Bay Co	Supplies under contract		117 56		
R. D. McNaughton	Oats supplied		37 41		
W. J. White	do		23 87		
W. D. Pettigrew & Co	Supplies delivered under contract		2 40		
Mowat Bros	do do		14 98		
Mainwaring & Wright	do do		76 95		
W. S. Grant	1 team of horses		275 00		
R. D. McNaughton	Sundry supplies		35 40		
Freighters	Freighting supplies		19 14		
Indian	Driving horses		4 00		
S. & H. Borbridge	2 hobbles		1 30		
H. Robertson	Blacksmithing		4 80		
J. Edgar	do		2 20		
W. Street	Horse shoes		2 00		
W. Lockley	Blacksmithing		3 65		
J. Bennett	250 bushels oats		50 00		
R. Davies	Threshing oats		2 80		
	Carried forward		758 75	21,175 85	16,443 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		758 75	21 175 85	16,443 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*				
		Farm No. 25, Moose Mountain—Concluded.				
	Mrs. M. A. McNab	For Making 1 tent		4 00		
	J. G. Turiff	663 pounds beef		58 84		
	J. Harris, V.S	Attending horse		4 00		
					825 59	
		Farm No. 26, Saccee Reserve.				
	Leeson & Scott	For beef delivered under contract		117 18		
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Supplies do		3 94		
	Ogilvie Milling Company	22 sacks flour do		48 40		
	I. G. Baker & Co	Supplies do		71 55		
	T. C. Power & Bro	do do		1 36		
	Hudson Bay Company	do do		87 82		
	W. Latimer	Blacksmithing		32 50		
	Mowat Bros	Supplies under contract		11 70		
	J. D Sibbald & Co	1 pump and fittings		30 35		
	R. Grant	Stovepipes		2 20		
	F. C. Cornish	Paid freight		1 83		
	do	1 cook stove		38 00		
	Jarrett Bros	Blacksmithing		25 05		
	J. M. Garland	20 yards towelling		2 39		
	McTavish Bros	Blacksmithing and repairs		7 85		
	A. Grant	1 pair plow handles		2 48		
					484 60	
		Total Expenditure				22,486 04
		Over expended				6,043 04

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
		Sioux.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 50 Vic., c. 2				3,772 00
		Expenditure.				
		Bird Tail Creek.				
50 Vic., c. 2	Ogilvie Milling Co	For 10 sacks flour		17 75		
	Mainwaring & Wright	Wheels and axles		172 50		
	Hudson Bay Co	Sundry supplies under contract		517 81		
	A. B. Harris	1 mower axle		2 75		
	T. Yeandle	Blacksmithing		3 50		
	C.P. Railway Co.	Freighting supplies		7 25		
	R. Spencer, M.D	Medical attendance		20 00		
	A. B. McKinnon, M.D	do		25 25		
					766 81	
		Oak River.				
	D. McCallum	For 41¾ bushels potatoes		25 05		
	W. G. Pettingell	Medicines supplied		9 50		
	R. Spencer, M.D	Vaccinating 122 Indians		61 00		
					95 55	
		Qu'Appelle.				
	M. M. Seymour, M.D	For Salary as medical attendant, 12 months to 30th April, 1888		99 96		
	Ogilvie Milling Co	100 sacks flour delivered under contract		195 00		
	S. & H. Borbridge	Harness delivered under contract		18 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	Supplies do do		785 40		
	H. Trounce	71 bushels potatoes		141 50		
	O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing		0 75		
	H. Cargo	50 bushels wheat		30 00		
					1,270 61	
		Carried forward			2,132 97	3,772 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			2,132 97	3,772 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Whitecap's Band, Moosewood's.				
	J. D. Sibbald & Co	For Flour and oats		42 38		
	MacCaul, McNicol & Rielly	94 sacks flour		166 20		
	J. W. Smith	Supplies supplies		18 80		
	Regina Milling Co	115 sacks flour		208 75		
	R. McCordick	925 lbs beef		64 75		
	G. Wilson	1 yoke oxen		140 00		
	Tinning & Hoskins	Sundry supplies		100 03		
	Dawson Bole & Co	Medicine supplied		46 16		
	G. Wilson	Beef and supplies		388 02		
	D. A. McDonald	Blacksmithing		7 20		
	J. R. Marshall	do		2 50		
	D. H. Gillespie	Stabling horses, Regina		3 60		
	W. P. McCormick	Board and lodging, Regina		15 50		
	P. Lamont	Ink for Instructor's use		1 25		
	Sprague & Scarlett	1 set counter scales		7 00		
	J. Shannon	Broad-axe and handle		4 85		
	Freighters	Freighting supplies		335 83		
	P. McCallum	Wages as Instructor		540 00		
	do	Paid sundry expenses		11 00		
	Mowat Bros	Tobacco and supplies		3 75		
	J. A. Kerr	2 grindstones and supplies		38 40		
	F. Nash	Board and lodging at Regina		4 25		
	C.P. Railway Co	Freighting supplies		29 23		
	J. A. MacCaul	Lumber for houses		23 39		
	D. H. Gillespie	1 set double harness		25 00		
	J. D. Sibbald & Co	Chop feed		11 85		
	J. R. Marshall	Neck yoke and doubletrees		3 50		
	F. Nevison	Repairs to harness, and supplies		14 40		
	J. D. Sibbald & Co	Mower and horse rake	96 85			
		Less—Refund of part cost by Indians	24 00			
				72 85		

J. W. Stewart	Blacksmithing		7 75		
D. Blackley	126 bushels oats		63 00		
J. D. Sibbald & Co	50 bushels wheat and seeds		43 13		
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines supplied		22 37	2,466 69	
					4,599 66
	Over Expended				827 66

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		GENERAL EXPENSES.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 50 Vic., c. 2				127,953 00
		Further grant under 51 Vic., c. 2				4,681 00
		Balance from 1886-87				33,010 21
						165,644 21
		EXPENDITURE.				
		Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance.				
50 Vic., c. 2., and 51 Vic., c. 2....	Hon. E. Dewdney	For Salary as Indian Commissioner, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		3,200 00		
	H. Reed	Salary as Assistant Commissioner, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		2,400 00		
	T. P. Wadsworth	Salary as Inspector of Indian Agencies, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		2,200 00		
	A. McGibbon	Salary as Inspector of Indian Agencies, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		2,200 00		
	W. McGirr	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		1,600 00		
	J. A. Macrae	Salary as Inspector of Protestant Schools, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		1,104 04		
	A. Bètournay	Salary as Inspector of Roman Catholic Schools, 22nd December, 1887, to 30th June, 1888		632 26		
	J. C. Nelson	Salary as Surveyor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		2,196 00		
	A. W. Ponton	do Surveyor, from March, 1887, to 30th June, 1888		1,654 35		
	J. Hourigan	do Forest Bailiff, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		700 00		
	E. McColl	do Inspector in charge of Manitoba Superintendency, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		2,200 00		
	R. J. N. Pither	Salary as Agent at Fort Francis, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		1,000 00		
	H. Martineau	Salary as Agent at Manitoba House, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		1,000 00		
	G. McPherson	Salary as Agent at Assabaskasing, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		1,000 00		
	A. Mackay	Salary as Agent at Norway House, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888		1,000 00		

A. M. Muckle	Salary as Agent at St Peter's, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888			900 00			
J. Reader	Salary as Agent at The Pas, 12 months ending 30th June, 1888			999 96			
F. Ogletree	Salary as Agent at Portage la Prairie, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888			800 00			
J. McIntyre	Salary as Agent at Savanne, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888			900 00			
N. Chastellaine	Salary as Interpreter, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888			250 00			
L. J. A. Leveque	Salary as Clerk in Winnipeg Office, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888			1,300 00			
M. Begg	Salary as Agent at Blackfoot Crossing, 12 months, to 30th April, 1888			1,200 00			
W. Pocklington	Salary as Agent at Blood Reserve, 12 months, to 30th April, 1888			1,200 00			
W. S. Grant	Salary as Agent at Assiniboine Reserve, 13 months, to 30th June, 1888			1,083 33			
H. Keith	Salary as Agent at Touchwood Hills, 13 months, to 30th June, 1888			1,300 00			
J. J. Campbell	Salary as Agent at Moose Mountain, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888			1,000 00			
J. A. Markle	Salary as Agent at Birtle, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888			1,200 00			
S. B. Lucas	Salary as Agent at Peace Hills, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888			1,200 00			
J. B. Lash	Salary as Agent at Muscowpetungs, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888			1,200 00			
J. A. Mitchell	Salary as Agent at Victoria, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888			1,200 00			
Rev. J. A. McKay	Salary as Agent at Battleford, from 1st July to 3rd August, 1887			109 68			
P. J. Williams	Salary as Agent at Battleford, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888			1,166 66			
H. L. Reynolds	Salary as Agent at File Hills, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888			956 16			
W. C. de Balinhard	Salary as Agent at Edmonton, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888			1,183 33			
A. McDonald	Salary as Agent at Crooked Lakes, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888			1,200 00			
G. G. Mann	Salary as Agent at Onion Lake, 11 months, to 30th April, 1888			916 63			
A. R. Springett	Salary as Sub-Agent at Peigan Reserve, from 11th August, 1887, to 30th April, 1888			662 90			
R. S. McKenzie	Salary as Agent at Duck Lake, from 10th October, 1887, to 30th June, 1888			725 77			
F. C. Cornish	Salary as Agent at Sarcee Reserve, 12 months, to 30th April, 1888			929 97			
J. Finlayson	Salary as Agent at Carlton, from 27th October, 1887, to 30th June, 1888			680 09			
F. H. Paget	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office			1,049 94			
R. G. R. Eden	do	do	do	825 00			
J. W. Jowett	do	do	do	900 00			
J. Jamieson Campbell	do	do	do	900 00			
A. W. L. Gompertz	do	do	do	720 00			
	Carried forward			52,746 07		165,644 21	

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		52,746 07		165,644 21
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.				
	A. E. Lake	For Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office		720 00		
	H. A. Carruthers	do do do		720 00		
	D. Pierce	do do do		720 00		
	J. P. Wright	do do do		953 30		
	E. B. Black	do do do		44 52		
	L. Herchmer	do do do		285 00		
	J. W. Powers	do do do		94 50		
	A. P. Vankoughnet	do do do		720 00		
	W. Anderson	do do do		1,200 00		
	J. Taylor	do do do		720 00		
	J. M. Rae	do do do		773 39		
	H. R. Henderson	do do do		331 66		
	P. Hourie	do Interpreter do		900 00		
	J. Marshallsay	do Clerk do		292 25		
	W Peart	do Messenger do		360 00		
	J. Coventry	do Caretaker do		480 00		
	A. B. McIntosh	do Clerk in Winnipeg Office		824 94		
	E. Jean	do do do		700 00		
	Fanny McIntosh	do do do		266 25		
	M. S. Vankoughnet	do do		774 19		
	A. P. S. Cocks	do do		720 00		
	S. Swinford	do do		720 00		
	V. Dodd	do do		560 00		
	A. J. McNeil	do do		780 00		
	H. R. Halpin	do do		720 00		
	W. Graham	do do		535 48		
	W. Laurie	do do		660 00		
	C. W. H. Sanders	do do		720 00		
	T. Edmundson	do do		350 00		
	J. D. Molson	do do		975 00		
	J. V. Kildahl	do do		540 00		
	W. E. Jones	do do		900 00		

A. W. Taylor	do do		550 00		
A. C. Schneider	do do		30 00		
J. Thunder	do do		45 15		
W. G. Eddy	do do		161 40		
W. L. Richardson	do do		387 10		
A. C. Patterson	Salary as clerk		41 00		
H. H. Swinford	do		99 00		
D. W. Cumming	do		14 52		
H. W. Newton	do		15 00		
M. M Seymour, M.D	Professional services		500 04		
F. X. Girard, M. D	do	salary	800 00		
H. N. Bain, M.D	do		333 75		
O. C. Edwards, M.D	do		100 50		
J. J. Bedford, M.D	do		30 00		
H. Dodd, M.D	do		200 00		
J. Hutchison, M.D	do		295 00		
W. Hall, M.D	do		85 00		
A. B. McKinnon, M.D	do		10 10		
W. J. Lindsay, M.D	do		344 25		
T. Hanson, M.D	do		1,874 00		
J. H. O'Donnell, M D	do		10 00		
J. H. O. Lambert, M.D	do		62 20		
Dr. Ballendine	do		75 50		
J. H. Morrison, M.D	do		50 95		
W. T. Cody, M.D	do		39 00		
J. R. Steep, M D	do		47 00		
A. B. Mackay, M.D	do		330 25		
H. C. Wilson, M.D	do		995 25		
W. D. Sutherland, M.D	do		235 13		
J. Kerr, M.D	do		221 50		
J. J. Bedford, M.D	do		18 00		
J. L. Pratt, V.S	do		10 00		
J. W. Rolph, M.D	do		124 50		
G. T. Orton, M.D	do	salary from 10th Feb., to 31st March, 1888	112 63		
W. R. Thomas, M.D	do		5 25		
J. H. Tofield, M.D	do		150 00		
H. Baldwin, M.D	do		100 00		
Rev. L. Lebret	Dispensing medicines at Fort Alexander		120 00		
G. McCrum	do	Cumberland	120 00		
C. Thompson	do	The Pas	150 00		
A. McLean	do	Grand Rapids	90 00		
Rev. J. Semmens	do	Norway House	40 00		
Rev. G. Bruce	do	Fairford	120 00		
W. Adam	do	Waterhen River	60 00		
Rev. A. W. Ross	do	Fisher River	140 00		
John McDonald	do	Moose Lake	60 00		
	Carried forward		82,209 52		165,644 21

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		82,209 52		165,644 21
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.				
	J. L'Hereux	For Wages as Interpreter		600 00		
	W. Daniels	do		240 00		
	M. Henri	do		40 00		
	P. Boyer	do		360 00		
	R. Pratt	do		520 00		
	H. Pratt	do		80 00		
	L. Cantin	do		275 00		
	P. Erasmus	do		275 00		
	S. Whitford	do		250 00		
	J. Bird	do		350 00		
	S. Geddes	do		480 00		
	W. Tomkins	do		180 00		
	J. Baptiste	do		85 66		
	W. McNab	do		319 33		
	J. Pritchard	do		226 77		
	Sioux Jack	do		54 00		
	J. D. Tomkins	do		60 00		
	P. Tait	do		160 00		
	P. Whitford	do and storeman		46 50		
	H. M. W. McKay	do		35 77		
	J. N. Johnston	do		80 00		
	A. McKay	do		15 00		
	F. Cear	do		41 53		
	C. Anderson	Wages as Teamster		29 00		
	O. Anderson	do		17 00		
	T. Nay	do		120 00		
	E. Gilbert	do		440 00		
	M. Gilbert	do		289 03		
	G. Whitford	do		3 00		
	C. R. Leamy	do		175 00		
	G. Ibester	do		270 00		
	John	do		39 00		

J. Arcota	do		30 00		
H. M. W. McKay	do		30 00		
S. Whitford	do		5 00		
S. Thomas	do		5 76		
Indians	Sundry services		695 29		
J. McLeod	Wages as office boy		20 03		
F. R. Byshe	Packing and shipping		99 00		
Margaret McDougall	Wages for cleaning Winnipeg office		142 00		
J. Borwick	do as special messenger		15 00		
T. Sinclair	do do		4 00		
A. Dereume	do as laborer		55 00		
J. Daykin	Cleaning office		1 00		
P. Peltier	Ploughing land		15 75		
W. Melborn	Driving oxen		27 00		
A. M. Muckle	Paid wages to men		47 50		
J. Williams	Distributing provisions at Islington		5 00		
A. Belanger	Wages		21 00		
James Scott	Wages—Assisting carpenter at Blackfoot buildings		240 55		
J. G. Scott	do carpenter do		540 00		
G. Gooderham	do assistant carpenter do		30 00		
W. A. Seed	do carpenter at Blood Reserve buildings		437 47		
W. White	do do Sarcee Reserve		200 00		
J. Halpenny	do assistant carpenter at Peigan Reserve		70 00		
J. A. Markle	Paid wages		15 25		
W. Labelle	Carrying mail		4 00		
J. Kelly	Selecting site for Pakans mill		88 00		
Jacks Son	Wages as messenger		60 00		
T. Lemack	Looking after horses		7 00		
J. Hourigan	Wages paid		95 00		
S. Thomas	Wages digging well at Duck Lake		11 50		
Sundry persons	Scrubbing offices and similar services		28 50		
Angus McDonald	Ploughing and seeding		55 00		
J. Simpson	do		55 00		
J. Edgar	Making furniture for Moose Mountain office		15 00		
T. G. Morrison	Wages as carpenter at File Hills		41 00		
J. M. Scott	Services as acting agent, Blood Reserve		45 00		
H. Tibbets	Sawing wood		4 50		
A Hunter	Wages as constable		22 50		
W. McGee	Hauling logs for new buildings		35 00		
A. M. Muckle	Wages paid		84 50		
W. Dubois	Driving team		1 00		
Hudson Bay Company	Paid special messenger		5 00		
J Zinkan	Digging well		6 25		
A. A. Porter	Services as telegraph operator		15 00		
J. Walker	Attending horses		30 00		
J. G. Kenn	Wages, blacksmithing, at File Hills		55 77		
J. LeDoux	do as messenger		3 15		
	Carried forward		91,885 38		165,644 21

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		91,885 38		165,644 21
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Concluded.				
	E. Jean	For Paid interpreter		2 00		
	H. King	Wages as laborer		38 94		
	F. Ogletree	Paid wages		17 00		
	Norris & Carey	Carrying mails		10 00		
	T. Whitford	Special messenger		19 00		
	R. McKinnon	Wages for June		60 00		
	J. Carney	Wages as storeman		660 00		
	F. Otton	do		79 03		
	C. W. Merrill	Inspecting buildings		110 00		
	J. McCullough	do harness		90 00		
					92,971 35	
		Travelling Expenses, &c.				
	Hon. E. Dewdney	For Travelling expenses		794 55		
	L. Vankoughnet	Expenses of official tour through British Columbia and North-West Territories		450 44		
	H. Reed	Travelling expenses		870 78		
	W. McGirr	do		238 10		
	J. A. Macrae	do		393 50		
	A. Bétournay	do		200 90		
	T. P. Wadsworth	do season of 1887		1,740 46		
	E. McColl	do do		1,201 00		
	do	Advance for travelling expenses, season of 1888		1,000 00		
	A. McGibbon	Travelling expenses, season of 1887		1,789 36		
	Rev. J. A. Mackay	Travelling expenses		82 00		
	J. M. Rae	do		342 91		
	H. Keith	do		710 25		
	S. B. Lucas	do		18 00		
	J. B. Lash	do		567 00		
	J. J. Campbell	do		638 30		
	W. Pocklington	do		333 00		

W. C. DeBalinhard	do			503 75		
M. Begg	do			187 80		
W. Anderson	do			106 25		
J. A. Markle	do			1,085 75		
A. McDonald	do			530 05		
W. S. Grant	do			162 60		
H. L. Reynolds	do			178 00		
J. A. Mitchell	do			428 75		
P. J. Williams	do			591 30		
A. R. Springett	do			166 65		
R. S. McKenzie	do			389 20		
F. C. Cornish	do			142 50		
J. Finlayson	do			35 40		
R. J. N. Pither	do			497 95		
F. Ogletree	do			922 15		
G. McPherson	do			637 30		
A. M. Muckle	do			633 58		
J. Reader	do			1,768 07		
J. McIntyre	do			598 20		
J. Hourigan	do			126 25		
A. MacKay	do			1,348 25		
H. Martineau	do			836 82		
L. J. A. Levêque	do			59 10		
S. Swinford	do			147 00		
F. X. Girard, M.D	do			759 00		
J. G. Scott	do			37 20		
A. W. Ponton	do			16 05		
T. Edmundson	do			110 25		
R. G. R. Eden	do			146 45		
P. Boyer	do			68 25		
E. C. Stewart	do			6 25		
P. Hourie	do			184 40		
A. W. Taylor	do			19 80		
J. Taylor	do			498 50		
C. W. Merrill	do			35 00		
V. Dodd	do			378 00		
J. P. Wright	do			212 75		
A. J. McNeil	do			61 60		
W. A. Seed	do			4 00		
W. E. Jones	do			100 50		
R. McConnell	do			10 75		
J. Carney	do			34 00		
H. Taylor	do			40 00		
J. L'Heureux	do			34 15		
J. V Kildahl	do			21 00		
W. A. Huston	do			22 20		
J. Thunder	do			14 00		
Carried forward				26,197 32	92,971 35	165,644 21

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		26,197 32	92,971 35	165,644 21
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Travelling Expenses, &c.—Continued.				
	A. P. S Cocks	For Travelling expenses		20 40		
	W. Laurie	do		16 00		
	J. M. Scott	do		64 65		
	C. W. H. Sanders	do		34 90		
	J. A. Sutherland	do		10 55		
	W. Graham	do		16 20		
	M. S. Vankoughnet	do		24 50		
	T. Brown	do		9 60		
	L. Cantin	do		8 75		
	J. Nicol	do		4 00		
	J. Glenn	do		8 85		
	F. Cear	Board and lodging		6 00		
	R. Morin	Stabling horses		2 50		
	Leeson & Scott	do		6 00		
	W. D. Whitney	do		2 00		
	A. & J. D. McInnis	5 tons hay		45 00		
	R. Webster	Hay		9 00		
	Ermineskin	Barley		38 25		
	J. Booth	Hay		10 00		
	J. Zinkan	do		8 25		
	J. Blyth	Oats		35 00		
	W. Milne	do		2 34		
	V. Wiseman	do		8 75		
	D. McKinley	do		51 39		
	G. May	Hay		12 00		
	J. Hollis	Oats		12 50		
	J. A. Markle	Hay and oats		41 02		
	Joyner & Elkington	Bran		11 50		
	Hudson Bay Co	Oats and horse feed		164 58		
	W. M. Child	Horse feed		1 05		
	W. McKay	Hay		8 00		
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Oats		138 86		

M. MacCauley	Oats and horse feed		66 55		
D. H. Gillespie	For Hay and stabling		4 50		
A. McNab	do		48 00		
D. L. Clink	do		9 00		
J. Craig	do		33 00		
Indians	do and oats		698 64		
I. G. Baker & Co	Oats		62 15		
J. P. Ford	Horse feed and horse hire		12 00		
J. D. Sibbald & Co	Oats and horse feed		176 19		
W. Tait	do		156 35		
R. Secord	do		41 48		
W. W. Simpson	do		16 50		
J. Bannerman	do		31 85		
J. Coleman	do		38 10		
D. F. Jelly	do		72 21		
T. Williams	do		92 40		
D. Craig	do		30 15		
T. Mackay	do		258 92		
T. H. Stedman	Stabling horses and horse hire		280 00		
W. P. McCormick	Board of officials		28 00		
J. Kelly	Stabling		6 50		
R. Johnstone	do		4 50		
L. Kelly	do and hay		34 38		
R. Green	Pasturing horses		4 20		
Mrs. A. H. Doig	Board of interpreter		4 00		
J. F. Smith	Stabling for horses		10 00		
S. Venne	Meals and lodging		1 00		
Mrs. W. Latimer	do		8 00		
H. Sayers	do		14 50		
D. H. Gillespie	Meals and stabling		7 87		
Bain & Co	Stabling horses		16 50		
S. Cooke	Board of interpreter		2 50		
C. W. Merrill	Horse hire		20 00		
D. H. Gillespie	do		3 00		
R. Johnstone	do		39 00		
J. Poitras	do		15 00		
J. Makookis	do		12 00		
Ford Bros.	do		111 75		
J. F. Smith	do		22 75		
A. C. Patterson	do		7 75		
Bain & Co	do		5 00		
P. Erasmus	do		9 00		
J. R. Benson	do		50 00		
S. Pritchard	do		3 00		
C. Howson	do		45 00		
H. B. Hodgins	do		3 50		
P. Tate	do		19 00		
	Carried forward		29,765 40	92,971 35	165,644 21

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		29,765 40	92,971 35	165,644 21
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Travelling Expens s, &c.—Concluded.				
	Donaldson & Bembridge.	Hire of waggon and horse feed		10 75		
	C. Howson	Hire of transport		148 00		
	J. Coventry	do		8 00		
	L. Lavick	do		26 00		
	Connell & Burke	Hire of hacks		62 75		
	P. Tomkins	Paid for meals		1 50		
	D. Hunter	Board of man		2 00		
	North-West Coal and Navigation Company	Transport of officials		19 50		
	Hudson Bay Company	do		349 50		
	Lesson & Scott	do		70 00		
	G. C. King & Co	do		17 50		
	W. Badger	do		3 00		
	C. P. Railway Company	do		1,075 74		
	I. G. Baker & Co	do		4 00		
	W. Prince	Railway fare		1 80		
	P. Laular	Paid railway fare of Indian		2 40		
	L. J. A. Leveque	Expenses in removing cattle		32 40		
	J. H. Stover	Ferriage		34 20		
	A. Fisher	do		9 10		
	Rev. P. Frommond	do		0 60		
					31,644 14	
		Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Telegrams and Postage.				
	"Canadian Mining Review"	For Advertising		23 93		
	Calgary "Herald"	do		12 00		
	Medicine Hat "Times"	do		6 70		
	Hamilton "Spectator"	do		81 50		
	Streetsville "Review"	do		30 97		
	Brockville "Monitor"	do		22 82		

Toronto "Merchant and Manufacturer"	do			32 60		
Winnipeg "Call"	do			168 88		
Regina "Leader"	do			25 28		
Winnipeg "Manitoban"	do			34 20		
St. Boniface "Le Manitoba"	do			9 00		
Winnipeg "North-West Review"	do			69 06		
Edmonton "Bulletin"	do			39 40		
Canada "Lumberman"	do			17 15		
"Saskatchewan Herald"	do			42 00		
Prince Albert "Times"	do			38 65		
Regina "Journal"	do			20 80		
Kingston "News"	do			81 50		
Galt "Reporter"	do			29 34		
"Le Manitoba"	do			6 00		
Brandon "Mail"	do			79 90		
Braden & Baillie	do			10 00		
Qu'Appelle "Progress"	do			62 55		
Moosomin "Courier"	do			93 48		
Bryson "Equity"	do			8 64		
Qu'Appelle "Vidette"	do			37 40		
Rapid City "Spectator"	do			13 68		
Selkirk "Record"	do			34 20		
Morden "Monitor"	do			34 20		
Macleod "Gazette"	do			51 68		
Minnedosa "Tribune"	do			44 84		
Portage la Prairie "Review"	do			34 20		
Regina "Leader"	do			50 16		
Neepawa "Register"	do			30 40		
Birtle "Observer"	do			34 20		
Hull "Dispatch"	do			8 40		
Winnipeg "Siftings"	do			50 16		
Aylmer "Times"	do			7 80		
Ottawa "Journal"	do			31 20		
Peterboro' "Times"	do			27 00		
"Le Canada"	do			31 20		
Stratford "Times"	do			7 80		
Toronto Printing Co.	do			12 00		
Dominion "Churchman"	do			12 00		
Dundas "Standard"	do			7 80		
Toronto "Monetary Times"	do			12 00		
Quebec "Mercury"	do			39 60		
Ottawa "Investigator"	do			6 00		
		Carried forward		1,645 27	124,615 49	165,644 21

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		1,654 27	124,615 49	165,644 21
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Telegrams and Postage—Con.				
	Ottawa "Citizen"	For Advertising		31 20		
	Acton "Free Press"	do		4 80		
	Arnprior "Chronicle"	do		7 20		
	Aurora "Borealis"	do		6 60		
	Belleville "Intelligencer"	do		22 80		
	Berlin "News"	do		22 80		
	Bradford "Witness"	do		8 40		
	Brantford "Courier"	do		22 80		
	Brantford "Telegram"	do		18 60		
	Carleton Place "Central Canadian"	do		7 80		
	Cobourg "Sentinel Star"	do		7 80		
	Cornwall "Standard"	do		7 80		
	Eganville "Enterprise"	do		7 20		
	Exeter "Times"	do		7 80		
	London "Free Press"	do		35 40		
	Milton "Sun"	do		7 80		
	Oshawa "Vindicator"	do		7 80		
	Pembroke "Standard"	do		6 00		
	Petrolea "Advertiser"	do		7 20		
	Prescott "Messenger"	do		7 80		
	Richmond Hill "Herald"	do		6 60		
	Sarnia "Canadian"	do		7 20		
	Caledonia "Grand River Sachem"	do		6 00		
	St. Mary's "Journal"	do		7 80		
	Strathroy "Despatch"	do		7 20		
	Toronto "Sentinel"	do		9 00		
	Lethbridge "News"	do		12 00		
	Toronto "Empire"	do		45 00		
	do "Canadian Baptist"	do		7 20		

Waterloo "Farmer's Friend"	do		6 00		
"Journal de Québec"	do		31 20		
P. Daly & Co	Stationery		7 37		
Thomson Bros	do		14 35		
E. J. Cann	do		14 25		
G. C. Mortimer	do		17 85		
C. H. Black	do		3 75		
W. G. Pettingell	do		5 05		
P. Lamont	do		49 42		
I. G. Baker & Co	do		3 75		
J. H. Ashdown	do		2 00		
T. Marks & Co	do		1 35		
Hall Bros	do		3 00		
A. Macdonald	do		1 75		
R. D. McNaughton	do		3 85		
I. G. Baker & Co	do		2 00		
W. G. Pettingell	do		5 50		
H. Wood	do		1 50		
J. Clementson	do		0 30		
Mahaffey & Clinkskill	do		1 00		
Routh & Love	do		1 00		
Government Stationery Office	do		2,321 18		
Queen's Printer	Printing		2,477 91		
J Copithorne	Postage stamps		10 00		
T. Hislop	do		57 70		
E. J. Cann	do		5 00		
G. McPherson	do		9 11		
P. Beaupre	do		95 00		
J. C. Irvine	do		890 00		
W. Sutherland	do		38 00		
R. Patterson	do		72 29		
H. Martineau	do		8 94		
H. Wood	do		73 25		
Postmaster, Macleod	do		85 00		
H. Richardson	do		71 38		
F. Ogletree	do		18 42		
J. Reader	do		3 14		
J. A. McLachlan	do		10 00		
A. D. Osborne	do		30 00		
A. McBeth	do		47 06		
J. Aylwin	do		30 00		
Postmaster, St. Laurent	do		10 00		
J. Henderson	do		200 13		
R. Crawford	do		22 22		
W. R. Brereton	do		25 00		
	Carried forward		8,714 84	124,615 49	165,644 21

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		8,714 84	124,615 49	165,644 21
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Postage and Telegrams—Con.				
	A. P. S. Cocks	For Postage stamps		5 00		
	F. C. Cornish	do		10 64		
	A. McKay	do		12 00		
	G. C. King & Co	do		30 00		
	Postmaster, St. Albert	do		5 00		
	R. S. McKenzie	do		11 50		
	J. Finlayson	do		1 00		
	A. Fisher	do		5 00		
	C. P. Ry. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams		1,501 42		
	Telegraph and Signal Service	do		55 56		
	M. Begg	do		21 08		
	J. A. Markle	do		2 88		
	F. C. Cornish	do		1 80		
	R. S. McKenzie	do and postage		9 77		
	H. Richardson	do		4 82		
	R. Hardisty	do		8 42		
	W. C. Gillis	do		11 26		
	A. McGibbon	do		0 80		
	A. R. Springett	do		1 34		
	F. Ogletree	do		1 25		
	Hon. E. Dewdney	do		54 98		
					10,470 36	
		Rent, Light and Fuel.				
	R. Gibson	For Rent of storehouse, Birtle		120 00		
	G. T. Marsh	Rent of house for interpreter		125 00		
	Hudson Bay Company	Rent of buildings		101 70		
	J. A. Markle	Rent of office, Birtle		200 00		
	W. Anderson	do Edmonton		234 33		
	Rev. J. A. MacKay	do Battleford		50 00		

J. A. Mitchell	do Victoria		38 33		
A. M. Muckle	Allowance for rent		200 00		
F. Ogletree	do		200 00		
H. Martineau	do		200 00		
G. McPherson	do		200 00		
R. J. N. Pither	do		200 00		
J. McIntyre	do		200 00		
J. Reader	do		200 00		
A. MacKay	do		200 00		
Hudson Bay Company	Rent of office, Winnipeg		800 00		
J. M. Skelton	do Battleford		90 00		
H. Lejuene	Storing blankets		10 00		
Indian	Rent of house		30 00		
P. Prince	Rent of storehouse		27 00		
Indians	Wood		790 97		
J. Blyth	do		20 00		
Dominion Coal Company	do and coal		198 75		
J. Alexander	do		0 50		
P. Peltier	do		22 50		
A. Delorme	do		9 00		
T. Logan	do		30 00		
M. Lavallee	do		14 00		
N.-W. Coal and Navigation Company	Coal		389 10		
H. Lejeune	do		149 00		
A. Whitney	do		96 00		
W. J. Richardson	do		92 05		
J. A. MacCaul	do		982 29		
W. T. Ramsay	do		70 00		
D. Ross	do		10 01		
J. Kelly	do		56 38		
T. C. Power & Bro	Coal oil		32 25		
J. L. Johnson & Co	do		0 90		
J. A. Kerr	do		61 03		
Hudson Bay Company	do		122 13		
J. H. Ashdown	do		2 00		
Ross Bros	do		12 00		
T. J. Agnew	do		3 00		
J. Dreaver	do		3 50		
Walters & Baker	do		6 00		
				6,599 72	
	Office Expenses.				
B. Goodfellow	For 3 chairs for Duck Lake office		3 75		
J. A. Kerr	Sundry office supplies		2 95		
Hudson Bay Company	do		32 40		
	Carried forward		39 10	141,685 57	165,644 21

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		39 10	141,685 57	165,644 21
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Office Expenses—Concluded.				
	J. L. Henderson	For 1 directory for Regina office		1 00		
	Bell Telephone Company	Rent of telephones		87 00		
	J. W. Smith	Sundry office supplies		65 22		
	Mainwaring & Wright	1 stove, Birtle office		15 50		
	W. D. Pettigrew & Co	3 cylinder stoves, Edmonton		73 02		
	do	2 stoves and pipes, Peace Hills		47 98		
	A. E. Skelton	Chairs and tables, Stoney Reserve		10 00		
	Scott & Leslie	Desk and table, Pas office		40 60		
	Winnipeg "Call."	Subscription for Regina office		10 00		
	Edmonton "Bulletin."	do		4 00		
	Manitoba "Sun."	do		10 00		
	Macleod "Gazette."	do		3 00		
	Manitoba "Free Press."	do		10 00		
	Toronto "Mail."	do		5 00		
	Toronto "Globe."	do		5 00		
	P. Lamont	1 letter press, Duck Lake Agency		13 00		
	Hudson Bay Company	74 yards linoleum and 4 carpets, Regina office		178 82		
	Sprague & Scarlett	2 brooms, Regina office		0 90		
	J. H. Ashdown	Sundry office supplies		1 60		
	Colonization Store Co.	do		0 60		
	E. B. Read	do		16 25		
	J. McGuire	Chairs and lumber, Moose Mountain		11 50		
	E. & C. Gurney Co	1 scale, Piegan Agency		10 54		
	R. Grant	Coal scuttle, shovels, &c., Sarcee Agency		1 85		
	R. B. Fergusson	Washstand, tables and chamber set, Regina office		15 50		
	J. M. Skelton	2 tables, Battleford office		5 00		
	J. H. G. Melin	1 dozen files, Regina office		4 00		
	Tinning & Hoskins	Sundry office supplies, Regina office		2 30		
	E. B. Read	do		1 00		
	J. R. Reilly	1 desk and repairs, Regina office		21 50		
	P. M. Crapper	2 lights, glass do		1 00		
	T. J. Agnew	Stovepipes, Duck Lake office		2 00		

[PART II]

Moose Mountain Trading Company	1 lamp, Moose Mountain office		1 00		
R. H. Williams	Draughting table, Regina office		54 50		
Lone Child	1 waste basket		0 50		
P. Lamont	Sundry supplies, Regina office		3 30		
T. Barton	Putting in elevator and speaking tubes, Regina office		40 50		
J. McCrae	Repairs to pigeon holes, Regina office		5 70		
R. B. Fergusson	1 desk and chairs, Muscowpetung's office		48 00		
N. Boyd	1 map, Regina office		3 80		
W. G. Pettingell	Sundries do		1 95		
"North-West Farmer"	Subscription, 19 copies for agents		19 00		
C. W. H. Saunders	Cloth for table cover		6 00	898 03	
	Outfit and Repairs.				
Louise Desjarlais	For Making two tents		8 00		
Hudson Bay Company	Sundry articles of outfit for agents and inspectors		267 89		
S. & H. Borbridge	Harness and leather goods for agents		43 84		
Sweet & McDonald	1 valise, agent, Saddle Lake		8 50		
do	Sundry supplies		42 05		
J. Howard	1 horse, Assiniboine Reserve		125 00		
J. Nixon	1 set harness, agent, Battleford		40 50		
J. Looby	Horse blankets and repairs to harness		23 00		
P. J. Williams	1 buckboard, File Hills		10 00		
N.-W. Mounted Police	1 double saddle do		20 00		
L. Jourdain	1 canoe, Agent Pither		20 00		
S. Marks & Co	1 canoe and paddles, Agent McIntyre		23 00		
T. B. Henderson	Making tent, agent, Edmonton		6 15		
M. M. Seymour	1 camp stove, Agent Williams		3 50		
J. McIntyre	1 canoe for Agent Muckle		51 43		
F. K. Gibson	1 buffalo robe, Assistant Commissioner		15 00		
A. M. Muckle	Repairs to canoe		6 00		
H. Moar	Painting Agent Martineau's yacht		20 00		
G. Murdoch	Repairs to harness		6 00		
C. J. McCusker	Blacksmithing		9 25		
W. Farney	do		20 30		
D. A. McDonald	do		23 80		
Sanderson & Looby	do		1 25		
J. McEwan	do		1 60		
C. O'Meara	do		4 50		
Latimer & Keys	do		32 00		
W. Latimer	do		81 00		
C. P. Railway Company	do		14 00		
E. Looby	do		24 75		
J. R. Marshall	do		7 00		
W. F. Foster	do		14 00		
	Carried forward		973 31	142,583 60	165,644 21

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		973 31	142,583 60	165,644 21
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Outfit and Repairs—Continued.				
	E. Brunnel	For Blacksmithing		12 25		
	Jarrett Bros	do		31 50		
	O. W. Evans	do		3 85		
	J. Walter	do		11 75		
	H. Davies	do		15 00		
	Farney & Lovell	do		16 90		
	A. Robinson	do		9 50		
	J. McCall	do		9 25		
	McTavish Bros	do		9 25		
	J. D. Quail	1 spring waggon, Blood Agency		100 00		
	J. A. Mitchell	1 tent		18 00		
	J. D. Dreaver	1 sleigh		5 00		
	J. H. Ashdown	Blocks and tackle, Mr. Reader's boat		7 10		
	J. Reader	Tarpaulin, rope and straps		45 52		
	Stewart Bros	1 pair robes, agent, Duck Lake		26 00		
	Walters & Baker	1 whip do		1 50		
	C. Howson	1 buckboard, Inspector Wadsworth		125 00		
	Bain & Co	2 horses for Edmonton Agency		260 00		
	Mahaffey & Clinkskill	1 whip, Battleford Agency		1 65		
	W. Stobart & Co	2 pairs of blankets, Duck Lake Agency		18 00		
	E. P. Rogers	1 whip, Sarcee Reserve		1 25		
	T. P. Wadsworth	1 robe		25 00		
	R. H. Bratnober	Making neck-yoke and repairs		3 95		
	Massey Maunfacturing Co	1 sleigh, Edmonton Agency		50 00		
	E. Nevison	Sample whips and sundries		63 25		
	T. J. Agnew	1 pair seat springs		3 00		
	E. Howson	1 buckboard for Mr. Macrae		125 00		
	W. Pritchard	Repairs to buckboard		2 75		
	H. C. Lawson	1 team horses and harness, Mr. Macrae		300 00		
	National Manufacturing Company	1 camp bed and chairs		9 00		
		Carried forward			2,283 53	

Miscellaneous.

Rev. J. G. Brick	Grant to aid in erecting a mill and schoolhouse at Shaftsbury, Peace River District		2,000 00		
M. P. Zindord	Repairs to Regina office under contract		1,383 25		
do	Balance due for building slaughter pens and houses on the Blood Reserve		2,141 00		
Graham Bros	Balance due for erecting buildings at Battle River Agency		1,121 00		
do	Lumber and other supplies for storehouse at Bear's Hills Agency		506 10		
C. F. Harris	Lumber and other supplies for instructor's house at Wolf Creek		279 45		
A. Grant	Lumber for buildings, Blackfoot Reserve		132 16		
S. J. Hogg & Co	do do		40 65		
Calgary Lumber Co	do roothouse do		60 00		
A. F. Grady	Iron for chimney do		12 00		
I. G. Baker & Co	Supplies do		7 12		
J. G Scott	Tool chest and tools do		79 80		
Royal City Planing Mills	Lumber do		914 25		
E. R. Rogers	Hardware supplied do		379 69		
R. H. Williams	Full payment for erecting buildings at Assiniboine, Touchwood, Poor Man's and File Hills Reserves		2,376 04		
N.-W. Coal and Coke Co	Lumber for buildings, Blood Reserve		400 27		
D. A. Blain	Lime and plastering for buildings, Blood Reserve		157 50		
P. McLaren	Lumber for buildings do		195 63		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Tarred paper and shingles for buildings, Blood Reserve		47 40		
J. D. Quail	Gambrels for house and do do		20 00		
Calgary Lumber Co	Lumber for ration house, Piegan Reserve		149 75		
I. G. Baker & Co	Nails windows, &c., ration house, Piegan Reserve		51 84		
W. A. Seed	Labor on buildings do		100 00		
W. McGee	do do		35 00		
P. McLaren	Lumber and shingles for buildings do		375 67		
A. F. Grady	2 chimneys do do		33 65		
Cowdry Bros.	Shingles and lumber for buildings, Piegan and Sarcee		290 89		
W. R. Lee	Lumber for shed, Piegan Reserve		17 76		
Lamoreaux Bros	do buildings, Battleford Agency		177 12		
J. A. MacCaul	Repairs to buildings, Regina		134 73		
Thompson & Nelson	Lumber for shed, File Hills		94 85		
M. Carr	do warehouse, Crooked Lakes		32 00		
F. Crapper	Glazing and painting outbuildings, Regina		137 40		
Palmer & Joslyn	Lumber for carpenter's shop, Crooked Lakes		42 00		
J. Muskyapot	do kitchen, Peace Hills		68 13		
F. Dick	do shed, Sarcee Reserve		53 26		
A. McKay	do new house, Onion Lake		121 50		
J. Brown	Painting roofs of buildings, Touchwood		30 00		
Ogilvie Milling Co	Flour for agents rations		797 25		
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Supplies do		210 83		
	Carried forward		15,206 94	144,867 13	165,644 21

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		15,206 94	144,867 13	165,644 21
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Miscellaneous—Continued.				
	Gray & Bell	For Beef for agents rations		119 88		
	Hudson Bay Company	Supplies do		2,733 36		
	Smith & Fergusson	do do		9 00		
	T. C. Power & Bro	do do		22 90		
	A. G Thorburn	do do		52 36		
	Mowat Bros	do do		177 61		
	Mainwaring & Wright	do do		102 60		
	I G Baker & Co	do do		532 34		
	Walrond Ranche Co	Beef do		107 37		
	Leeson & Scott	do do		63 54		
	Wishart & Strang	do do		108 43		
	Routh & Love	do do		138 48		
	J. W. MacCauley	do do		49 50		
	J. G Turriff	do do		97 98		
	J. P. Dill	do do		47 25		
	J. McEwen	Iron for well, File Hills		3 51		
	R. H. Williams	Moiety of cost of arbitration		104 00		
	J. Y. Gilmour & Co	Sample blankets		31 20		
	Brewster & McKay	Legal services		10 00		
	W. Ritchey	Compensation for improvements		96 00		
	J. A. McCrae	Putting sills under storehouse		50 90		
	Hudson Bay Company	Paid for castrating calves		6 25		
	Sutherland & Atherton	Sundry supplies		1 50		
	A Macdonald	2 mouse traps, Battleford		0 50		
	J. W. Smith	1 fire back, File Hills		0 75		
	P. Stringer	Inspecting clothing		31 09		
	T. Birkett	Sample brushes and trace chains		71 95		
	A. Grant	Rope and pulley and supplies for Sarcee Reserve		19 88		
	G. J Gaddie	Hay		18 69		
	J. H. MacCaul	Shingles for farm house, Poor Man's Reserve		6 50		
	S. & H. Borbridge	Sample whip lashes and hobbles, &c		61 68		
	T. E. Jackson	Horse medicines		4 00		

N.-W. Coal and Navigation Company	Compensation for developing coal lands which were afterwards included within the Blood Reserve		2,481 00		
J. R Esmonde	Sample pails		36 25		
White Calf	Tanning sample hides		8 50		
N. Hayden	Looking after oxen, Rolling River Reserve		30 00		
J. A. MacCaul	Lumber for Yellow Quill's house		42 90		
J. Black	Repairs to house		5 00		
R. B. Fergusson	1 coffin and shell for interment of C. Leamy		43 75		
J. M. Creamer, V.S	Attending sick horses		7 00		
W. R. Jamieson	Cleaning chimneys, Regina		5 50		
C. McKillop	Expenses as constable, Rosseau River		84 50		
Bishop of St. Albert	Grant in aid of hospital, St. Albert		200 00		
R. J. Dawson	Removing storm sashes		1 50		
Hon. E. Dewdney	Petty cash		43 55		
J. Secord	Legal services *re* Gaddy		237 60		
H. Lejeune	Paint for buildings at Touchwood		33 50		
E. R. Rogers	1 whip for Sarcee Reserve		2 00		
W. H. Cushing	Door and window frames		51 75		
E. Jean	Petty cash disbursed		14 00		
T. Halpenny	Putting up storm sashes		3 30		
E. Nevison	Sample whips		27 20		
J. R. Reilly	Drawer, box and labor at Regina		9 25		
T. G. Morrison	Digging well at File Hills		17 50		
J. A. MacCaul	Boards and scantling at Regina		2 70		
M. A. Grant	Sundries for buildings, Sarcee Reserve		2 35		
A. G. Morgan	Sample boots		13 50		
J. W. Smith	4 meat saws		7 00		
Calgary Lumber Co	Lumber for repairs		26 02		
J. Cann	Sundries for porch, Assiniboine Reserve		53 90		
J. O'Neil	1 cook stove for Crooked Lakes do		39 90		
Red Crow	50 logs for house, Blood do		34 25		
Indians	Rewards for information *re* whiskey selling		20 00		
F. C. Cornish	Paid for horse medicine		2 75		
S. Swinford	Expenses at Lethbridge		6 00		
I. G. Baker & Co	Screws and nails for Peigan Reserve		11 75		
J. Brown	Labor on Day Star's house		7 50		
Moore & Macdowal	Lumber for Duck Lake Reserve buildings		15 38		
T. Sinclair	Copying title		3 50		
A. Grant	Stovepipes and nails		14 25		
W. Hargrave	Rent of Post Office drawer		3 00		
W. D. Pettigrew & Co	1 stove for Peace Hills		23 09		
Walter Paul	Sample groceries		63 95		
T. J. Agnew	1 box cartridges		1 50		
W. A. Macdonald	Legal services		14 25		
W. Salter	Digging well at Morley		12 00		
J. A. Markle	Paid expenses in liquor cases		23 83		
J. A. Kerr	Glass and zinc, Muscowpetung's Reserve		4 03		
	Carried forward		23,879 89	144,867 13	165,644 21

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		23,879 89	144,867 13	165,644 21
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Miscellaneous—Continued.				
	P. McArthur	For Transport of lunatic Indian		32 25		
	Crearer & Mickle	Drawing board		5 00		
	R W. Watson	Threshing grain, Long Plain Reserve		150 00		
	C. Payne	Services and expenses in arbitration		124 40		
	A. Grant	Hardware, Sarcee Reserve		9 65		
	Hudson Bay Company	Sample blankets		11 20		
	J. Henderson	1 copy of Manitoba Directory		5 00		
	J. Zinkan	Stoning well		5 63		
	Dominion Tubular Lamp Company	Sample lanterns		31 55		
	Jarrett Bros	Hooks and staples		1 50		
	J. S Hallen	Taking declaration to pay sheets		2 00		
	A. R Springett	Paid for dressing Indian's hand		5 00		
	E. Watson	Bandages and sponges for surgical operations		2 00		
	R. Scott	Driving and castrating calves		10 00		
	F. Ogletree	Disbursements at Rolling River and Swan Lake		28 25		
	A. E. Shelton	Furniture for Crowfoot's house		16 50		
	Routh & Love	Flooring for warehouse		6 27		
	H. B. Hodgins	Board for lunatic Indian		12 85		
	J. H Ashdown	1 new pot for stove		7 50		
	W. M. Child	Beef for Indian		2 60		
	Indians	Prizes awarded at Indian Head and Carlyle Show		76 50		
	W. A. Robertson	Prosecuting Hatch for selling liquor		10 00		
	Tinning & Hoskins	Rope for herders		0 90		
	L. J. A. Leveque	Petty disbursements		90 72		
	J. Walter	2 brands		6 00		
	E. R. Rogers	14 bars iron		3 60		
	Graham Bros	Storm sashes for Peace Hills		24 90		
	J. A. Kerr	Sundry supplies, Battleford		12 80		
	T. Yeandle	Repairs to scales		0 75		
	Reid, Clarke & Co	Taking yacht to Beren's River		30 00		
	Sutherland & Atherton	Rope for well digger		1 80		
	Finnerty & Moore	Nails for shed		9 05		
	P. McArthur	Lumber for shed for yacht		55 90		

Richard & Daunais	Threshing grain, Battleford District		100 00		
Mitchell Drug Company	Medicines supplied		2 50		
R. S. McKenzie	Sundries for stove		0 55		
N. Hayden	Ploughing land		40 50		
E. R. Rogers	Stovepipes for Crowfoot's house		5 71		
E. McKillop	Expenses in prosecuting Bird & Reid		23 90		
J. Clementson	Nails and screws, Crooked Lakes		3 90		
T. Doddridge	Amount withheld on Duck Lake buildings		200 00		
J. A. MacCaul	Glass and windows for Crooked Lakes		18 10		
W. Hockley	Repairs to stove		0 50		
Leeson & Scott	Sundry supplies, Sarcee Agency		6 50		
J. Taylor	40 bushels lime for Touchwood Hills Agency		20 00		
E Grundy	Excavating and boring for well, Muscowpetungs		143 50		
J. A. Longhead	Legal services, High River shooting case		97 00		
J. A. MacCaul	Lumber for Day Star's houses		33 25		
C. Thomas	Platform for waggon		3 00		
F. Ogletree	Sundry agency buildings		57 73		
Stroud Bros	Inspecting teas		25 00		
Aikens, Culver & Hamilton	Legal services		296 53		
Indians	Digging well, File Hills		27 30		
M. Brereton	Castrating cattle		5 50		
N. Hodgson	Breaking land at Rosseau River		40 00		
W. H. Everett & Co	36 copies "Domestic Medicine."		22 46		
S. P. Whitford	Breaking land		200 00		
Dawson Bole & Co	Soap and supplies		2 63		
Baker & Brown	Board and lodging of deputation		40 50		
East Moose Mountain Agricultural Show	Grant for prizes to Indians		10 00		
Hudson Bay Company	Supplies to Indian scouts		28 00		
J. Clementson	do		26 25		
T. & J. F. Smith	626 sacks for Battleford		75 12		
J. M. Garland	Samples for Indian schools		41 03		
Colonization Store Co	Sundry supplies		17 95		
W. M. Child	do		2 90		
Okemasis	200 fence posts, Duck Lake		45 00		
Indians	Sundry services		38 00		
Marjorey Maclish	1 cow for Assiniboine Agency		46 00		
P. Erasmus	Compensation for improvements on Seenum's Reserve		400 00		
W. Bell	Horse medicines		4 75		
Hudson Bay Company	1 stove for Duck Lake		23 80		
E. R. Rogers	Nails and spikes, Blackfoot Crossing		27 67		
J. Clementson	Supplies for deputation		6 20		
R. L. Brennan	Transport of do		37 00		
G Wallace	Supplies for do		6 40		
P. Peltier	Hire of team		10 00		
G. McPherson	Expenses in forwarding mail		53 50		
	Carried forward		26,988 09	144,867 13	165,644 21

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		26,988 09	144,867 12	165,644 21
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Miscellaneous—Continued.				
	N.-W. Navigation Co	For Transport of insane Indian		10 50		
	Cowdry Bros	do Lumber for pigeon holes		14 56		
	Donahue & McDonald	Meals and beds for Indians		8 00		
	Hudson Bay Company	Sample clothing and flour		74 75		
	T. McKay & Co	Inspecting flour samples		570 00		
	A. Macdonald	Sundry supplies		4 05		
	J. M. Garland	Samples of blankets and serge		101 62		
	E. & C. Gurney Co	Scale, stove and hand-cuffs for Agent McKay		38 12		
	Brown & Rutherford	Table and book-case		40 45		
	J. L'Hereux	Balance of expenses of tour with chiefs		116 05		
	W. R. Boyd	Supplies to deputation		16 50		
	W. A. Macdonald	Counsel fees		17 85		
	F. Hoskins	Inspecting blankets		3 00		
	J. W. Smith	Sundry supplies		0 45		
	Hudson Bay Company	1 York boat for Pas Agency		200 00		
	Indians	Bonuses for erecting houses at Saddle Lake		120 00		
	W. G. Pettingell	Medicines for cattle and horses		9 20		
	C. H. Mason	Expenses sending cattle to Hungry Hall		11 35		
	J. Thomas	Services as constable at St. Peter's		7 80		
	F. M. Crapper	Repairs to windows, Regina		5 90		
	M. Campbell	Cutting and binding wheat at Swan Lake		36 00		
	J. D. Sibbald & Co	4 pumps and fittings		190 95		
	A. C. Patterson	Rope supplied		2 00		
	Thompson & Nelson	Lumber for Touchwood Hills		14 00		
	J. A. MacCaul	do Regina		5 47		
	A. B. MacKay	Medicines for sick horses		2 95		
	Bell Telephone Company	Rent of telephone		25 00		
	L. J. A. Leveque	Petty disbursements		14 57		
	National Manufacturing Company	60 Union Jacks for loyal Indians		191 25		
	S. & H. Borbridge	Balance due for tent		4 93		
	W. Gibson	30 bushels lime		13 50		
	N. Spence	Keep of cattle, Sandy Bay		45 00		
	Mowat Bros	Beef for Indian messenger		1 62		

J. A. Kerr	Blocks and tackle for slaughter house		100 00		
J. L. Johnson & Co	Coal oil and supplies		0 85		
T. R. Taggard	Hay for cattle		6 25		
Walters & Connor	Drawing up quit claim		8 12		
Moore & MacDonell	Lumber for wells		13 70		
R. D. McNaughton	Boards supplied at Moose Mountain		4 65		
J. Pritchard	Services as constable		59 70		
J. H. Wood	Fees and expenses, Regina *vs.* Benjamin		135 25		
R. Insinger	Lumber for Assiniboine Reserve		24 90		
S. & H. Borbridge	Sample nosebags, &c.		42 95		
H. Lejeune	Paint and oil for Muscowpetung's Agency		43 30		
J. H. Ashdown	3 pair hand-cuffs for Mr. McPherson		16 75		
N.-W. Excavating Co	Excavating vault at Winnipeg		6 00		
VanAllan & Augur	1 photo of sample cart		5 00		
R. Scott	Cutting and binding wheat, Rolling River		75 00		
Govt. Stationery Office	25 copies "Law's Veterinary Adviser."		62 50		
J. H. Ashdown	Nails and supplies		2 68		
R. B. Gordon	Repairs to pump, Regina		7 00		
Manitoba Insane Asylum	Care of "The Rat," insane Indian		164 27		
Scott & Leslie	Making boxes for annuity cash		18 00		
J. A. Markle	Paid cost of prosecuting a Sioux		15 25		
Indians	Prizes at agricultural show at Broadview and Regina		120 00		
Bank of Montreal	Cash to released prisoners		5 00		
J. Cameron	Harvesting wheat, Swan Lake		41 00		
Wright & Co	Inspecting harness at Winnipeg		10 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting		1,782 95		
Dominion Express Co	Express charges		420 45		
C. P. Railway Co	Freighting		1,697 75		
Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances		275 35		
S. H. Caswell	do do		42 33		
Hudson Bay Company	do do		112 84		
Cruthers & Co	do do		10 23		
I. G. Baker & Co	do do		221 31		
Brown & Curry	do do		41 97		
Norris & Carey	do do		1 00		
A. Macdonald	do do		140 00		
A. Macdonald & Co	do do		19 28		
Brine, McDonald & Co	do do		35 61		
				34,694 70	
	Total Expenditure				179,561 83
	Balance over-expended				13,917 62

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Agency Buildings.				
		Legislative appropriation under 50 Vic., c. 2				21,075 00
		Expenditure.				
		Victoria.				
50 Vic., c. 2	J. Lepotac	For Building timber		13 00		
	Mr. John	do		7 00		
	J. Mahkookis	do		22 00		
	J. Kelly	Lumber and supplies		827 80		
	P. Whitford	Wages as carpenter		78 84		
	A. Whitford	do		59 98		
	Louis	Wages as laborer		15 00		
	Edgerton	do		2 50		
	Freighters	Freighting supplies		45 73		
	A. Cardinal	Wages as laborer		4 50		
	J. Eagle	do		9 00		
	Indians	Timber and lumber supplied		75 10		
	Ross Bros	Paints and oils		8 85		
	Indians	Labor performed on buildings		57 50		
	S. Pritchard	do		4 50		
					1,231 30	
		Edmonton.				
	Indians	For Freighting and hauling timber		308 50		
	G. Thomas	Wages as carpenter		33 25		
	W. Inkster	do		33 25		
	S. Whitford	do		3 50		
	J. Johnston	Lathing and plastering		190 50		
	J. L. McDonald	Wages as carpenter		201 25		
	M. Anderson	do		223 50		
	Wm. Ward	Hewing and hauling logs		42 00		
	Indians	Labor performed		160 50		

E. Lepotac	Cutting and hewing logs		50 00		
W. Humberston	Bricks supplied		37 50		
Graham Bros	Storm sashes		33 20		
J. McDonald	Windows, doors and frames		269 60		
G. Anderson	80 bushels lime		80 00		
A. Macdonald & Co	Nails, lumber and supplies		201 32		
Hudson Bay Company	Lumber and bricks		294 80		
Lamoreaux Bros	do shingles		905 47		
Ross Bros	Nails, locks and hinges		177 29		
A. Bellrose	Digging a well		50 00		
W. Ward	do and labor on buildings		26 00		
G. Ward	do do		11 00		
Prince Bros	Lumber supplied		11 37		
W. Ward	Cutting and hauling logs		40 00		
V. Laurence	5 bushels lime		5 50		
J. McDonald	Glass and storm sashes		139 45		
Fraser & Co	Lumber and flooring		45 44		
				3,574 19	
	Prince Albert.				
Moore & Macdowall	For Lumber supplied		279 72		
T. J. Agnew	Tar paper, nails, &c		31 17		
P. Lavalle	Logs for house		20 50		
W. McKay	20 bushels lime		7 00		
Hudson Bay Company	Lumber for buildings		106 24		
Indians	Freighting and making logs		219 37		
Freighters	Freighting		50 95		
Farney & Lovell	2 pails and 1 pulley		6 50		
A. Goodfellow	11 storm sashes		46 50		
				767 95	
	Battleford.				
Prince Bros	For Lumber and shingles		1,101 15		
Mahaffey & Clinkskill	Nails, paper and supplies		323 74		
A. Macdonald	Paint and supplies		9 60		
T. Dewar	Bricks supplied		29 68		
Thunder Child	Lime, 127 bushels		76 20		
W. J. Barker	Finishing houses on Thunder Child and Little Pine's Reserves		415 00		
P. Dakota	Labor on buildings		7 00		
				1,962 37	
	Carried forward			7,535 81	21,075 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			7,535 81	21,075 00
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Moose Mountain.				
	A. McDougall	For Wages as carpenter		36 00		
	R. D. McNaughton	Lumber, shingles and hardware		627 93		
	Miller & Co	Sundry supplies for buildings		4 95		
	A. G. Thorburn	do do		2 05		
	J. G. Turiff	6 lbs. spikes		0 42		
	P. Hislop	23 bushels lime		8 05		
	Indians	Freighting		10 00		
	H. Kippen	77 bushels lime		26 95		
	J. Edgar	Wages as carpenter		233 75		
	D. Campbell	do		57 69		
					1,007 79	
		Muscowpetung's Ageney.				
	J. A. Kerr	For Nails and other supplies		13 50		
	H. Lejeune	20 gallons boiled oil		22 00		
	Maintoonin	Painting roofs of buildings		16 00		
	J. McCrae	Preparing plans		18 00		
					69 50	
		Total Expenditure				8,613 10
		Unexpended balance				12,461 90

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1888.
Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE

1888

Printed by Order of Parliament

OTTAWA:
PRINTED FOR THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
A. SENECAL, SUPERINTENDENT OF PRINTING
1889

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Stanley of Preston, P.C., G.C.B., &c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.

May it Please Your Excellency:—

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force for the year 1888.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. MACDONALD,

President of the Privy Council.

January 12th, 1889.

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Map in separate cover showing Patrols of the Mounted Police in the North-West Territories during the year.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1888.

North West Mounted Police,
Office of the Commissioner,
Regina, 31st December, 1888.

The Right Honorable
Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward my annual report for the year ending the 30th November last, together with the annual reports of the following officers for the same period :—

The Assistant Commissioner,
Inspecting Superintendent Cotton,
Superintendent McIllree,
do Gagnon,
do Neale,
do Deane,
do Steele,
do Perry,
do Griesbach,
do Jarvis,
do Antrobus,
Inspector Howe,
Senior Surgeon Jukes,
Assistant Surgeon Aylen,
do Paré,
do Dodd,
do Powell,
Acting Assistant Surgeon Bain,
do do Tulloch,
do do Kennedy,
do do Haultain,
do do Mewburn,
Veterinary Surgeon Burnett,
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton.

PATROLS.

Reference to the enclosed map, which marks the regular patrols, the numerous deviations from the routes not being marked, by the North-West Mounted Police, will, I think, convince you that our system of patrols is getting more thorough and efficient every year, and with most gratifying results, as there has been an almost entire absence of crime in the Territory during the last year. Horse stealing, formerly so prevalent, has almost ceased among the whites, and but very few cases by Indians have been reported. The few that have been stolen have generally been recovered and returned to their owners, and many horses driven off by the flies, and thought at first to have been stolen, have also been found. Our reputation gained in

former years of speedily arresting horse thieves from the United States has been well sustained this season, several having been arrested and sent to the penitentiary and the stolen stock returned to the American owners. This action has called forth the thanks of the Montana Stock Association. The following is a copy of the letter received from the President of the Association :—

HELENA, MONTANA, 1st September, 1888.

Lt. Col. L. W. HERCHMER,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

DEAR SIR,—At the August meeting of the Montana Stock Growers' Association, and also of the Territorial Board of Stock Commissioners, a resolution was passed giving a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the North-West Mounted Police, and also the Canadian authorities generally, for assistance given to many of the citizens of Montana in recovering horses stolen from our Territory.

Please accept the assurance of our appreciation of courtesies received at your hands, which we hope to be able to reciprocate in the future.

Very respectfully yours,

GRANVILLE STUART,

President Territorial Board of Stock Commisioners.

Our patrols, in addition to the arrest of horse thieves, have also been the means of arresting one Hoppe, a murderer from Montana, who, having been extradited, has been tried and sentenced. The entry of a good many glandered horses into our country has also been prevented, and great assistance has been rendered the Customs Department, several teams containing contraband liquor having been seized and handed over to that Department, as well as a large band of horses seized near Medicine Hat. There have been fewer desertions from the United States army on our frontier this year, and consequently we have had fewer horses and arms to return to that Government.

Indian scouts are still employed, and many of them have been very satisfactory indeed. I wish particularly to bring to your favorable notice the action of Chief "Enoch" and three of his tribe of the Stony Plain Reserve, near Edmonton, under the following circumstances: One Godin, a notorious horse thief and suspected murderer on our side, and wanted in Montana for the murder of one Embody, a rancher, for which offence he was under sentence of death at Helena, had escaped to Canada, and although hunted all over the country by the police he succeeded in reaching his old home near Edmonton, where, among the woods and lakes in the vicinity of the reserves, he successfully evaded our efforts to capture him, although on one occasion our men exchanged shots with him, and on another succeeded in capturing his horse. Finding it impossible to arrest him, as he was immediately notified of our movements, by the squaws, with whom he was a great favorite, Superintendent Griesbach arranged, while I was at Edmonton for the employment of some Indian scouts, with the result that after many disappointments Chief "Enoch" effected the capture and brought the prisoner into Edmonton police barracks, from which place he was sent to Regina, where he is now awaiting extradition. A reward of $300 was offered by the United States sheriff interested, and when received will be paid to these Indians. There has been a good deal of feeling among some of the Indians, and especially among the French half-breeds in the vicinity, over the arrest, as Godin is related to many of them, and since the arrest we have had to advise several individuals to refrain from intimidating "Enoch" and his comrades.

Lately I have caused, with your permission. to be erected at St. Albert, in the centre of the Edmonton reserves, a substantial outpost, and an outpost capable of housing eight men and horses has been built at Milk River Ridge, commanding the

Benton trail, and a party will be kept there all winter. Considerable improvements have also been made at other points on the patrol lines during the season, notably at Wood Mountain, 125 miles south-west of Regina, on the frontier. Next year, with your permission, I propose to establish small permanent outposts at all the most important points, not only along the frontier, but all over the country. This will enable us to keep our men out all winter and will be a great saving in the constitutions of both men and horses. In the early spring and late fall both meet, occasionally, with great hardships for want of shelter.

Our patrols, in accordance with the application from the Customs and Interior Departments, have now been extended into Manitoba, and already we have been able to render valuable service in the suppression of smugglers and timber thieves in the Pembina Mountain country.

There being no timber in that portion of Dakota, our territory has been for years at the mercy of the United States settlers, who could not have settled there without access to our timber. Inspector McGibbon and the party of eighteen men under his command have seized several teams, which have been sold under the Customs Act, and a forger from the other side of the line has been frightened, by the unexpected presence of Police, into returning with the United States sheriff without the formalities of extradition. Next year I hope to further develop the patrol system, which the settlement of the country requires to be extended. All parts of the country are anxious for the presence of our men, and the advance of railways into the Territories calls for a corresponding increase in the number of outposts. All the divisions are constantly calling for more men, with which applications I find it very difficult to comply.

INDIANS.

In all quarters of the Territories, except in the south-west, the Indians are making rapid strides towards self-support. All they require are more cattle and a cash market for their produce to encourage them.

Death and disease in some of the bands is making considerable havoc. It is to be regretted that it is impossible, owing to distance, to render effectual medical assistance to them all, although in most cases their habits and inability to understand nursing would probably neutralize the most efficient professional advice and medecine. In the south-west, with the exception of the Piegans and Assiniboines, it is only the constant patrols kept up by the Police that prevents their giving trouble. They undoubtedly kill cattle occasionally when off their reserves when they want meat, and most of them will steal horses if they get the opportunity.

I would respectfully suggest, in the interests of all concerned, that these Indians be made to stay on their reserves, except when permitted to visit towns for a limited period to trade, and that if found in places where their passes do not specify they be treated as vagrants.

I would also respectfully suggest, that a herd book, with descriptions and owners of all Indian horses, be kept by each agent, and that all horses in their possession be branded with a reserve brand. This would almost put a stop to horse stealing by Indians, and certainly would lead to speedy recovery of stock when stolen; and some further treaty should be made with these Indians with a view to disarming them.

If forced to stay on their reserves, unless on short pass for trading, they would speedily sell their privilege of carrying arms, at any rate off their reserves. It will be asked where they get fixed ammunition; undoubtedly anywhere across the line, and occasionally on our side.

CRIME.

There has been a most remarkable absence of crime during the past year; and outside arrests of criminals from the United States, we have made no important arrests in our Territory.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Every possible assistance has been given to the Indian Department.

Treaty money has been escorted and payments attended at all points required. Indians have been sent to their reserves where ever found without passes, and as much work thrown in their way as guides and scouts as the requirements of our force would permit.

ASSISTANCE TO COLONIZATION COMPANIES.

The only assistance rendered has been the arrest of certain laborers who deserted the employment of Sir J. Lester-Kaye's Company. Some of these have been punished, while others, who were in the right, have been dismissed, and their rights accorded them.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILWAYS.

The management of the Canadian Pacific and the North-Western Coal and Navigation Companies Railways has been such that no assistance has been required or asked for. Any little irregularities among their employées have however, been promptly brought to the notice of the railway authorities, and they have as promptly rectified them.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION

Is reported by most of the territorial newspapers to be the "burning question of the hour." It certainly is among many of the residents of the towns, but I deny that it has excited much interest among the settlers at large, who are generally quite contented with the working of the present Act—certainly as far as ardent spirits are concerned, in their neighborhoods. There is a feeling, however, among the farmers, and naturally, that the sale of good beer should be allowed, and that it should be brewed in the country out of the home-grown barley, the present regulations allowing a wretched apology for beer to be brewed in the country out of grape sugar and other poisons, while the brewing from home-grown malt of an article of equal intoxicating power is strictly prohibited. All malt liquor sold under permit must be manufactured out of the Territories.

Some of the newspapers are continually agitating on the liquor question, and not without great cause, although I fail to see how any solution of the question that has yet been suggested can be to the moral advantage of the people at large. Under the present system there are undoubtedly the gravest reasons for complaint. In the towns there is a great deal of liquor, and consequently more or less drunkenness among a certain class of people, generally a class who will get drunk anywhere and on almost any possible intoxicant; but I consider that the homes of our rural settlers, who, being in the majority, are the class in whose prosperity and welfare a Government should be most interested, and the country parts generally, are remarkably free from liquor and its effects. In reality, these settlers seldom or ever get whiskey, except when they visit the towns, and even then the instances are rare in which farmers have been under the influence of liquor; and although public meetings have occasionally been called in the towns, when this law and all connected with its enforcement have been deluged with abuse, no meeting has been ever held, to my knowledge, in rural places, nor have any resolutions in favor of extended liquor privileges been passed at any country meetings.

I believe that license is considered the remedy for all the troubles in connection with the present situation, and having lived in western Manitoba in the old days when a permit was required, and when it was only responsible people who were able to procure them, and having lived in that portion of the Province since the license law was extended to it, and having, during all the time I lived there, occupied posi-

tions which occasioned continually travelling over a larger section of country than any other resident, I believe that I possess sufficient information to speak with some authority on this question, and I unhesitatingly affirm that under the permit system and the North-West Act, as then interpreted by our judges, there was less intoxication among the whites, according to population; and there can be no comparison between the quantity of liquor then supplied to Indians and the quantities they have obtained since that portion of the Province was, as certain people call it, emancipated.

The town of Birtle was at first under the Act, but being opened to license, numerous saloons started up, and the contrast was so great that the town itself will not allow the issue of licenses any more, and I am informed the result has been most satisfactory.

In the days when the Act was first introduced there were no lawyers in the Territories and appeals were almost unheard of, the law was then interpreted to meet the purpose for which it was framed. Since the advent of lawyers everything has changed. The law distinctly reads, as quoted by Superintendent McIllree in his preliminary remarks on this subject:—

"No seizure, prosecution, conviction or commitment under this Act shall be "invalid for want of form, so long as the same is according to the true intent and mean-"ing of this Act."

In Calgary judicial district it is next to impossible to get a conviction sustained. In former days a permit was strictly not transferable. Mr. Justice Rouleau, at Calgary, rules, and I believe many eminent lawyers agree with him, that one man can be in possession of any quantity of liquor, provided some one has received a permit for it and given it to the holder; consequently, a saloon keeper is provided by his friends with all the permits he may require.

A saloon keeper of any experience keeps about enough liquor on his premises to fill his permits, and whenever "pulled" by the Police he produces his permits, or those of his friends, and keeps his reserve stock of contraband liquor in hay stacks and manure heaps, closets and other hiding places of the same sort; consequently, it is impossible for the force I command to do much, and although as a body they manfully try to enforce the law, when conviction after conviction, apparently supported by the very clearest evidence, is quashed, it is only to be expected that they will weary at the constant disappointment, and tire of the sneers and opprobrium of a certain class of citizens, who the young men composing the Police are thrown among. The profits of the trade being enormous our men are all the time subject to the temptation of, to them, immense bribes, to pass a cargo, and who can wonder, under such conditions, that they sometimes fall.

In the rural districts the Police are on the very best of terms with all the settlers, who do everything in their power to make life pleasant for them, and a constable is sure of a welcome, no matter how poor the house. In the towns, under the influence of whiskey, any Policeman who does his duty is taunted and shunned.

I think it would be advisable to permit the establishment of breweries of sufficient capacity to support an Inland Revenue officer, as small concerns without much at stake are liable to be tempted to evade the law, particularly as regards Indians. Houses with the proper accommodation should be licensed to sell beer on the premises only. In these houses no liquor permit should be allowed under any consideration, and any liquor found on the premises should entail a fine on the first occasion, and forfeiture of license and imprisonment, with no option of a fine, in the second; and stringent regulations should be adopted in granting permits to druggists, who often are the greatest offenders. In Calgary I may safely say we have captured more liquor consigned to two druggists than to any two saloon keepers in that town.

Imprisonment should be made compulsory in case of conviction for supplying intoxicants, including beer, to Indians and drunken people, and should invariably follow any second breach of the Act.

It may be urged that the introduction of beer will have the same effect as liquor

on Indians. Beer is bulky, and it would be so exceedingly dangerous to give a sufficient quantity to make a general drunk in an Indian camp, that with imprisonment a certainty in case of conviction, very few, even among the greediest of the greedy who live on the vices of the community, would care to take the risk. While dealing with this subject, I may say that, even under the present weak system, there is no serious crime, because the restrictions imposed cause drunken people to be taken care of by the liquor sellers, for fear that crime might occur and trouble to themselves follow investigation.

In the Macleod district most of the liquor comes in from Montana, although a load has lately been captured near Macleod, which came in over theCanadian Pacific Railway.

In the Calgary district and all other portions of the Territories the whole importation comes in over the railway. Many of the employées are undoubtedly interested, although the railway authorities visit them, when caught, with instant dismissal.

The introduction of clause 18 in the Act last Session, *re* forfeiture of vehicles, will, eventually, be a great detriment to the illicit liquor traffic into the Territories from other parts of Canada; but this clause should be further improved, by adding to it that every consignment of goods which is found to contain contraband liquor should be forfeited as well, and all liquor found on trains, stages or other conveyances should be at once spilled, unless the permit actually accompanies it. The recent vigorous enforcement of the Customs Act in the south, by selling every seized outfit, is reducing the profits of the business, and reduction of profits will as certainly curtail the illicit trade.

HORSES.

The horses now in the force are a particularly useful lot for our work, many of them being also handsome animals.

Not a single eastern horse has been purchased during the year, and our team horses have, with few exceptions, been obtained from the heaviest of our saddle horses. The highest price paid for saddle horses has been $125, while in a few instances $150 has been paid for team horses. Our team horses thus cost about $275 per team, while eastern horses of the same class would cost nearly $400, and the former stand our work much better and are much less liable to suffer from bad water. Horses of the class we require are still very scarce in the Territories, and it taxes not only the ranches but the importers to furnish the number required. Next season, being so well horsed, I propose to be even more careful, than in former years. This year, for the first time, horses actually bred in the country were offered for sale in considerable numbers, and from the late Frank Strong, of Macleod, we purchased about thirty natives, all very fine and rangy horses, with good bone and substance generally. The death of this breeder is greatly to be regretted, as apart from his many good qualities, he was breeding especially for the Mounted Police, and had refused to sell to the Home Goverment until the Police examined his horses. In all my dealings with the lamented gentleman I found him the soul of honor and if we did by accident get a poor horse he was always ready to exchange him. We have purchased during the year some very fine horses from the North-West Cattle Company, and judging from the mares and stallions on this ranche we should get a large number in the near future. Many of the companies, I regret to say, from a Police standpoint, are breeding from Clyde stallions, and many others, although breeding from well-bred stallions, are getting their stock too lofty and narrow for our use. The horses we require are about fifteen hands high, short flat legs, good feet, short backs, and well set on heads; our men are heavy and call for good substance along with blood. We will require about 125 horses next season, but I expeet to sell at fair prices, as in the past, a good many horses, some of them too slow, and others generally with poor feet, which, while rendering them unsuitable for our work, does not impair their efficiency as farm stock.

While the present efficient system of patrols is carried out it must be expected that there will be an apparently, to eastern people, very large number of remounts required. This is caused by our being unable to buy horses old enough for the work, consequently being obliged to use our young horses at first. No comparison can be made between the work done by our horses and by those of any force that I am acquainted with. Not only have our horses frequently to travel in pursuit of horse thieves and other criminals over fifty miles a day for some days, but when merely patrolling in the southern country adjacent to the boundary the want of water frequently compels parties to exceed this distance for several days. A detachment of "G" Division, in September, on the march from Macleod to Edmonton on special duty had, on one occasion, to make seventy miles with loaded teams in twenty-four hours. To this must be added the extremely cold winters and the absolute necessity, when duty calls, of taking horses from stables to camp on the bleak prairie for days at a time.

All this must tend to use up a large number of horses, which people unaccustomed to our country and our work naturally consider excessive. A number of horses slightly stale have been turned out for the winter, and will be taken up early in the spring generally much refreshed by this treatment, and will then stand another season's hard work. This will save a lot of forage.

It must also be remembered that owing to the absence of pensions in our service a great many of our constables are young, and naturally in a hurry, and being often far away from advice and guidance, in spite of every desire to be careful, sometimes display a want of judgment. As a rule, however, our men take great pride in and care of their horses, and I have frequently known men to take their own blankets for their horses during storms.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness of the command is generally in first-class order, wonderfully so considering the scarcity of good harness rooms. The saddles require a few repairs, which are now being made by our own saddler, and by spring all will be thoroughly serviceable for another year, but many of them being old and having seen a great deal of service cannot last much longer, and a few saddles will even require to be replaced this year. The harness is also generally in good order, although a good deal of it is well worn. With careful repair the most of it will, however, stand another season, but some new harness is required. The saddlery and harness being exposed to the weather on patrol most of the summer, it is not to be wondered at that it does not last as long as harness under more propitious circumstances. Our teamsters, as a rule, take excellent care of their harness.

FORAGE.

I am pleased to report that at all posts there has been a reduction in oats, the crop this year being of excellent quality, oats at Red Deer and Calgary weighing as high as 47 bls. per bushel. All our oats this year have been grown in the Territories, most of them in the immediate vicinity of Police posts, our aim being to buy everything possible, price being satisfactory, at each post. This distributes a little ready money among the farmers, as we try to buy in small lots. There has also been a reduction in the price of hay, except at Macleod and Lethbridge, where the hay is often hauled twenty-five miles. At all the other posts hay is as cheap as I hope, in the interests of the settlers, it will ever be, and with your consent I propose next year to fix the price and call for tenders for quantities, dividing the contract among the tenderers. There has been an immense improvement in the style of stacking this year and there can be very little loss. This year, except at Battleford and Regina, all hay was taken by measure and all stacks had to be of certain dimensions to be accepted, a difference in cubic feet allowed per ton according to such dimensions, all stacks standing thirty days before measurement. The hay stacks at Regina were

built by the Police. One stack, containing 400 tons, is a model for all farming communities. The contracts were divided up among a host of applicants and we have tried to divide the money as much as is consistent with fairness.

The Indians of Miscowpetung and Pie-a-pot's Reserves put in the best hay at Regina; I think we took 130 tons from them, and they were keen to sell another hundred.

The oxen driven by these native farmers are in the best order, and are better cared for than any oxen I have ever seen. These Indians haul their hay about thirty miles from the Qu'Appelle Valley. We paid $8 per ton to all contractors at Regina; the highest price paid for hay was at Lethbridge, $17.50, and the lowest at Batoche, $3, where hay is close by. I think $5 is as low as we should purchase hay. This year, for the first time, we have succeeded in getting oats at Edmonton at a fair price; we now pay 58 cents per bushel. The highest price paid for oats was at Macleod, the rate being 75 cents per bushel.

TRANSPORT.

The transport will now be in first-class shape, fifteen new waggons having lately arrived; we shall, however, require some new light patrol waggons and a few wide-gauge waggons for the west. Our transport is all well painted and repaired by our own artizans, and looks very well indeed, when it is remembered that very few police posts have ever had transport sheds. We are now building these, with your approval, at nearly all police posts.

ARMS.

As I have already reported, our carbines require change, and I shall recommend that one division this year be provided with a new weapon, the old carbines being used in other divisions to replace worn out ones. Our revolvers are first-class, and cannot be improved for general duty; we have now a few small ones for railway duty, &c., and I should recommend that fifty more be supplied.

In connection with the artillery branch, I beg to refer you to Inspecting Superintendent Cotton's report. I do not consider that the 7 and 9-pr. guns now in possession of the force are at all suitable to our requirements; they are too cumbersome, and take all the best men and horses out of a division to work them. Our enemies, if we ever have any, will likely be Indians and frontier men. It would be impossible to get them for any time under the range of cannon. In my opinion, every division should have one machine-gun, which three men and a smart team of horses can work with great efficiency, and which could keep up with the division in any country.

The old carriages of the four 7-pr. bronze guns, which were sent to Canada for the Red River Expedition in 1870, and subsequently transferred to the Mounted Police, have become quite unserviceable.

The cost of new carriages for these guns would be about $2,000, an expenditure which I do not feel justified in recommending, as I consider that the money could be more profitably applied in the purchase of machine guns.

I have given instructions that these guns are to be used only for drill instruction, and under no circumstances are they to be taken into the field in the event of trouble arising.

BARRACKS.

The barracks have greatly improved during the year, and the buildings at Calgary now almost finished and partially occupied, are all that can be desired.

At Prince Albert, Battleford, MacLeod, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat only slight repairs will be required; at Calgary a new guard room and orderly room is urgently required, as also new officers, quarters. At Fort Saskatchewan, if the force remains there which I consider advisable until the railway crossing is an accomplished fact,

many of the old buildings must be pulled down and re-built with fresh lower logs to replace those now rotten. Our own men can do this work with an expenditure of $4,000 for material, &c. This would make the barracks good for many years. At present we are occupying some ancient log buildings at Edmonton, for which we pay $600 per annum; they are wretched and are situated so far out of the business part of the town that I have to keep a town detachment in another building. I have selected some lots in the middle of the town and I would strongly recommend that a suitable barrack, lock up, stable and officers quarters be put up at an early date; $7,000 will cover this outlay, and then when the railway arrives, we can finally settle the site for Headquarters of the Division stationed in that district. We have had already several expensive experiences, notably Medicine Hat, of erecting costly barracks in advance of the railway.

At Regina we require new officers quarters and an Officers mess, and the cellars of the new barrack buildings imperatively require to be walled with stone, instead of planked, both on account of fire and the permanency of the buildings. At least $7,000 should be allowed for the erection of permanent outposts at important points. This would enable us to stay out all winter and would tend to make our patrol system thoroughly effective.

I regret extremely to have to again call your attention to the wretched barrack furniture now in possession of the force. This, the finest body of men in the country, still sleep on boards and trestles, while the Indians at the industrial schools have iron beds, and the very prisoners in the gaols have neat iron cots. Our barrack rooms are kept as neat as it is possible for men to keep them, but I am ashamed to show strangers, particularly military men, over them, on account of the very disparaging remarks they invariable make on our sleeping accommodation.

STABLES.

Great improvements have been made in our stable accomodation at many of the posts, and I am gradually substituting clay and stone floors in the front of the stalls for the plank used formerly, which had a great tendency to dry up the horses fore feet. At Calgary all the fronts of the stalls are now cobbled, the hind feet standing on plank. This I propose to introduce into all our stables wherever cobble stone can be procured; at other posts clay will have to do, the wood running sufficiently far forward to allow the horses to lie on it.

New stables are required at Regina and Maple Creek, and the present ones at Fort Saskatchewan require pulling down and re-erecting on new ground, as the lower logs are rotten and the ground is foul. With slight repairs, the stables at other posts are good.

RECRUITS.

The recruits we have obtained this year are generally all that the most fastidious commanding officer could desire.

I am deluged with applications from all parts, even the old country and the United States, for admission to our ranks. A very large proportion are farmers sons, and I still perfer this class to all others.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the force is, on the whole, of a very high order, and while several of the non-commissioned officers have behaved badly, and have been promptly punished, generally I have received their hearty support. Drunkenness has, in almost every instance, been the cause of trouble. I think the nature of the duties the Police are called upon to perform is not generally known, even by otherwise well informed men, who take a prominent interest in Canadian affairs, and the occasional lapse from duty of an unfortunate is immediately commented upon on all sides. The country occupied by the Police is now, including part of Manitoba, 700 miles long by over

350 miles wide, and until lately we also occupied the Kootenay country, in British Columbia. Over the whole of this enormous country the force is scattered, being divided into ten divisions, and each division, having many outposts, at which the men do duty in twos and threes. Some of these outposts are 150 miles and many are over 100 miles from the nearest officer, and with, generally, no railway communication. Up to date the men have had no future to look forward to, and have really only the discipline instilled into them and their own high character to keep them straight; they are under enormous temptation to misbehave and shield whiskey offenders, and are constantly in danger of getting into trouble by exceeding their duties. There are less punishments inflicted in the Police than in any force I know of, and remarkably few cases of over zeal. Discipline is impartially maintained, and although very strict indeed, but few cases, beyond slight indiscretions, have arisen during the year.

The force is well drilled, but from the numerous different avocations in which the men are employed, although individually drilled men they naturally require some days together before they are in a condition to do justice to themselves on parade. As the general public are unaware of our multifarious duties, and, as when we make mistakes as Police proper they make no allowance for our other qualifications, I may be allowed to name a few of the different things we do for ourselves, outside ordinary Police duties and patrols. We are trained soldiers, both mounted and dismounted, and squads in nearly every division thoroughly understand gun drill; we do our own carpenter work, painting, alterations of clothing, blacksmithing, most of our freighting and teaming, plough when required, put out prairie fires, act as Customs and quarantine officers, do most of our own waggon repairing and tinsmithing, mend all and make a great deal of saddlery and harness, act as gaolers and keepers of the insane sometimes for weeks, and there is not a division in the force that can not go into any country and put up a complete barracks, either of logs or frame. "D" Division, under Superintendent Steele, erected first-class barracks at Kootenay B. C., last year, the division being comfortably housed before winter set in.

PHYSIQUE.

In physique we are second to no force in existence; our men are well set up, young, active, good looking, stout and tall, with good constitutions, our average height being over 5 feet 9 inches and chest measurement over 37¼ inches, and we have very few men who cannot ride day in and day out their fifty miles. Every recruit passes a surgeon below and our senior surgeon here, and useless and unsound men are immediately got rid of. Our physique is improving all the time; only first-class men can stand a five year term in the police.

DESERTIONS.

As usual, the difficulty of obtaining discharge by purchase, only three per month being allowed, has been the cause of many desertions. A lucrative job is offered a man by his friends in the east, and he must accept at once or lose it; every possible allowance is made in such cases, but they occur so often that it is imposiible to meet all of them. Discharge by purchase should, I respectfully submit, be granted at thirty days notice to all men over two years service, provided they can be spared.

The establishment of canteens and recreation rooms, to which I am devoting much attention, will certainly stop a great deal of desertion. The men at Headquarters appreciate the privilege of the canteen, and since its establishment there have been no prisoners of any consequence.

A good many deserters are giving themselves up; several others have offered to do so, and one actually wired to be sent for, but I declined, as the expense was too great.

I have just received a letter from a man who deserted in 1881, and is now in Montana, asking on what terms he can surrender.

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

During the year fifty-five men, whose term of service had expired, immediately re-engaged. Nineteen who took their discharge have since re-engaged, among them a sergent who re-engaged as constable; two who purchased their discharge are already in the ranks again, and several others have offered to re-join if allowed transport.

With your permission, I hope to make this Force very hard to enter and very easy to get out of, both by purchase and dismissal.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The kits of the men are, in nearly every case complete, although occasionally some men must be short of some trivial article, either through loss or wearing out; still, these shortages are immediately made good. All divisions are alike, and the kits are ready for inspection at any time without notice. The clothing is generally first-class, but I think the serges could be heavier, and the great coat, although suitable, is not as good for five years service in wet weather as we require. There is no comparison between the hardship our coats are put to and those of any ordinary service, as we are nearly always in the field.

The duck suits now issued are good and are a very great success, but the duck caps are not, I find, sufficient protection from the sun and rain when on patrol, although they are admirably adapted for stable and ordinary barrack fatigue, and I should recommend every man being obliged to keep one in his kit. Although I dislike it very much, I believe a uniform white felt hat, of a solid description, should be adopted for patrol work, and that only; this should be on repayment and compulsory. The stockings are rather too heavy and long in the leg, and the riding boots are a little low in the instep, but are otherwise first-class; the ankle boots are not so good, and there are complaints of their not lasting. The underclothing requires more careful sizing. With these few alterations the kits are all that we require.

The Montana calf coats having proved worthless when wet, or even damp, owing to the dye, we are now trying natural black sheep coats, and, so far, they are giving good satisfaction in every respect, except the lining, which should be of tweed.

ARTIZANS' PAY.

The increased rates of pay, generally to artizans, has retained and brought into the force a very good class of mechanics, and we can now do nearly every branch of artizans' work.

TARGET PRACTICE.

In target practice great strides have been made this year, and considering that many of our carbines are old, and the fact that Winchesters of any pattern, at their best, are not good range rifles, I consider the scores made to be very good. Our Winchesters are under-sighted, and in my opinion, and in that of my officers, have seen their day.

I would strongly recommend for favorable consideration, that extra pay be allowed to the best shot in each division and to the best shot in the force.

I would also strongly recommend that the price of ammunition be placed at the lowest cost, so that every facility may be given the men to purchase it for practice.

RATIONS.

The rations are generally first-class, and if not, are promptly returned to the contractors and replaced, and the supply of everything is liberal, although there is no waste.

There has been a still further reduction in the price of beef at most posts, the highest prices being paid at Maple Creek and Edmonton, where there is little or no competition.

Potatoes and flour are both very cheap, although the latter has advanced since contracts were let.

FUEL.

There has been considerable reduction in the price of wood at posts where it is used, namely, Prince Albert, Battleford and Edmonton, and the price is now as low as it is judicious to pay. My orders have been carried out at all points to buy wood from as many settlers as possible, and, in consequence, great assistance is given to to the poorer class.

In the south, and all along the Canadian Pacific Railway, Lethbridge coal is almost the only fuel, the other mines being closed down. A little Pennsylvania anthacrite is also used, and with the re-opening of the mines at Anthracite and Medicine Hat I expect to use a considerable quantity of their output. The absence of sufficiently large coal sheds at our posts prevents economical handling by buying in time, as the loss of soft coal is enormous if exposed in summer to the wind and rain.

PENSIONS.

I would respectfully recommend that the establishment of a system of pensions for this force at an early date, receive your earnest consideration, as its absence effects the efficiency of the corps in a very marked manner, and I would beg your consideration of the amendments proposed in the Police Act respecting desertions and the right of search in connection with the North-West Act. I would also beg that you will reconsider the salaries now paid to the senior officers of the force, which, while ample in the early days, when supplemented by commissions on Customs Collections, and by North-West Council indemnities, are now, I venture to state, quite out of proportion to our responsibilities, and small in comparison with other officials, and quite inadequate to support and educate our families, or even provide for life insurance premiums, much less to lay by anything for the support of our families if death intervenes and they are deprived of our incomes.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.

A great many men are now depositing in the Government savings bank, the total amount deposited for the five months ending the 30th November last being $12,760.55. A great number of men deposit all their pay when on patrol, and draw it out in the winter, many of them getting furloughs to visit their friends in the east and in England, while others send their savings to their friends.

WATER SUPPLY.

At most posts our water supply is fairly good. At Maple Creek however, the water in barracks is execrable and not fit for even animals, although we have to use it. All the water for the men is hauled from a well near the creek at some distance. The barracks are apparently on an alkali bed and every well sunk is of the same quality.

At Lethbridge all our water has to be hauled by team from the coal company's elevated tank, which is supplied from the river, 320 feet below; consequently, our fire protection there is represented by our vigilance in discovering a fire in its very incipient stages. This year a contract was let to bore a well at Lethbridge; 300 feet has been bored, but no water in sufficient quantities had been reached, although I think if the contractor had known his business the water he struck at an early stage in his boring could have been made available. An elevated tank, with a stove under it must be built at once at Lethbridge and filled from the company's tank.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Our fire protection is our weakest point, and requires immediate improvement. At present we have hand fire engines at some posts, and at all Babcocks, hand

grenades and bucket service. The fire engines are good in warm weather, but are almost useless in winter, as it is difficult to get water, and as the engines have only a fourteen feet suction pipe. In this country, where the frost penetrates to an enormous depth, you will be able to understand some of the difficulties of an efficient water service. This matter should command immediate attention. Possibly an elevated tank, such as are used on railways, with a small engine to pump, would be the most effective of all solutions. This engine could also be used for working an electric light system, which would do away with coal oil lamps, which are dangerous in the extreme and the cause of most of our fires in the past.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment is first-class, and every division is now ready to turn out immediately on receiving orders.

DRILL BOOK.

A drill book for the force is now being printed on our own press at Regina, and a copy will soon be submitted to you for approval. The drill is of the simplest kind, and conflicts in no way with the Mounted Infantry Regulations, but contains much information respecting details and movements absolutely required in the force, which are not laid down in the Mounted Infantry Manual.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

This year, before the season for these fires, I took the precaution to appoint intelligent members of the force fire guardians and placed them in charge of fixed districts. The result has been very satisfactory and but few losses from fires have occurred. Several convictions were obtained and fines inflicted under the fire ordinance, and as a result it will be definitely settled what the responsibilities of railway companies are with regard to the setting fire to the prairie by sparks from their locomotives.

RANCHING.

The success of the ranches during the year has been excellent and most encouraging. Animals wintered well last winter and the crop of calves, foals and lambs has been generally good, although in certain alkali districts anthrax has been fatal among the younger cattle, and strangles in some sections has carried off some colts, while in the northhoof disease has destroyed many horses. On the whole, the increase is satisfactory. In the north the flies have been very bad, and it was late in the fall before the harrassed stock put on their usual flesh. The large shipments of stock to England afforded a good cash market to most of the ranchers, who must speedily get rid of their culls and breed high class steers, as they are now satisfied that nothing but that class will pay. The market in the country being easily crowded, even here culls are not saleable at paying prices. Short-horns and Herefords are still the favorite breeds, but if care and attention is paid to the Polled Angus I anticipate great future success for that breed. Their hides alone, if a proper system of tanning was introduced, eventually must be very valuable for robes. Some of the most successful men are now breeding from West Highland bulls. Their hides will be very valuable for robes and their meat is the best possible, but their size counterbalances their extreme hardihood; it is possible that their size will materially increase however on our magnificient pasturage.

Considerable attention is being paid to horses, and some very valuable stock has been imported, particularly by the "Quorn" Company at Sheep Creek, who have not only imported very valuable and useful thoroughbred English stallions but a large number of Irish mares. From a police aspect the horses raised on this ranch will be too rangy and tall for our service. Others again have gone entirely into Clydes,

notably, the "Walrond" Company, of which Mr. McEachern is the guiding hand. This stock may be profitable, but as a police officer I take no interest in them. Others again are endeavoring at the first cross to breed horses from indifferent native scrub mares. There is not a horse ranch in the country that could not profitably weed out at least a third of their mares and castrate some of their stallions.

The "Quorn" ranche, Mr. Barter, manager, is in possession of first-class buildings, admirably adapted for the raising of high class stock, and very few, if any, improvements could be suggested. Outside this ranche too little care and attention are shown in the construction of suitable stables and corrals, and valuable stallions are in danger of being rendered useless by too small and dark loose boxes.

For police purposes the best mares in the country that I know of are those of the North-West Cattle Company; at the same time they have also many wretches.

There are some fine mares on the ranche managed by Mr. Macpherson at High River, and we have purchased some very fine horses from him, but his mares will stand weeding. On most ranches more judgment is required in mating mares if pecuniary success is expected.

On the sheep ranches the only female stock kept are Merinos, of various degrees of impurity. These are being crossed with some fine Shropshire rams, but as yet the fat sheep are not of a class to stand a long journey or sell in a first-class market, which requires a good thick sheep, with a good proportion of fat on the meat and not all in the offal. It is generally to be regretted that the smaller ranchers do not all add a small flock of good mutton sheep to their stock. These would have to be fenced to meet the requirements of the law south of Sheep Creek. A few sheep would, in a marked degree, add to their comfort, and any to spare would sell well. The sheep men will not often sell spring lambs, and that article is a frightful price in consequence.

All ranchers, no matter what class of stock is their specialty, now cut large quantities of hay, and nearly all have shelter of some description for weak stock. Some of the more advanced cow-men are now yarding up their calves in the fall and feeding all winter. It will be found most beneficial to both calves and cows, and the calves of the following season will also be stronger. The North-West Cattle Company have now 700 calves and 200 weak cows feeding in sheds. As every settler comes to the country to better his position, experience will soon convince ranchers that if they expect to make money they must use judgment, and profit by their failures. On visiting ranches it will be observed and commented upon that nearly all the common vegetables are scarce, and that sheep, pigs and poultry are seldom kept, nor are gardens worked on any of the larger ranches. The ranchers live well and are hospitable to a degree, but everything, even butter, is generally purchased. They all say they have not time, and that the cow-boys will not work on foot, &c. Until lately it was supposed that they would not cut hay; In the near future I expect they will garden and attend domestic animals.

The greatest cause of annoyance among ranchers is occasioned, all agree, by bands of Indians wandering over the ranches without any commissariat, and an almost total absence of game. They undoubtedly kill cattle, occasionally although it is almost impossible to catch them in the act. I regret to report, however, that the hands of the Police are often tied by the culpable weakeness of some of the ranchers, who, having caught Indians in the act, have been afraid to inform the police for fear that the friends of the marauders might retaliate, and only after months have elapsed has the information reached us.

I have already forwarded, for your consideration, resolutions and suggestions made by the High River branch of the Alberta Stock Association, and settlers south of Calgary, all of which I heartily endorse and respectfully submit to your favorable consideration.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

While the roads of this country are generally good enough for present purposes, and require only a little brushing in low places, there is an urgent necessity for

improvement in the bridges. The bridge over the Bow River, at Calgary, is a splendid job, also the bridge over the Elbow, near its mouth, at the same place. The Mission bridge at Calgary is a poor one, and the Battle River and Blind Man's River bridges on the trail between Calgary and Edmonton, are at present positively dangerous. I believe a small grant has been made by the Territorial Legislature for the Blind Man's bridge.

All over the country bridges are really required over the small streams, many of which are very dangerous in the spring, but the country which of all others requires speedy action in the matter of bridges is that south of Calgary and around Macleod and Lethbridge. In the spring it is impossible to get out of Macleod to a distance of more than eighteen miles on three sides, while to the north you cannot travel a mile without risking your life and outfit during high water, and loss of life is constantly occurring in consequence.

The following bridges are immediately required:—

Over the Belly, at Lethbridge,
Old Man, at Kipp,
do Macleod,
Willow Creek, at Macleod,
Belly, south of Macleod,
Kootenay River,
Pincher Creek, twice between Macleod and village of Pincher Creek,
High River,
Sheep Creek,

These bridges are positive necessities, and their absence not only endangers the lives and property of the inhabitants but are great hindrances to the efficient working of our patrol system, by involving delay and often loss of valuable Government property.

FERRIES.

The ferries in the north are well and cheaply run, in accordance with the Territorial Act, but in the Macleod district there are no licensed ferries, the people positively declining to run ferries for the rate allowed for tolls, and the rates charged are frequently exorbitant and the traveller is at the mercy of the owner of the ferry, who can and does cross him when he is ready, and at his own price.

Frequently when the ferry is most required the violence of the streams prohibits their use, and small boats of the most primitive sorts are the only means available, and traffic is actually stopped for several weeks.

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

The introduction of telephones will, I expect, at a very early date, greatly increase our efficiency, and effect an enormous saving in the wear and tear of men and horses. In the few places where we have them we find them a great boon, and we cannot understand how we got along without them.

Telephone wires should be extended on all the Government lines, and we are anxiously hoping for the speedy erection of the new Government Telegraph line, already recommended, from Calgary to Edmonton, from Calgary to the boundary and from Moose Jaw and Qu'Appelle station to Regina.

GAME.

The game is rapidly vanishing; in the north a few moose are still found, but elk have almost disappeared; bears are still killed in considerable numbers, and a few black-tailed deer have so far managed to escape the hunters. Antelope, a few years ago very numerous, are now scarce; the hard winter of 1886 destroyed great numbers of them, and the Indians are wiping out the remainder in and out of season. Prairie chickens are generally very scarce, owing, I think, to Indians and mean whites killing them out of season, and bad prairie fires in hatching time. There

are only six buffalo known to exist in the Territory, two old bulls at or near Wood Mountain and three females and one bull between the Red Deer and Battle rivers. Three bulls have been killed this summer, their heads selling for $75 each. Trout are getting scarce for want of protection during spawning season, and the rapid increase of pike is driving this fish further and further into the head waters of the streams.

CROPS

Have been generally good all over; oats are everywhere an enormous crop; in some sections, notably Edmonton, Red Deer and Calgary, the samples are really wonderful, weighing 46 lbs. to the bushel. Wheat has generally been a good crop and uninjured by frost, but barley, owing to the vexatious embargo on home breweries is very little grown, although it would add greatly to the home comforts of the settler if they raised more of it for pig, cow and poultry feeding. Potatoes are generally a great crop, but are not sufficiently cultivated in the south-west. The settlers, in their anxiety to keep up the price, frequently over-reach themselves, and occasion potatoes to be imported from other parts of the Territory.

Vegetables are generally much neglected, except at Calgary and Regina, where a plentiful supply of every sort can be constantly obtained at a very moderate price.

SETTLERS.

On the whole, the settlers all over the Territories are doing remarkably well; certainly the industrious ones, who know how to work. Hail destroyed the crops on a narrow belt near Calgary, but with that exception failure of crops in any portion of the Territories is due generally to poor farming. I think the settlers are very well contented.

A good many new settlers are coming in, and many others who abandoned their farms in former years for want of markets are now returning, and the indications point to a large increase of immigration next year. Schools and churches are rapidly springing up, and the liberality of the Canadian Pacific Railway in affording cheap excursions east has enabled hundreds of young men to proceed there for wives, who will soon make up for the slackness of immigration. Many of the settlers are going into mixed farming, but the majority are, in my opinion, poor managers, and their homes could be made much more comfortable and happy by devoting more time to vegetable and flower gardens, by keeping more poultry, pigs and sheep. Many of them buy nearly everything at the store, which their farms and gardens could and should supply. Want of means and time are the excuses given generally, but want of method, application and misdirected energy are frequently the cause.

The Mormon settlement on Lees Creek, south of Macleod, has received considerable additions during the year, and they are making immense improvements, already supplying a very large proportion of the butter, eggs and vegetables used at Lethbridge. There are about 125 souls in the colony and it is expected to more than double next season, and they are preparing for a very large increase in arable land next year. They are, so far as progress and enterprise go, the very best settlers in our country, but any attempt to introduce the practice of polygamy under any guise must be promptly dealt with. They are, so far, if straight on this point, law abiding citizens. I have placed a detachment in the colony.

Having reported upon all the subjects which I consider interesting to you, I will especially call your attention to the extremely able manner in which Supt. Steele managed matters in the Kootenay District, B. C., and which, I think, will be found to have made a lasting impression on the Indians in that country, and I propose, with your permission, as soon as the Crow's Nest Pass is clear of snow next June, to send a patrol, as suggested by the Assistant Commissioner, into Kootenay for a few weeks. The satisfactory passage of "D" Division through that Pass into the North-West Territories in August last reflects the greatest credit on Assistant Commissioner Herchmer, Supt. Steele and all ranks of his command, and my inspection of that division a short time after their arrival at Macleod gave me the most intense satisfaction.

The reports attached will be found carefully and intelligently written, and contain a great deal of information, which I am sure will meet with your approval.

I think, Sir, in almost every way the efficiency of the Force you have placed under my command has greatly increased during the year; all ranks, as a rule, take pride in their profession and guard the reputation of the corps.

I have now only to report that from all the officers of my command, with one or two exceptions, I have received the most hearty support, and a determined and successful endeavor has generally been made by all ranks to carry out my instructions and wishes, as far as circumstances would permit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,

Commissioner, N. W. M. P.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1888.

North-West Mounted Police,

Calgary, N.W.T, 15th December, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th November.

During the past twelve months, I have visited nearly every portion of the Territories on tours of inspection to the various police posts, and consider that the country generally is in a prosperous condition.

In police matters, I have found everything most satisfactory.

The divisions smart and well drilled, both mounted and dismounted, and great care taken of all articles of Government property.

There has been very little crime, and that not of a very serious nature; little or no horse stealing, a form of crime very liable to take place in western countries. It is most difficult now, with our chain of outposts and constant patrolling, to get away from the country with stolen property.

A number of cases of horse stealing have been reported, which, on investigation, turned out to be merely strays.

The crops have been excellent, but there is, no doubt, a great want felt in the northern portion of the Territories—I refer more particularly to Battleford and Prince Albert—of an oulet for their surplus grain and produce. Home consumption is all they can depend on, and that is very limited at present; this naturally tends to retard progress and causes a certain amount of depression.

This will be rectified, in a great measure, next year, when the Regina and Long Lake Railroad reaches the south branch of the Saskatchewan.

The Indians generally have been very quiet and peaceable. I attribute this entirely to the constant supervision kept over the country.

I think that as the country settles up we will find it necessary to increase and extend our patrols. To do this in fairness to the efficency of the force we want more men.

Our capabilities are taxed to the utmost now in furnishing outposts and detachments, without too much depleting the large centres.

The northern Indians are improving rapidly towards civilization, particularly the Crees, at Onion Lake. They are now in excellent houses, and have a great deal of fencing; the reserve has quite the appearance of a thriving settlement.

I noticed a most marked change since a previous visit to that place in July 1887.

These Indians also had excellent crops, both grain and roots.

I also consider that the half-breeds are in a much more satisfied condition than in the past; no doubt some require assistance again this year, but I strongly urge that it be in the form of work, except in the cases of widows unable to help themselves.

There are, no doubt, some men who have neither cattle or implements; this prevented them from taking advantage of the seed grain lent last spring.

Profitable work could be furnished by taking small lots of green cord wood in quantities of from one to five cords; those who have not animals to deliver the wood with could do the cutting.

Whatever assistance is given should certainly be under the supervision and at the direction of the officers commanding at Battleford and Prince Albert.

The force is well outfitted and supplied in every particular; the clothing is good. I should like to see a change in the issue of riding breeches. I think one pair could be dispensed with, and in its place issue a pair of tweed breeches. These would be most comfortable and serviceable for prairie work, of which there is so much. In fact the majority of men supply themselves voluntarily with this article.

The transport is in good condition. A few waggons will be required next year to replace some waggons which have been in use a great number of years.

The last pattern spring waggon requires some alterations; the brake should be hung from the reach, instead of from the box, by which way it shoves the box over on the bolsters, and reduces the power of itself. The king bolt is also too small and the hind spring too delicate.

The harness is in good order; a few sets are required in each division.

The saddles are standing well; the pattern supplied by Hutchins, of Winnipeg, is an excellent article.

Numnahs are generally required. I recommend that felt be supplied to each division, so that the division saddlers can make numnahs as wanted.

The carbines are commencing to deteriorate, the Winchester is not, in my opinion, a suitable weapon for our service; it is altogether too delicate for rough work.

The revolver is an excellent arm, and is generally in A 1 order. The force is improving very much in target practice, some excellent shooting has been made, with the carbine.

In revolver practice I think the ammunition is too strong, causing high shooting.

The physique of the force is magnificent—a fine lot of smart, strong young men.

There has been very little sickness generally.

I would like to see the artillery together, and formed into a division on the line of railway. Maple Creek would be about the most central. This division could do all its police duties, and more time could be given to artillery drill than at present

The guns and harness are in good order, and well cared for.

A great improvement has taken place in barrack and stable accommodation.

The men have no reason to complain, as everything is being done for their comfort (except in the matter of furniture), and special pains paid to their messing.

Now that we have got such fine barracks, I think it about time that proper barrack furniture be supplied. We are still using wooden bed boards, trestles and tables. The army iron cots and table trestles could be furnished at a trifle more cost than lumber, and be better in every way—certainly cleaner, more healthy and neater looking. It is impossible to have a barrack room look smart with wooden furniture.

I may add that I was lately through the Indian industrial school at Battleford, and it struck me forcibly to see nice iron cots furnished to little Indian boys, when our men have to sleep on rough boards.

A telegraph line from Calgary to Edmonton, and one to Fort Macleod, would be most advantageous to the prevention of crime, and assist us very much.

I do not consider that there is adequate fire protection generally throughout the force. There is now a large amount invested in buildings, and fire appliances should be of the best. I would recommend frost-proof tanks at every place, sufficiently high to give the required pressure, these to be filled by windmills.

The roads and bridges in southern Alberta require looking to; in fact, you may say, nothing has been done in this respect. At times it is almost impossible to cross the streams, owing to high water or ice running. Still it is necessary to get over, and at great risk of life to man and horse.

The liquor law is not working at all satisfactorily, and is no doubt being evaded, and would be, even if there were five times as many police as there are. The law is unpopular. This accounts for the great difficulty we experience in connection with it. It is almost impossible, under the existing state of the law, to get a conviction.

Ranching prospects are very good. Last year was a good one for cattle and horses.

A very fine class of thoroughbred stallions is being imported, and in a year or so there will be magnificent horses in this country, as fine as any in the world.

I think a system of increased pay should be adopted for the officers, there is no doubt, very little chance of promotion.

Besides visiting the different portions of the territories, as already stated, I in spected "D" Division, in Kootenay, B. C., in February, and also brought that division out in July through the Crow's Nest Pass, the first time an armed force has crossed the Rocky Mountains, and most successfuly performed.

I would recommend that a detachment consisting of one officer and twenty non-commissioned officers and constables be sent into Kootenay as soon as travelling is possible in the spring and remain there for about one month on patrol. This could be done without extra expense, using our own pack train and men as packers.

I think the presence of a party of our men would be beneficial, and keep up our touch with the Kootenay Indians, who are so far very friendly disposed towards us, and I think it would be advisable to keep them so.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. HERCHMER,

Assistant Commissioner N. W. M. P.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTING SUPERINTENDENT J. COTTON, 1888.

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina, 17th December, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my annuul report for 1888.

In tbe months of January and February I commanded "C" Division, at Battleford. During this time there were, at intervals, reports to the effect that the Indians throughout the district were becoming unsettled. Rumors of different kinds were in circulation—the most serious being that runners from the southern Indians (the Blackfeet) had come north with a view of using every endeavor to unsettle the Crees.

Careful enquiry brought to light no evidence such as to justify me in the belief that any intercourse (beyond ordinary stragglers travelling about the country) between the southern and northern Indians had been kept up.

On the whole, my experience has been that the Indians in Battleford district are peacefully settled on their reserves, and this, I trust, in a permanent manner. I do not mean to say that the reminiscences of the Rebellion have entirely passed away. Among the younger spirits the nomadic feeling of unrest does, at times, show itself. This feeling is, however, becoming less apparent as years go by

The Indian reserves in the vicinity of Battleford are as follows:—

Moosomin's Reserve	.....	12	miles	N.W.
Stoney "	.....	15	"	S.
Sweet Grass "	.....	18	"	W.
Thunder Child "	.....	18	"	N.W.
Red Pheasant "	.....	25	"	S.
Poundmaker "	.....	30	"	N.W.
Little Pine's "	.....	35	"	N.W.

The most distant reserve being the one at Onion Lake, some hundred miles northwest of Battleford. At this last named reserve a police detachment is at all times maintained. This detachment is inspected by an officer of the Division every month, and, through the medium of these inspections, I have at all times had good reports of the service rendered the Indian Department by our detachment.

The other reserves were visited regularly by our patrols, such patrols always making careful enquiry as to the general state of the Indians and the nature of their employment. The substance of the information so gleaned was submitted to you in monthly and weekly reports. I virtually gave up command of "C" Division in March last, and have since that time been employed, almost without intermission, at the duties appertaining to the position of Inspecting Superintendent. As I commanded "C" Division for an exceedingly brief period during the present year, I do not think it would be judicious on my part to make any recommendations in this report which might be classed as those of a strictly divisional nature. Such recommendations should, I think, come from the officer who succeeded me in command, more particularly as this officer has remained at Battleford ever since. I might here ask leave to give expression to the keen regret I experienced in parting from the division which I commanded for many years; the efficiency of the division I have—and I trust with good reason—always been proud of. I have at all times had the

hearty support of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and I am satisfied that you will agree with me in saying that the services which this division has rendered, in the north as in the south, have reflected nothing but credit upon the Mounted Police Force.

RENEWALS AND REPAIRS AT BATTLEFORD.

In my last year's annual report I called attention to some repairs and renewals required on the buildings comprising the Battleford Post.

As the building appropriation for the entire force was not a large one, but $5,000 of this appropriation could be set aside for Battleford. With a view of having this amount expended in a manner best calculated to be of practical benefit, I, during the summer, submitted for your approval a detailed report, which was finally confirmed and acted upon by the Department of Public Works. I am glad to say that experience has shown that the renewals and repairs so effected were, though naturally somewhat restricted, of a very judicious character. I may, I think, safely take for granted that a detailed report under this head will be supplied by Inspector Howe. I shall, therefore, content myself by saying that the division stationed at Battleford is now comfortably housed and that the stable accommodation is good. I think special mention should be made of the Battleford hospital. This building, which meets all the requirements demanded of it, has been carefully laid out and is well finished in every respect. I trust at some future date a verandah may be added. Such an addition would oft times prove a boon to convalescent patients. Dr. Aylen has always shown much interest in his hospital, the management and appearance of which reflects great credit on him

The Battleford Post is supplied with a powerful hand-engine, a valuable acquisition, as tending to reduce the chances of loss by accidental fire.

In the months of May and June the Assistant Commissioner and myself comprised a Board of Survey at Calgary. The proceedings of the board contained a detailed report on stores and other articles in charge of the Quartermaster's department at that post. In the month of June I also inspected the detachment at Banff; some few changes in the personnel of the detachment were made, in accordance with your instructions.

In June I inspected "C" Division at Battleford. During my inspection I ordered the assembly of a quarterly board of officers. This was in order to bring about a careful stock-taking of all stores and Government property in the district, in order that the same might be formally handed over to Inspector Howe's charge, which was done. A report of my inspection I have furnished you with.

I do not consider it necessary to here give any recapitulation of this report; I shall merely add that I found the division in an excellent state of efficiency.

POST AT LETHBRIDGE AND MACLEOD.

Several times during the past season I have been called upon to make inspections of our posts at Lethbridge and Macleod. The Lethbridge Post is, comparatively speaking, a new one. I wish I could say that it had in the first place been well built.

We benefited to a great extent, however, by some very material improvements which were effected under the supervision of the Clerk of Public Works.

I would venture to remind you that Lethbridge has become a place of very considerable importance. In the first place, the population has largely increased within the year; then, again, the geographical position is a commanding one. Under our present patrol system the division stationed at Lethbridge may be regarded as a connecting link between the districts of Maple Creek on the east and Fort Macleod on the west. This in itself takes in a very important section of country, and one over which a constant and careful police surveillance must ever be maintained.

If, as I believe is in contemplation, a line of railway is constructed from Lethbridge southward into Montana our police duties will be greatly increased. In any case Lethbridge must always be the headquarters of division; in the summer

months permanent outposts (camps) are established at different points. When these outpost detachments are absent from the head-quarters of their division the post at Lethbridge is large enough to meet all requirements, but during the winter months, when most of the detachments are called in, the barrack accommodation is decidedly limited. More store room is also needed; I would recommend that the attention of the Public Works Department be called to this. From my experience in the southern district, I am strongly of opinion that permanent outposts (barrack accommodation and stables) from Lethbridge should be built. This will effect a very considerable saving in the wear and tear of horse flesh; it will also further the efficiency of the detachments as well as the comfort of the non-commissioned officers and men comprising them. In this respect one step in the right direction has been taken; a good and substantial outpost has been built on the Milk River ridge. I am satisfied that the experience gained from the erection of such outposts will, during the coming winter, bear out and strengthen the recommendation I have just made.

WATER SUPPLY.

The question of a suitable water supply at Lethbridge is an important one. I fear the formation of the soil, together with the extremely high altitude of the post above the river bed, will render well-digging almost impossible.

The North-West Coal and Navigation Company pump by steam from the river below all water required for railway and other purposes. This water they bring up to the level of our post. I believe with a moderate outlay, doubtless embracing a rental to the North-West Coal and Navigation Company, that inexpensive water-pipes could be laid down and the company's system of water supply extended to the barracks. At present there is, practically speaking, no protection against fire.

FORT MACLEOD.

Fort Macleod, which is now the headquarters of two divisions, "D" and "H," should, if this state of affairs is to be continued, also receive additional barrack accommodation. At this post the stable accommodation has been added to; the new stable now in course of construction is being built of excellent lumber; the workmanship, as far as one can judge at present, is also good.

Fort Macleod, like Lethbridge (though not to as great an extent), is also lacking in water supply. This want, however, can be overcome, at little cost. A good supply of water is obtainable from what I believe to be an inexhaustible spring lying some 200 yards west of the post. Water from this spring could, with a wind-mill (water-pipes, of course, being laid down) be pumped to a tank or reservoir placed in the centre of the barrack square. By placing this tank at a height of some 75 feet. above the level of the ground good pressure would be obtainable in case of fire. From this source all buildings could, by pipes, be easily supplied with water. Macleod Post is fortunate in having a good chain of permanent outposts.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION.

I trust these outposts may, at an early date, be put in telephonic communication with the barracks. I would also recommend that the post at Medicine Hat be placed in telephonic communication with the town. This post is situated on the west side of the South Saskatchewan River, while the town is on the east side. By using the C. P. R. telegraph poles (which I am sure there would be no objection to) telephone instruments could be connected with small outlay. Telephones are also required to connect the town of Maple Creek with the police barracks at that place. The distance from point to point would be about three miles. In the case of Battleford, I might mention that the Government Telegraph Service has already established telephonic communication between the police barracks and the town.

INSPECTION OF "B" DIVISION.

In accordance with your instructions, I inspected "B" Division, under command of Superintendent E. W. Jarvis. My inspection took place when the headquarters were at Wood Mountain. As this is the only inspection of "B" Division which has taken place during the summer season, and as I am aware that you were unable to visit the post yourself, I shall here submit a somewhat detailed report.

BUILDINGS.

With regard to the buildings comprising the post at Wood Mountain, attached herewith will be found a general plan (not printed), with explanatory notes shown thereon. On this plan is shown *in red*, a proposed barrack room and proposed additional stable, both of which are, I think, necessary, and could be erected at small cost.

Building No. 1 was built on contract let to Mr McCrea; cost, $1,100, the only extras being the storm windows supplied. I am informed, by your orders. This building is an excellent one; it is used for officer's quarters and offices, the size being 50 ft. by 18 ft., one storey, 8 ft. high, with kitchen 14 ft. by 10 ft. The kitchen was not on contract; it was built by the division carpenter. To save wear and tear, I think this kitchen should be painted with as little delay as possible, and would recommend that authority be given Superintendent Jarvis to do so.

The whole building is frame, sided outside, and tar-paper sealed inside; roof, tar-paper and shingles; it has two galvanized iron chimneys. It also has a good cellar 6, ft. by 8 ft. I attach herewith separate ground plan of this building, scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to a foot.

Buildings Nos 2 and 3 on general plan were built by contract let to Mr. McDonald. They are both under the same roof, log buildings, well mudded; roof, mud and hay; both buildings floored.

No. 2 is 31 ft. by 18 ft. No. 3, 18 ft by 18 ft.

No. 2 was orginally built for Quartermaster's store, but I found it being used as troop mess and saddle-room.

No. 3 was originally built as hospital and drug store, now being used as Sergeants mess.

Building No. 4 on general plan is of same construction as Nos. 2 and 3. Its size is 20 ft. by 18 ft. It was intended originally for a blacksmith's shop, but was used during the past season as a cook-house. Each building has a galvanized iron chimney. The cost of the three buildings $860—a reasonable price.

Building No. 5 is a stable, 50 ft. by 16 ft., 8 ft. high; was built by contract let to Mr. Goudry; cost $400. It is built of logs; is well mudded; pole roof, covered with hay and earth; stalls for eight horses. It has a small partition in one end, making a room 8 ft. by 16 ft., which is now being used as troop store, but is much too small for the purpose.

Building Nos. 8, 9 and 10 (see general plan) collectively comprise large bank stable, of which I attach herewith separate plan. This bank stable was built by contract let to Mr. McDonald. It is 200 ft. by 16 ft., 10 ft. high at back, 8 ft. high in front; excavation at back; back and ends lined with logs outside of posts; front filled in with logs between posts; roof, poles, hay and earth. It has six double doors and eighteen windows. On top of stable three good trap-doors are let in.

Hay Corral No. 11 (on general plan) adjoins the stable. Inside of the stable is a good well, 4 ft. square, 14 ft. deep, well cribbed; the supply of water is 4 ft.

Building No. 7 (on general plan) is a latrine 5 ft. by 4 ft.; was built by division carpenter; lumber supplied by Quartermaster.

With regard to my recommendation as to new buildings required:—

1st. With regard to No. 6 (see general plan). This is a proposed barrack room 94 ft. by 20 ft., to be divided into three, that is two partitions. Building could be of logs, built in same manner as buildings 2, 3 and 4, already described. The cost I estimate would be about $1,200. The men could mess in these barrack rooms.

2nd. A cook-house (not shown on sketch) 20 ft. by 12 ft.; is required; this building to be of the same construction as proposed barrack room and to be connected therewith by passage.

3rd. An additional new stable is also required (see No. 12 on general plan). The proposed stable should be 60 ft. by 16 ft., to be of same construction as bank stables.

4th. A good well in barrack square is urgently required. It is reasonable to presume that a good supply of water could be obtained at a depth of 24 ft. I might here note that the present supply of drinking water has to be obtained from a spring situated some 500 yards south-east of post, while water for washing purposes is obtained from a creek some 300 yards north-west.

I might mention that the present post is situated some 250 yards east of the old site. It is on good high ground and well located. As to the old post, the only buildings remaining are officers' quarters, blacksmith's shop and Quarter-master's store. All these buildings are now in the last stage of decay and only fit for firewood.

Out of the stable appropriation for Wood Mountain district $210 was paid for Long Bank stable, also $40 for purchase of ranche building from the Home Land and Cattle Company. This building is situated seven miles west of present post. The expenditures of stable appropriation above alluded to leave a balance of $250 for the purpose of building five patrol stables at different points, suggested as follows say, one at McDonald's Creek, 32 miles west of post; one at White Mud River, 65 miles west of post; one about 40 miles east of Willow Bunch, on patrol line through Dirt Hills; one near Buffalo Coulee, on same patrol line further east, say 120 miles east of Wood Mountain post; one about 40 miles west of Wood End, which is Inspector McGibbon's headquarters. Superintendent. Jarvis assures me that these patrol stables could be built for $50 each.

HAY.

I find Superintendent. Jarvis had authority to purchase on contract 75 tons of hay for use at Wood Mountain, and 25 tons for Willow Bunch. The contracts at Wood Mountain were let to S. Briggs, P. Bonneau, jr., and A. Goudry, each man getting 25 tons at $10.50 per ton. At Willow Bunch N. Lacerte got contract for 40 tons at $9.40 per ton.

I believe the best hay procurable has been obtained at both places. The horses eat the hay freely, and like it. I ordered more poles to be put on the stack at Wood Mountain, and gave instructions as to the construction of the stack at Willow Bunch, which work was being proceeded with as I passed that place.

On the 1st November the total quantity of hay on hand at both places was about 80 tons.

RATIONING OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

During the past season the rationing of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men at Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch was done by contract, the contract being let to Mr. Farrill.

While at Wood Mountain I visited the division at meal hours and carefully inspected the rations supplied. There was abundance of everything, and all of good quality. No man had the slightest complaint to make, and I am quite satisfied that during the term mentioned the division was well fed. I believe this plan of rationing the men on outpost duty is a good one, and I believe it also to be economical. In saying this I, of course, make allowance for cost of transport, were rations supplied in the ordinary way. Then, again, feeding a division by contract largely reduces the number of employed men, and by so doing increases its efficiency, every non-commissioned officer and man being available for prairie work.

WILLOW BUNCH DETACHMENT FOR WINTER.

The detachment at Willow Bunch during the coming winter are boarded by Mr.

J. Legaré, at a cost of $1 per day for each man and horse. Legaré supplies everything for the men and stabling for the horses. Police supply hay and oats.

KIT INSPECTION.

While at Wood Mountain I held kit inspection, and was much pleased with the result. With the exception of a very few trifling complaints, which Superintendent Jarvis will bring to your notice, the men's kits were in excellent condition.

MUSTER OF HORSES.

I mustered and inspected the horses of the division and found them in good order.

PATROLLING AND GENERAL DUTY.

I would call your attention to Superintendent Jarvis' patrol map. I believe his district to have been thoroughly well patrolled; furthermore that the duty devolving upon Superintendent Jarvis and his command has in my opinion been performed in a manner which reflects great credit on the Force.

I was much pleased with the appearance of the non-commissioned officers and men, and am satisfied the division is in a very efficient state.

I trust next season that some suitable allowance may be made for the maintenance of the officers' mess.

ARTILLERY BRANCH.

With regard to the artillery branch, our armament consist of 9-pounder and 7-pounder mountain guns. I last year pointed out that the 9-pounder M. L. R. guns, though a suitable arm for ordinary field batteries are certainly not what we require. In the first place, any division to which 9-pounder guns were attached would require to be largely augmented in horses. One of these guns in travelling any distance requires six horses and harness. We are without ammunition waggons, which on active service would have to be supplied. For this purpose I have no doubt we could improvise some of our heavy waggons. For each waggon a four-horse team would be necessary. The 9-pounder guns weigh 8 cwt. (English standard).

They could not be moved as rapidly as would be required were an attempt made to have them act in unison with a purely cavalry force. The Royal Horse Artillery gun of the same calibre is lighter than those we have. Even the Royal Horse Artillery gun is heavier than we require. We would never need so formidable an arm in Indian warfare. With a much lighter gun our artillery branch would attain all the efficiency and power desirable. I would recommend that a Nordenfeldt Machine Gun, with galloping carriage, be attached to each division. Of course, what I have said of the 9-pounder M. L. R. guns applies to the difficulties arising in their transport. I have no doubt that in some cases they might be found useful about our posts.

Now, with regard to the 7 pounder mountain guns, it must be conceded that, as mountain guns we will never require to use them. In all we have six 7-pounder guns; two of them are of the latest pattern (steel) and are furnished with wrought iron carriage and limbers of the field-gun pattern, with side-arms complete. These two guns are thus thoroughly serviceable. The remaining four 7-pounder guns (bronze) are of much older pattern, and came to this country originally on the Red River expedition. The carriages and limbers appertaining to these bronze guns are all absolutely unserviceable; these carriages and limbers were manufactured in this country some years ago from the limited material then at hand. Unless they are to be entirely set aside, it will be necessary to furnish new carriages and limbers; no part of the old ones are of the slightest use. If it is considered advisable to expend any money in mounting these guns on suitable carriages, one of the two following plans must be adopted:—

First. The purchase of wrought iron carriages and limbers, with side-arms complete, from the Imperial authorities in England, or

Secondly. The manufacture in this country of suitable wooden carriages and limbers.

Taking into consideration the fact that the purchase of wrought iron carriages and limbers would entail an expense of something like $2,000, I believe the second plan proposed would, on the whole, be the better.

If neither of those suggestions are acted on, I would recommand that the 7-pounder bronze guns be sent to head quarters and turned into store.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

I have again to bear testimony to the excellence of the different articles of kit supplied to the non-commissioned officers and men. After the discarding of the blue cavalry cloak, previously supplied from England, some difficulty was experienced in replacing it by a serviceable grey one. This difficulty has now, I hope, been overcome. Our present sealed pattern grey cloak represents, I believe, a serviceable article. I make the following quotation from my annual report of last year. It still applies with equal force: For years I have been in favour of discarding helmets and forage caps. To my mind both furnish wretched head-dress. I think the forage caps may be replaced by large soft felt hats. Such a hat is in general use by the United States troops serving in the west.

Our underclothing is excellent, though the socks are decidedly longer than they need be, particularly when it is borne in mind that they are worn with riding-breeches.

It appears to me the day has arrived when anything in the shape of a red coat for prairie work should be discarded. I am in sympathy with the recommendations made last year by Superintendent Jarvis, and I hope a prairie suit may yet be issued to us. Such suit should be of a neutral color, made of material which is commonly known as "velveteen cord," and consisting of riding-breeches and loose coat with pockets—the old-fashioned Norfolk jacket is, I think, the most suitable pattern. The cost of such a suit as I have roughly described could, as I notice Superintendent Jarvis recommends, easily be defrayed by dispensing with some of the articles of kit now issued.

BEDS FOR BARRACK ROOMS.

I would call your attention to the fact that the supply of iron beds, latest Imperial folding pattern, are required for all barrack rooms. The ordinary boards and trestles furnish the men with a wretched substitute for a bed, and, at best, present a sorry appearance in the barrack room.

WINCHESTER CARBINES.

I am of opinion that the Winchester carbines with which the force is armed are not well suited to our wants.

RIFLE SHOOTING THROUGHOUT THE FORCE.

Rifle shooting throughout the force has become a favorite pastime. In many of the Divisions capital rifle associations have been formed. It is, I think, impossible to over-estimate the good results arising therefrom. Unless some interest is taken in rifle shooting but little good arises from the annual practice. I would recommend that the purchase of ammunition on re-payment be reduced; such a step would encourage rifle practice, and is well calculated to make the younger members of the Force expert in the use of the rifle.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The present prohibitory clauses in the North-West Territories Act have, during the past year, been largely discussed throughout the Territories. Such discussions have taken place in the public press and at many public meetings. As the subject has, during the recent session of the Legislative Assembly, been discussed in detail by the representatives of the different electoral divisions, it is, I think, safe to presume that the Government has thus been placed in possession of the different views entertained throughout the territorial electoral divisions.

The large number of appeal cases—that is, appeals made from magistrates to Supreme Court—has, I think, brought out many points worthy of consideration, with a view of bringing about some desirable amendments in the Act.

Take this point for instance: One of the learned judges before whom appeals were heard holds that any one bringing in liquor under the Lieutenant-Governor's permit may transfer such liquor to other residents of the Territories who are not themselves in possession of permits; and further, that people so receiving liquor are not liable to punishment by fine or imprisonment.

My last desire is to criticise in the slightest degree the legality of such judgment. I may, however, add that if this is the correct reading of the Act it will hereafter certainly handicap the police in their efforts to suppress illegal liquor traffic.

AMENDMENT TO NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES ACT.

During the past year the North-West Territories Act has been so amended as to allow of the seizure and confiscation of any waggons or vehicles in which liquor is captured. In the southern portion of the Territories this amendment has been found to clash somewhat with the conditions of the Customs Act. I trust the conditions of the North-West Territories and Customs Acts may hereafter be clearly defined, this in such a manner as to define clearly under which Act each seizure, as it is made, should be dealt with.

POLICE ACT.

The clause in the North-West Mounted Police Act under which deserters are tried and punished requires amendment. If such an amendment is made I trust it will admit of deserters arrested in any portion of the Dominion being brought back to the Territories for trial, if such action is considered advisable by the Commissioner.

CROPS.

In every portion of the Territories through which I have travelled I have heard good reports of this season's crops. Never in the history of the Territories has so much grain been produced; there can be no doubt whatsoever that this has given a new and increased impetus to the farming industry.

RANCHING.

In the southern portion of the Territories, where the ranching industry is extensively carried on, this year's reports are most favorable, and I am satisfied that when the spring "round-up" takes place, the results arising therefrom will be of such a character that favorable comment will be made on the capabilities of the Territories as a ranching country. I might also note that this year a very considerable quantity of grain has been grown in southern Alberta. I mention this, as in some quarters an idea appears to prevail that this portion of the Territories is not capable of producing grain.

During your absence on duty from headquarters I, as a general rule, remained in command. I have always received every assistance and support from the officers and non-commissioned officers, for which I wish to place on record my thanks and sense of appreciation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN COTTON,

Inspecting Superintendent.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. H. McILLREE, "E" DIVISION, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1888.

North-West Mounted Police,

Calgary, 14th December, 1888.

Sir,—I beg to forward for your consideration my annual report for the twelve months ended 30th November, 1888.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT

I consider to be good. The past season has been a favorable one for agricultural pursuits, as well as for ranching interests. This section has been free from any causes calculated to retard the growth and welfare of the country and its inhabitants.

There has not been any large amount of immigration during the past season; still there has been a reasonable amount, and, as far as I can learn, of a desirable class of settlers. The town of Calgary continues to steadily grow, and during the past season some fine buildings have been erected and others are now in course of construction.

Anthracite, which grew very rapidly, and promised to be a large place, suddenly collapsed by the shutting down of the anthracite coal mines located there, and is now nearly deserted. I believe, however, that these mines will eventually be re-opened, when prosperity will return to Anthracite.

At Banff there have been considerable changes during the past year. The Canadian Pacific Railway moved their station about a couple of miles further west, and the old station is now deserted, everyone having moved up to the townsite. The new Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel was opened early in the season, and a great many people have visited the Park, both for pleasure and seeking health.

Canmore, the end of a division, has a population nearly all composed of employées of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Gleichen, also the end of a division, is slowly making its way, a few buildings having been erected during the past year, amongst them an hotel, which was badly needed.

At a point near the trail from Blackfoot Crossing to Macleod a new colony has been started. The settlement is called "Queenstown," and is under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Colonization Corporation, who have colonization, grazing and coal interests in the immediate vicinity. It is in its infancy as yet.

The Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company, of which Sir John Lester-Kaye is manager, have started farms at the following points in this district: Bantry, Namaka and Langdon. Extensive buildings are being erected and early next spring large tracts of land are to be broken and put under crop and the farms stocked with horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. Calgary is the distributing point for the northern country, and a large quantity of freight is carried by trail. A cheese factory has been started about twenty miles from Calgary up the Elbow River, and I hear the product of this factory very highly spoken of.

The Eau Claire Company have a saw mill at Calgary and turn out a large quantity of lumber.

Major Walker has a saw mill at Kananaskis and there is a small mill on Sheep Creek.

Taking everything into consideration, I consider the general condition of this section to be highly prosperous. I left here in November, 1883, and returned in the same month of 1887. In these four years there have been remarkable developments. Where the country had been a bare waste it is now settled up, and on every side there appear good farm houses, miles upon miles of fencing and numerous little settlements, with school house, church, etc.

CRIME.

There has been an absence of serious crime in this district during the past twelve months. There has not been a single case of homicide. There have been very few cases of assault with murderous weapons. Most cases have been for infractions of liquor laws and larceny, principally of horses. There have been a good many horses reported missing but not many well founded cases of stealing. The past season was a bad one for flies, with some very severe hail storms, and many horses reported as being stolen simply strayed and were eventually recovered, either by the police or their owners.

Early in the season several complaints were made by settlers of losing a single horse, and if they advertised, offering a reward, the missing animal usually turned up promptly. This kind of thing looked suspicious and was hard to bring home to anyone.

But few cases of cattle killing have been reported. I am quite aware that there is a certain amount of it goes on, but in any cattle district, particularly where large numbers of Indians have their reserves, there will always be a few cattle killed. The settlers do not always report when they lose stock in this way, as many of them have the idea that if they lay information against an Indian and get him punished, other Indians will kill more of their cattle by way of retaliation.

I am of opinion, however, that taking into consideration the number of Indians in this section and the vast tract of country over which stock range there is very little cattle killing.

Settlers complain that during their absence from home their houses are broken into and money and portable articles stolen. Frequent patrolling has put a stop in a great measure, to this, and lately I have had no complaints of this kind. Bearing in mind, however, the large floating population that there always is in a new country like this, it is a matter of congratulation that there is so little crime of a serious nature to report.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

During the past year this section has been thoroughly patrolled.

For the winter months small patrols were sent out principally to visit south of here. The outpost near Stimson's ranche patrolled High River country.

From Gleichen, patrols visited the two reserves frequently, and the Rosebud country once a week.

Detachment at Morley visited every one in that section of the country, and there were two men stationed at Scarlett's, 40 miles north on the Edmonton trail.

On the 23rd May Inspector Wattam left here with a party to reinforce the Gleichen detachment, making a strong patrol of twenty-five men. Mr. Wattam very efficiently performed the duties entrusted to him.

The reserves were visited daily, Indian horses mustered and examined at intervals, branded stock taken charge of, and that section thoroughly patrolled on both sides of the river, up north as far as the Rosebud and south to the Little Bow, and up to the mouth of High River, and east and west along the Canadian Pacific Railway, as far as circumstances necessitated. This patrol remained out until some time after the Indians' payments on the Blackfoot Reserve, when the extra men and horses were brought in and the detachment at Gleichen was reduced to its winter strength.

Small patrols were constantly sent out in different directions, down the Bow River to mouth of High River, along Sheep Creek and the Elbow River, up the Bow River and to Beaver Dam on the north and Jumping Pond on the south.

I increased the detachment for a while at Morley. It takes but a short time to write what patrols have been sent out, but it represents a lot of work done by members of the division, and well done, as I am led to believe by the testimony of many settlers.

The following are the present outposts :—Gleichen, Stimson's, on middle fork of High River; Scarletts, 40 miles north on Edmonton trail; Morley, Canmore, Banff and Laggan. It is proposed to establish at once small detachments at the Industrial School, mouth of High River, another at some point up on Sheep Creek and a third on the Sarcee Reserve.

As soon as the Mines re-open at Anthracite a strong detachment will be required there. If mines are developed at Cochrane men will also require to be stationed there.

In view of the large amount of travel between here and Macleod, I would recommend the establishment of a post at Mosquito Creek ; parties are constantly meeting there, and I think it would be preferable to have buildings of our own with a good stable. That section of the country requires to be patrolled more than it has been in the past, there being several large cattle ranches on Mosquito Creek and the Little Bow.

At present, besides the work done by the permanent outposts a patrol goes out from here weekly to the Industrial School and mouth of High River, and once a fortnight to Beaver Dam. Outside of these, special parties are sent out, as occasion requires, to Sheep Creek, up the Elbow River, etc., so that no part of the country remains long unvisited.

The total distance travelled by the horses of this division during the year was 121,179 miles.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT

Has consisted, of the most part, in keeping Indians on their reserves and attending the annual payments.

Indians are continually straying off their reserves to hang about Calgary. By the request of the Indian Department these stragglers are sent back to their reserves if they have not a pass from their agent. All the money for Indian payments in this section was sent to my care. At Gleichen Inspector Wattam took charge of the money on its arrival and attended payments at Blackfoot Reserve for four days with a party of one non-commissioned officer and six men. Inspector Snyder took over money here from the express office for the Sarcee payments and took money to reserve and attended payments with a party of one non-commissioned officer and four men. Money for payments of Indians in Edmonton district was also sent here to my care, and on the 10th September this money was sent from here under an escort as far as the crossing of Red Deer River, where a party from "G" Division took it over.

Mr. Cornish, agent at Sarcee Reserve, was sent last month with a team, teamster and my interpreter to the detachment at middle fork of High River, where he was furnished with saddle horses to proceed to the spot where a Stoney Indian had been wounded by some Indians talking the Blackfoot language. I have on several occa ions had to send a party to the Industrial School at the request of Rev. Father Claude, to remove Indians who were camping there and making themselves obnoxious by trying to get the Indian children to leave the school.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

I have not been called upon to render any special assistance to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the only railroad in this section during the past twelve months. There have been no strikes or disturbances of any kind.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

Early last spring drill was commenced at this post and continued until the number of men away on patrol and other duties left the strength in barracks so small that drill was not practicable. Everyone, however, in barracks during the time drill was carried on, underwent a course of both mounted and dismounted drill, and the non-commissioned officers a course of sword exercise.

I regret that I have not been able to put the division through a course of target pratice. The chief difficulty here is the want of a range. There is no place available close to the barracks, and some range will have to be selected and acquired for our own use.

At Maple Creek, where I was stationed last, the range was directly behind the barracks and the men did plenty of independent practice, and there was hardly a man in the division that was not a fair shot at least. Here men have no opportunity to practice. Most of the men of the division have done their revolver practice for the year.

The Winchester ammunition in store here is good. I consider the revolver cartridge too heavy as to charge. I think for all work the old issue cartridge is much superior. I never saw anyone but made better shooting with it than with the new cartridge, and it is just as affective at the ranges at which a revolver is generally used for the purpose of killing.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the Division is good, the men being mostly young, strong fellows, who can stand any amount of riding, hard work, and hardships of all kinds. Members of the force are not now called upon to undergo so many hardships as those who served in the earlier days; still, when called upon, men serving at the present time can stand any work or weather. I have noticed many young men on joining the Force, who did not look particularly strong, to fill out and harden, and develop into splendid specimens of manhood. The average hight of members of this division is 5 ft. 9½ in.; the average chest measurement is 37½ in., and the average weight is 158 lbs. I have compiled these measurements from descriptive roll of each man, taken when he enlisted. In many cases chest measurements have increased.

RECRUITS.

A few men offering themselves for enlistment in the force have been engaged, some of whom have been retained here, and others sent to headquarters. Some few have been rejected, owing to physical causes, others as not coming up to the standard height required. No large number offer themselves for enlistment at this point.

HEALTH.

The general health of the division has been good. Owing to men having to live in the old barrack rooms, and for want of sufficient room, being too crowded during the winter months, there were numerous instances of minor disorders. This will, I trust, in a great measure cease when the new baracks are completed, when the rooms occupied will be lofty and well ventilated. The principal disorders are diarrhœa, headache, and various functional disturbances, due, I think, in a great measure, to the sudden changes of temperature experienced in this section. Some few men suffer from rheumatism, and there have been a couple of cases of fever. I am glad to report that there has been a very large decrease in preventible diseases. Accidents, such as kicks from horses, horses falling with their riders, help to swell the sick list, but, taking into consideration the immense amount of riding done in the course of a year and the constant handling of horses, the number of men injured is very small, and in no case has any very serious injury been sustained, which, I consider, reflects creditably on the carefulness of the men and the docility of the horses.

I regret to have to record that one death occurred during the past year.

Sergeant Taylor, an experienced athlete, was practising on the bar, when, by some means, he lost his hold, and falling, injured his spinal column, dying in the hospital some weeks afterwards. His death was a matter of universal regret, not only to his comrades in this division but to the force in general, he being especially esteemed by all who knew him. At the present moment there is not a member of the division in hospital, the only inmate being a young fellow of "D" Division, who was sent in here off patrol suffering from a severe case of inflammatory rheumatism. In connection with the general subject of health, I would beg to refer to Banff. There is no doubt that the baths there are most beneficial in some forms of disease, and I would respectfully suggest that a building, with a few rooms, be built at a suitable locality at Banff, close to the hot springs, where members of the force could stop free of charge to undergo treatment. A man could be put in charge of the building and to attend to the sick men, and some arrangement could, I think, be made with one of the hotels to board the men reasonably, by turning in their rations on account. At present the rates are so high at the hotels that but few men can afford to take advantage of the baths. I would also suggest that bathing in the basin and cave, which are under the control of the Government, be free to members of the force. At present we are charged the same rates as the general public

RATIONS AND LIGHT.

The rations supplied by the contractors are good, with the exception of the ground coffee, which is poor. I have had no complaints concerning any other article of rations. The coal oil is inferior. The contractors state it is the standard called for by contract, best Canadian coal oil, but it has decidedly poor illuminating power. I believe it is the intention to light the new barracks by electricity.

KITS, CLOTHING, ETC.

The members of the division are fully equipped in the matter of clothing; the only articles being short are sheets and winter overcoats.

Owing to scarcity of buffalo robes, some other material must be substituted for winter overcoats. I received some long cow-skin coats last winter, but the dyeing of the skins appears to rot them and they quickly tear and are useless. A late issue of buffalo coats has now put this division in good shape for winter patrolling. The grey overcoats now issued are not nearly as serviceable as the old blue pattern. They are not water-proof, and are cumbersome for men to carry on their saddles when on patrol in spring, summer and fall, and are a terrible weight when soaked with rain. I would suggest the issue of a water-proof, or "slicker," as called in this country, for use of men on patrol. If too expensive to be issued generally, enough might be furnished each division to issue on loan to men during patrol work. They are easy to carry on the saddle and warm enough for the time of year during which they would be used. Many men complain of the socks as being too heavy for summer wear. I think a lighter quality might, with advantage, be supplied for wear in hot weather, it being left to the man's discretion what quality he draws. The riding breeches give satisfaction. Tunics and serges are up to standard. In a man's five years' service he is issued two helmets and one fur cap. I consider that one helmet will last a man well for his term of service, and that he requires two fur caps. Many men, I know, have to buy a second fur cap. The prices of the helmet and fur cap are the same.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

The division is fully equipped with the '76 pattern Winchester carbine and the new Enfield revolver. Many of the carbines are the worse for wear, having seen a good deal of service. Most of them require the barrels to be re-browned, the barrels being bright on the outside and difficult, of course, in that state, to keep free

from rust. Some few of the barrels inside are honeycombed and worn, thus interfering materially with the accuracy of the shooting. There have been several cases of the stocks breaking at the small by horses falling. If it is the intention to retain this pattern carbine as the arm of the force there are quite a few now in use that should be replaced by new ones. The revolvers are all comparatively new and mostly in a state of repair. As I remarked in another place, the revolver ammunition is too powerful, and I much prefer the old issue. The charge of powder is so strong that it is difficult to hold the revolver steady. Aim has to be taken so much below the object aimed at that shooting is almost universally high. In watching a man shoot it will be seen that the muzzle of the revolver is thrown up very much at each discharge. A few men make good shooting, but many do not who would make fair scores with the old cartridge. A few lighter revolvers, of smaller calibre, have been issued for use of men on train duty.

I have no artillery in my division or artillery stores of any kind. There are stored here a number of Enfield rifles, a few revolvers and some ammunition belonging to the Militia Department.

DESERTIONS.

During the past year there have been four desertions from this division, all of them being men of very indifferent character. Constable Wilson, who was enlisted here, and had only served a few months, was caterer and cook for the mens' mess, and decamped with some of the mess funds.

Constable Dennis, who had just been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor for some serious breaches of discipline, escaped from the provost guard whilst the greater part of men in barracks were absent at Sergeant Taylor's funeral. Constable Sherman, a decidedly bad character, deserted from Banff, and Constable Lines deserted on 12th November whilst a patient in hospital One man who deserted from this post over a year ago gave himself up the beginning of last month, and is now undergoing a term of imprisonment.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The number of men having accounts at the Savings Bank is twenty-one, and the total amount deposited by them during the year was $2,078.11.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION.

The division at headquarters, Calgary, has been inspected on several occasions by yourself, and also by the Assistant Commissioner, who, when in barracks, makes a weekly inspection every Saturday. You have also visited and inspected detachments at Banff, High River and Scarlett's. The detachment at Banff is inspected once a month by myself, the detachment at High River is inspected once every six weeks by an officer, and that at Gleichen once a week. The smaller detachments are inspected less frequently. In addition to kit inspection, that of arms and accoutrements are held at stated intervals. Horses are inspected once a week to examine shoeing, and that they are correctly numbered and branded. Horses on herd are visited twice a week by the staff veterinary sergeant, who examines them carefully and reports as to their condition.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are for the most part of a high class, young and in good order. I have orders to sell two at a fixed price which are not up to standard of work required, and there are a few others that will likely be recommended to be cast in spring. During the year four horses have died or been destroyed from accidental causes. A horse on detachment at Banff dislocated his shoulder and had to be destroyed. A team ran away at this post, the bit breaking in one of the horses'

mouths, and before they could be stopped they ran over a pile of wood and one broke his leg and had to be destroyed. A horse transferred to Maple Creek died from injuries received, I believe, in crowding through the gate of a corral ; and the fourth, a remount, broke the bone of one of his fore arms in a very singular manner, and of course had to be destroyed. There has not been a single case of death from natural causes. Seven horses were cast and sold at public auction, and brought good prices. Twelve were transferred to other divisions and thirty new horses were received in the division. The remounts purchased and posted to this division have turned out well. They were mostly very poor in condition when bought, but have filled out and improved wonderfully. They range from fifteen hands upwards, appear most of them to have good, sound constitutions, were easy to break and are wonderfully free from vice. Most of them were out on patrol work the greater part of the summer. There are always a certain number of horses on the sick list suffering from sprains and other minor disorders, and in every case where a horse gets run down in condition from any cause, after some extra feeding in stables he is turned out to run at herd until he recovers his strength. At present there is some slight epidemic running through the stables ; every horse nearly is coughing, but the veterinary staff sergeant is watching them closely and does not apprehend that it will be anything serious. Horses in stables are exercised every day that the weather permits. From the attached mileage return some idea can be formed of the amount of work done and the distances travelled by the horses of the division. Some few have been running out at herd the greater part of the year and will be all ready for work when required. In connection with the horses, I would beg to refer to the shoeing. I consider the shoes furnished to be too heavy and the shoeing nails too long and heavy. The class of horses we now get bred in the country have, for the most part, small feet, and require light shoes and nails.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

There are at present seventy-two saddles in use. Of these many are very old, some having been in use since about 1880. These are, with the exception of half a dozen, single cinch saddles. The trees of most of them are good, but leather parts are in many instances much worn and constant repairs are necessary. A great many of them also require re-lining with sheep skin. The saddler major inspected all saddlery and harness a short time ago. The Whitman bit is used for saddle horses entirely. Of heavy harness, all except one set of wheel and lead is old. Several new sets will be required for use for next season's work. A couple of light sets of harness were furnished during past year, suitable for light work and one set single harness. One set heavy wheel harness, lost from here in 1885, was recovered. Owing to there not being a suitable harness room at this post, it is not possible during the winter months to keep saddles and harness as clean as they should be, as the rooms used for these purposes are in the stables, where fires cannot be lighted. As I have lately been able to move the men out of one of the old barrack rooms, I am fitting this vacated room up to keep saddles and harness in, and they will be better cared for in consequence.

TRANSPORT.

Transport of this division is mostly in a good state of repair. Nearly all the lumber waggons have been in use for many years, and are, in consequence, worn in many parts and often require repair. Two or three new lumber waggons are required for use in this division.

Of light transport I have at present a fair supply, both as regards quantity and quality. So many small patrols go out during a great part of the year that a good supply of light transport is a necessity. The light patrol waggons supplied this year appear to be very good, as far as I am able to judge. They run easily, are comfortable to travel in and the material and workmanship appear to be good. The

brakes have had to be changed, as they were not suitable for this country. Both the double and single buckboards supplied to this post the past year appear to be good and suitable to our work.

FORAGE.

The past season was a very favorable one for the hay crop, and in consequence the price of hay was not as high as the previous year. More care has been exercised in receiving the hay, and by your instuctions stacks had to be built of certain dimensions. It appears almost an impossibility to get the contractors to build the stacks as they are ordered to do, but by constant supervision the stacks have been fairly built. The hay was taken over this year by measurement, the stacks being measured thirty days after completion. Every load brought in was examined. If good it was put in stacks ; if bad rejected. The hay received is of good quality and the season was good for curing and stacking. At Gleichen hay is delivered as required. At High River and Banff it is put up in stacks and measured.

Oats are supplied monthly by the contractor; some supplied are received from Manitoba, but the greater part is grain grown in this section. The oats have to be up to standard weight, well filled and free from foreign seeds and dirt. They are supplied in bags. I supply all the detachments, except a couple of the smaller ones, with oats from here, as I find it much cheaper to do so than buy locally. A certain quantity of barley is fed to the horses during the winter months, being boiled and fed hot twice a week. A few carrots are also given the horses.

STABLES.

The stables have been much improved during the past year. In the saddle horse stable the floor was laid with planks, which had been down for some years and being saturated with urine smelt badly and were full of holes and depressions. The whole of this planking, with the exception of the middle aisle, was torn up and the under surface thoroughly scraped and all refuse thrown out. Dry sand was laid down when under-surface was quite dry and the upper half of the stalls was cobbled and the lower half planked. All the mangers and feed-boxes were torn out and replaced, the hay-racks being made much shallower than the old ones. New swing bars were put in and hung with chains, and the whole stable re-mudded and thoroughly whitewashed. The stable is now clean and sweet, and its appearance is much improved. I think it will be found that it will be more beneficial for the horses to stand on the cobbled surface than on the planks,

The stalls in officers' stable were cobbled their full length and the whole stable re-mudded and whitewashed. The team stable is still in the old condition, horses standing on mud floor. It is good for their feet but difficult to keep in any decent looking condition, as holes are being continually worn into the soil and it is difficult to run off the drainage. I hope, when weather permits, to cobble this stable and fix it up in the same manner as was done in the saddle horse stable. There are two hay mows at the end of each stable, one to hold hay for feed and the other for bedding. The roofs of all the stables will require some repairs during the ensuing year.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

I do not think the bell tents supplied during the past few years are as good as those formerly supplied. They appear to wear thin very quickly. Owing to so much high wind in this country, and numerous heavy thunders storms, tents, unless made of the very best quality and material, tear a great deal, and if in constant use last only a few months. The "A" tents supplied are useful for small parties on patrol. The camp kettles supplied are good and wear well. Zinc buckets are very useful about the posts, but not suitable for parties on patrol, as they get banged about and quickly broken. Some kind of rubber or stout canvas bucket would be the kind most suitable for the use of patrol parties.

As a general thing, the hardware supplied is of good quality; when not it is promptly returned to the Contractor and replaced by a serviceable article.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

The old building used as barracks is hardly fit for habitation, and will, I am glad to say, in a few months be vacated by the men, one room only now being used as a barrack room. The new barrack building, two stories high, has yet much to be done to it before the men can move into it. It is similar in design to the barracks at Regina, except that the foundation is of stone, and the building is so constructed that it can be brick veneered. The wash rooms and bath rooms are to be in the basement, instead of at the ends of the mess room, and it will in consequence make the mess room much larger than the one at Regina. The rear part of the building, comprising the mess room, kitchen and scullery, is completed sufficiently to enable habitation, and the mess room has been temporarily fitted up as a barrack room, and I was able to move twenty-eight men in there. The kitchen is used as a mess room and the scullery as a kitchen.

This arrangement has added much to the comfort of the men, as the old mess room and kitchen were most inconvenient and uncomfortable. The contractor informs me that the furnaces are on the way up from the east, and will be placed in position directly on their arrival, and he will then be able to go on with the plastering, and hopes to have building completed by the middle of next May.

The new hospital is up and doors and windows in, but not plastered. As this building is to be heated by stoves, I suppose the plastering cannot be done until spring. The old hospital was re-mudded and whitewashed, but is badly out of repair. No. 2 officers' quarters is also in a very bad state of repair; also the building used as an orderly room, etc. I believe it is the intention to build a new guard house shortly. The present one is very unsuitable for the purpose. The old upright picket building is to be torn down next spring, A small building was erected during the past year for use of farriers and carpenters. There has been, as far as I know, no provision made for a building for the Sergeants' mess or an orderly room. A good room, large and well fitted, is required at this post for an orderly room. There is a great deal of correspondence to get through, and also a considerable amount of magistrate's work, and the present accommodation is quite insufficient.

An officers' quarters was built at Banff during the past year—a log building. Better accommodation for men and horses of detachment is required. Buildings are also required at Gleichen for use of detachment, with a small guard house. At present we have a lease of some buildings at that point for a year.

At High River an addition is being made to the shack used as quarters which will add much to the comfort of detachment. I, under another heading recommend the erection of suitable buildings at Mosquito Creek.

There not being sufficient officers' quarters at this post, Calgary, three of the officers are at present living out of barracks. It would be much preferable that they should all live in barracks.

Of barrack furniture there is really nothing but what is made by the artizans of the division. The men are supplied with bed boards and trestles. They are cumbersome and difficult to move when rooms have to be scrubbed, etc., and they certainly do not look well or add to the appearance of a barrack room. I strongly recommend the men being supplied with some pattern cot. They are supplied at all the American posts. The mess room and barrack room tables are only rough wooden ones, cumbersome and not neat, and the benches are also home-made. The pattern of tables and benches used in the Imperial service would be very suitable for our use. Iron brackets would also be better for shelving for the kits than wooden ones, and would certainly look much neater.

FUEL.

Soft coal is used almost entirely for fuel. Wood is used in a few heaters and cooking stoves.

TELEPHONES.

During the past year the barracks have been put in communication with the telephone system of Calgary. There is a private wire from the orderly room to the town police station, a second wire from Quartermaster's store to central telephone office. These telephones are of great service and convenience.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The only line in this section is the Canadian Pacific Railway system. I think it highly desirable that a line should be built direct from here south to Macleod, and from here north to Edmonton. To send a message to Macleod it has to go over Cnnadian Pacific Railway to Dunmore, then over North-West Coal and Navigation Company to Lethbridge, and then by Government line to Macleod. To Edmonton a message has to go over Canadian Pacific Railway to Qu'Appelle and then over Government line by Battleford, etc.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The appliances for fire protection at this post are a hand fire-engine, with reel of hose, some Babcocks and fire-pails. The engine works well in warm weather, but as there is no warm place to keep it in some part of the valves or pump becomes disorganized in cold weather, and it takes some time before the pump can be made to draw water. In cold weather it would soon freeze up. Not enough hose was supplied to reach all the buildings. The additional quantity required was requisitioned for, and I trust will soon be received. The river is the only source from which water can be drawn for use of engine, the water in well being too low down for suction pipe of engine to reach it, and the engine will not work with any greater length of suction pipe. The Babcocks are always kept charged, and in places where they will not freeze up. In every room which is occupied, and where water will not freeze, fire-buckets are kept constantly filled with water, and not allowed to be used for any other purpose. A board is put up in barrack-rooms, with a list of names, showing position every man is to occupy in case of fire. The men are exercised at fire-parade once a week. Last week, after the assembly sounded, the engine was down at the river, hose laid on to the building designated, all Babcocks on ground, and spare ladders brought up. Time occupied in doing this was three minutes. I think it desirable that a large frost-proof tank should be built here, with a small steam engine to pump water. This would give an ample supply of water

WATER SUPPLY.

The greater part of the water used at this Post is obtained from the river. The water is good now but liable to become impure as Calgary grows larger, when more or less drainage is sure to find its way to the river. There is a well here, but not much used, except for washing waggons and other transport, scrubbing rooms, etc. The water is good, but as the water cart goes its rounds every day and delivers water wherever required, not much is carried by hand from the well. This well varies in depth of water according as river is high or low; when the river is very low there is very little water in the well.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads in this section of the country are good, except in very wet seasons. The old established trails, notably the one to Blackfoot Crossing, that north to Edmonton, west to Morley and south to Macleod, were surveyed during the past season, and I believe are to be kept as public trails, independent of any surveys or road allowance. Bridges are a necessity in many parts of this district. At Calgary two new bridges were completed during the past year—Langevin and Bow Marsh bridges—and there are two bridges across the Elbow.

Travel is impeded and valuable lives risked every day in spring and during high water for want of bridges. There is always a great deal of travel on the Macleod trail, and bridges are required principally at Sheep Creek and High River. The former of these, though called a creek, is a river in size, especially when in flood, and is a nasty stream to cross. There is a ferry at High River, but the rates charged are high, and it is a severe tax on settler pockets to have to use the ferry often. Besides the time when these rivers are in flood, they are dangerous in the spring, when the ice is gone out of the middle and is still intact at the sides, and in early winter the slush ice is running and the ice is forming on either bank of the streams.

FERRIES.

The only ferries in operation in my district during the past season were at High River crossing, and at Cochrane, near Cochrane coal mines, on the Bow River. The first named ferry is considerably used during high water by people travelling to and from the Macleod district, and by settlers and ranchers south of High River. By crossing at the ferry at Cochrane the distance between Calgary and Morley is somewhat shortened.

LIQUOR LAWS.

There is no doubt that the time has arrived for some change in the liquor laws. At the present time the existing law is not obeyed or respected by the mass of the inhabitants of this part of the North-West. It is evaded and set at naught by very many. The country has changed in so many ways since the North-West Act was passed that I consider it is necessary either to do one of two things—to allow intoxicants into the Territories under license or otherwise, or to amend the Act so that its provisions cannot be misinterpreted. At present in Calgary it is almost impossible to get a conviction of a magistrate for infractions of the North-West Territories Act sustained. In the first place, every effort is made by the opposing counsel to have the conviction quashed on some error in form of proceedings or legal technicality, which is often successful—indeed, is successful in every case where there is the slightest error, though Section 100 of the Act states that no seizure, prosecution, conviction or commitment under the Act shall be invalid for want of form, so long as the same is according to the true intent and meaning of the Act. Then it has been ruled in the Supreme Court that there is no penalty attached by the Act to "having liquor in possession," and that if liquor is legally brought into the Territories the holder can give his permit to whom he pleases. Under these rulings it is almost impossible to get a conviction sustained.

Importing is very difficult to prove. I had one case here, and asked to be allowed to summons as a witness one of the firm who shipped the liquor from Montreal, but was not allowed to do so on account of the expense, and of course, the conviction was quashed. Some of the cases on appeal for nearly a year now have not been as yet decided, having been heard and judgment reserved. During the year I have been here fourteen convictions have been made by me, of which one was sustained, three are not yet decided, and the rest are quashed. It does not matter if a man is caught with a lot of liquor in his possesion and is convicted; he will appeal the case. There is now a case pending in which a man was found locked up in a closet in a Canadian Pacific Ralway Pullman with a ten gallon keg of whiskey. He was convicted and appealed, and his appeal was not sustained, the notice being bad in form, but he promptly applied for a writ of *certiorari*, and it is hard to say how it will end.

The present law does not work as it should; certainly not in this section. Of course, everyone knows whiskey is sold in nearly every saloon in Calgary. I see that a Calgary member in the Council Chamber at Regina stated the consumption of whiskey in Calgary was fifty gallons a day. It may be so; I know there is a great deal consumed, and that the great mass of the inhabitants are in opposition to the law. We get no sympathy or assistance to uphold the law; on the contrary, every

obstacle is put in our way. Every case of infraction of the North-West Territories Intoxicant Act that is brought to light is, of course, the work of members of our force. The local police take no notice of this liquor traffic. The saloons are searched at intervals, but every saloon has its hiding place, and if intoxicants are found a permit is at once produced, either in the saloon keeper's name or, what is just as good here, the name of one of his friends. My men, endeavoring to do their duty, are made a laughing stock of, and accordingly it is not a popular duty with them.

Since the 1st December, 1887, there have been seized and destroyed in this district 840 gallons of intoxicants. This does not include beer, of which some was spilt. Much of the liquor was good, coming from Montreal, and put up in half-gallon glass bottles. This amount of liquor destroyed represents a great waste of money. If the value of the liquor be taken, and to it added the value of vessels containing it, with freight charges, etc., it will be found to reach a large amount. If the existing law is to remain in force many alterations should be made, to enable those to whom the enforcement is entrusted to have a greater chance to secure convictions than at present. The evil is increasing rapidly and less regard is paid daily to the provisions of the Act. Under existing circumstances, there is not the slightest incentive for a policeman to try to do his duty in this particular. A man is looked upon as a martyr if he is arrested for a breach of the Act. The Act, if intended to be enforced, should be changed, so that its provisions cannot be twisted and misinterpreted, and if the evidence is sufficient to prove the offence there should be no loop-hole for the offender to escape.

SETTLERS.

The country is settled up in every direction from Calgary, but principally to the south and west. There are many holdings with first class buildings on them, and a large portion of land taken up is fenced in with barbed wire. Settlers have taken up land in many instances close to the Foot Hills, where I do not think any crops can be grown; still, it is a good range for stock. As far as I am aware, the general condition of the settler is prosperous. There is a ready sale in Calgary for all kinds of dairy, garden and farm produce. In many sections the settler is at a disadvantage in the matter of education for his children, schools not being plentiful at present. The country began to settle up in 1884, and it is wonderful to see the changes settlement has wrought.

CROPS.

The past season has been a favorable one for the growth of crops. Wheat, oats and barley have done well in nearly every locality and root crops were very good also. Wheat is not very extensively grown; oats were very successful. I am told that the average yield, as far as present statistics go, was about 47 bushels to the acre and weighing about 47 pounds to the measured bushel. Barley is always a good crop in this section. A few narrow sections were visited by violent hail storms, which destroyed the crop. There was a great deal of rain during the past summer, and in consequence the hay crop was heavy and hay could be cut almost anywhere. I was of the opinion at one time that Sheep Creek Ridge was unsuitable for farming purposes, but was compelled to change my mind this year, when I saw crops that were raised there. There is a flourishing agricultural society here, which is doing its utmost to further the interests of this section. They held their fall exhibition last September, and the display of live stock, grain, vegetables, dairy produce, etc., was very varied and excellent for a new country.

RANCHING PROSPECT.

Ranchers are, I believe, well satisfied with the result of the past season. The calf crop has been good, and last winter not being severe there were no losses, except the ordinary ones, that will always occur in large or small herds. The feed having

been exceptionally fine this year, the cattle are all in good condition. There was a ready sale for beef cattle, and a large number were bought off the ranges and shipped, for the most part to England.

It is wonderful the good condition cattle keep in this country, even in severe weather, and when it is taken into consideration that they get no food, except what they rustle for themselves on the range.

Horses have also done well. There has been some kind of epidemic running through the country, but it has not been of a severe type and the losses have been light.

There are a number of sheep in the country north of High River; they appear to be remarkably free from disease, and there was a very large lamb crop the past season. In connection with the horse industry, a number of valuable stallions have been brought into the country, and also mares of good strains. The class of horses being bred is vastly improving every year, and in a few years there will be a number of fine horses for sale. Wolves do more or less damage to stock every year. On nearly every large ranche packs of dogs are kept, and many wolves are killed by their aid.

GAME.

Game is fast disappearing, and stricter laws are required for its preservation, or in a few years it will be a thing of the past. There is no large game in this section, except some deer near the mountains, and they are very scarce. The commonly-called prairie chicken is getting scarce, and in a few years, at the rate it is being killed off, will be extinct. Nearly everyone shoots, and many visitors help to swell the list. Wild fowl are becoming scarcer every year. Half-breeds and Indians gather and eat an enormous number of eggs every season, and kill the flappers and old birds when moulting and unable to fly, and the birds get no chance to breed and multiply. Market hunters are getting rife in this country, and large numbers of birds are sent east. A non-export law would be most desirable, and some restriction should be put on market hunters.

When I knew this part of the country first the rivers were teeming with fish, now they are comparatively depopulated. Constant fishing and illegal methods have led to this. People now make it a business to fish for the market, and some are not content with fair means, but resort to netting and fish-traps.

It is not fair to the community at large that a few, by illegal means, should ruin the fishing by such methods. I would suggest legislation on the following points: Restriction on persons fishing for profit; standard of size of fish to be caught; a close season appointed, and no nets allowed to be used or fish-traps of any kind.

The feeling of the country generally is strongly in favor of protection both to game and fish. I have never been able to clearly determine when the river trout spawn. I have caught them at all times of the year full of spawn. There is more or less large game in the mountains, but it is hard to find, unless you have an experienced guide with you. Nearly every lake in the mountains is full of big lake trout, that run to a large size.

Devil's Lake in the National Park is the most accessible fishing ground for these large trout and good boats and all necessary fishing tackle can be hired, with reliable boatmen.

INDIANS.

The Indians have been quiet and well behaved during the past year. It has been our endeavor to keep them as much as possible on their reserves, and we have succeeded to a great extent. There have been, of course, more or less cases of horse stealing amongst them, the most notable case being some Bloods who stole a number of horses off the Stoney Reserve. The greater part of these horses were recovered. The number of cases of horse stealing, however, was small. The principal reserve, the Blackfeet, was closely watched by a strong patrol all the past spring, summer

and fall, and they did not get much chance to indulge in horse stealing. I think they are beginning to realise that it is against their interests to do so. Of course, amongst such a large body of Indians there must be some bad ones, and they are bound to get into mischief. One Blackfoot Indian was arrested for killing a cow, and is undergoing a year's imprisonment for his offence; a second was arrested for killing a calf, but has not yet been tried; and a third for killing a cow, but he was acquitted at his trial.

There have been a few other very suspicious cases of cattle disappearing when Indians were camped near, but information was laid too long after the animals disappeared to enable us to get sufficient evidence to arrest. The total number of cases reported to me, however, were few. Mr. Wattam, in charge of the patrol at Gleichen and Blackfoot Reserve, reported to me that Indians were invariably very easy to deal with and appeared anxious to do what was right in all cases. Several Blackfeet Indians were employed as scouts during the past season and did fairly good service. The Sarcees have been very quiet, though a good many complaints have been made against them by the settlers for camping near their houses, and during absence of inmates stealing small articles. They have numbers of dogs, and these dogs chase calves and colts, kill poultry, etc.; certainly, a camp of Indians near one's house is not a desirable addition.

The Stonies have behaved well in every respect. The chief Indians in this section against whom complaints are made are a lot of wandering Crees. Some of them have taken scrip and have no reserves, and some have never taken treaty. They are shiftless and very destitute. Some of them will work, but most of them will not, and it is hard to say how they live. If turned away from here by force they scatter over the country and become a nuisance to the settlers, and numerous patrols have to be sent out to make them move on. There are still a number of them about here, and the only way I see to get rid of them is for some reserve to be designated where they are to live, and for an escort to take them there.

A few weeks ago some Stonies reported that one of their number had been fired at and wounded by some Indians who talked the Blackfoot language, at a point on the north fork of High River. Every endeavor has been made to unravel the affair, but so far the Indians who attacked the Stoney have not been found. The ground was examined where the shooting took place, and there is no doubt that some shooting had been done there, and that the Stoney had been shot in the leg. He says there were seven Indians in the party who attacked him, and that they were not more than twelve yards apart. No doubt more will be learned about the affair in time. There have been no collisions of any kind between settlers and Indians reported during the past year.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are a number of half-breeds in this section in poor circumstances. A good many of them do more or less freighting from Calgary to points in the northern country during the open season. Many are idle and have no settled occupation, and if they get any money waste it in drinking and gambling. They have been law-abiding, as a rule, there being not a larger percentage of crime amongst them than in other classes.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to much rain late in the season, which kept the grasses green much longer than usual, and an early fall of snow, there have not been nearly so many prairie fires this past season as is usual. The first fire I have record of was started by a Canadian Pacific Railway engine near Langdon, but I had no evidence to show which engine, as two trains passed the spot where the fire started within a short time of each other.

A party was sent from here, and Mr. Wattam's patrol turned out, and after hard work put the fire out. Another fire between Langdon and Gleichen was started by one of Sir John Lester Kaye's employés. He was arrested and brought before a magistrate at Gleichen, pleaded guilty, and was let off with a warning.

Later on a settler on Pine Creek, while burning round some stacks, let the fire escape, but by united efforts of settlers it was put out after burning a considerable area. The offender pleaded guilty before two magistrates and was fined $50. The only other case was of a fire which started on Sheep Creek and burnt over a large area, doing considerable damage, being finally extinguished by a snow storm. In this case the fire was supposed to have started from a pile of sawdust where a saw-mill had been at work. The man supposed to be responsible for the fire was arrested and a large amount of evidence taken, which tended to show that a fire had been started in this sawdust over a year ago, and had been smouldering ever since. As the information was not laid for over a year after the fire had started, the magistrate had no jurisdiction and the case had to be dismissed.

People at large are, I think, beginning to appreciate the vast harm that ensues to the country from frequent fires, destroying pasture, burning hay, grain, etc., and are very much more careful that fire does not start, and if fire does start are anxious to bring the offender to justice.

INCREASED RATES OF PAY.

It is very desirable that we should have as good men as it is possible to get to fill the important position of artizans in different trades, to enable us to have our own work performed in a thoroughly efficient manner. I refer particularly to black-smiths, shoeing-smiths, carpenters, saddlers and tailors. All skilled workmen, particularly shoeing-smiths and carpenters, command high wages in this country. Artizans in the force have of late been receiving increased rates of pay. I would suggest that it would be highly desirable that a man, when found to be skilful at his trade, willing to work whenever called upon, and economical in the use of his material, be allowed such pay as, in addition to his rations and kit, will put him on a more equitable footing with men working at the same trade out of the force.

GENERAL WORK.

Under several of the preceding headings I have shown to a great extent what the general work of the division under my command has consisted of. Much of the duty done consists of the regular patrol work. In addition, numerous parties have been sent out to investigate particular charges made by settlers. Indians camping on cattle and sheep leases, or near settlers houses, and annoying them, had to be removed. Reported cases of horse stealing or cattle killing were investigated. Numerous searches were made in the near vicinity and parties sent for long distances to look for illicit liquor. Indian lodges and houses were searched for stolen property. Long distances had to be travelled in making arrests and serving summonses.

At Gleichen, Calgary, Morley, Canmore, Banff and Laggan, all trains, both passenger and freight, were met by men on duty. At Calgary there is a detachment on town duty who give any aid required to the local police in addition to their regular duties. At Scarlett's the detachment examined all freight going north. An escort has been sent with the Edmonton mail for some time past, the escort from here going about sixty miles north and returning once a week. During the sittings of the Supreme Court any men required for duty by the presiding justice were furnished. Escorts were furnished for transport of money for annuity payments. Escorts were furnished on reserves during payment and any aid required by the Indian Department was given. Men were sent with the sheriff, if required, to guard convicts being taken to the penitentiary at Stoney Mountain, and also for insane prisoners. Whenever distance permitted, all available men were turned out to aid in putting out prairie fires. Bodies of persons meeting violent deaths were taken charge of and the coroner notified and attended. In the town of Calgary, there being local police, it was left to them to keep order as far as possible. At all other points in the district our men have had sole control. There is a great deal of magistrate's work. The majority of this class of work appears to fall to the lot of police officers.

The attached list of cases tried hardly gives an idea of the work they represent. In some of them a large amount of evidence had to be taken and they were adjourned from day to day. Besides the cases shown as tried, many have been settled out of court by bringing the parties together and inducing them to settle without litigation. These cases, of course, were not criminal, but chiefly under the Masters and Servants Act, where wages were due, and similar minor cases. General supervision has been kept of the state of health of the live stock in the country, and before the appointment of a Government Inspector any suspicious cases of disease amongst horses or cattle were investigated. There are a thousand and one things done daily that are not thought worth while to enter in official diary but entail more or less, work to members of the force, and the only way to really show the general work done in the district would be to send you a copy of the diary kept at the headquarters of the division, and copies of all diaries kept at the outposts, and of all the patrols that have been out during the past twelve months. In a new country like this, where there is so large a population so widely scattered, there is something continually happening that requires investigating, and the long distances that have to be travelled entail a vast amount of work both on men and horses, as you will see by accompanying statement (not printed) showing mileage travelled by each horse of my division, the total amounting to 121,179 miles. This represents solely what is done by horses on trips and patrols. I have not taken into consideration the distances travelled by horses about the post at Calgary.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the general conduct of the non-commissioned officers and constables has been excellent. There have been very few cases of serious breaches of discipline. In a new town of this size there are many temptations into which a man is liable to fall, and I have been both surprised and gratified at the very few instances in which any man of my command has done anything that would reflect on the good name of the force. Men are being continually sent out on duty singly and in small parties, and are in many instances sent out on detachment away from all control of their officers. The universal good conduct of men placed in such positions is, I think, good evidence of discipline, and shows that the men have a respect for themselves and for the corps to which they belong.

RECREATION ROOM.

There is at present no recreation room at this post, or any means whereby men can amuse themselves in barracks, with the exception of a few simple gymnastic appliances and a few games in barrack rooms. Some papers are received, but as there is no particular place where they can be kept they do not last long. I trust when the new barrack building is completed that a room will be fitted up as a recreation room, and well supplied with papers and games of all kinds.

I beg to forward Assistant Surgeon Paré's report to 30th November last.

The following statements are attached to my report:—

Statement of cases tried in district by Police Officers.

Statement of mileage travelled by horses. (Not printed.)

I have already forwarded a map showing the position of outposts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. McILLREE,

Supt. Commanding "E" Division.

The Commissioner,

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT S. GAGNON, DEPOT DIVISION, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1888.

REGINA, December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending 30th November, 1888.

I assumed command of the Depot Division and charge of the Headquarters District on the 12th of May last. During the former part of the year this district was under the control of Superintendent Deane, and after him Inspector Norman.

On the 27th June last elections for the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories were held in the district, and carried out in a very peaceful manner.

Peace and quietness have prevailed throughout this part of the Territories during the year, and although a great number of offenders have been brought to justice no serious crimes have been committed.

James Gaddy and Moise Racette, two half-breeds extradited from the United States for the murder of Hector McLeish in May, 1887, were executed at Regina on the 13th June last.

Large quantities of liquor brought into the Territories without the necessary permission have been seized and destroyed, and several offenders against the liquor law brought to justice. In former reports I had the honor to recommend that in liquor cases no part of the fine imposed be given to our constables as informer's money, and I again respectfully suggest that the law be amended to that effect. It is the desire of most of our men that this be done, and they would be grateful for such a change as would prevent their being charged with mercenary objects in doing their duty.

Prairie fires have been fewer and less destructive this year than formerly. Every means have been resorted to by the police to check them. Three non commissioned officers have been specially engaged during the latter part of the summer travelling though the district to bring offenders against the Prairie Fire Ordinance to justice and to prevent fires. This work has been productive of good results, as out of nineteen cases brought up convictions were obtained in fourteen. On many occasions the men at the different outposts have turned out, and with the assistance of the settlers extinguished fires which would have caused serious damage to property.

Regular patrols from the different outposts have been kept up during the year and large parties from headquarters have periodically patrolled the Indian Reservations and surrounding settlements.

An escort was supplied to the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of his arrival, and guards of honor on the occasion of his taking the oath of office and at the opening of the first sitting of the Legislative Assembly. These duties were performed in a very creditable manner.

The ordinary escorts have been supplied to the Indian Department during the annuity payments, and on one occasion a special patrol under Inspector Drayner was sent to File Hills where some Indians were giving trouble about the branding of their cattle. On the arrival of this patrol at the reservation all the Indians submitted peacefully to the orders of the Indian Agent.

The discipline and conduct of the men of the division has been remarkably good during the past year, considering that most of them were recruits, untrained and uneducated to restraint.

Drills for recruits have been kept up during the whole of the year, and when the weather permitted general parades for inspection and field movements were held weekly.

Target practice has been carried out as far as possible, with good results, the scoring beeng remarkably good. Of this a record is kept in the Adjutant's office.

The physique of the men has improved considerably within the last few years, and the men coming in are well adapted for the arduouswork of the force.

One hundred and thirty-three recruits joined during the year.

The health of the men has been very good, two constables only, having died in hospital during the last twelve months. Twenty-one men have been invalided, but of these a considerable number, taken on in the east, had to be invalided shortly after they joined headquarters. The amount deposited by non-commissioned officers and men of the division for the year, in the Dominion savings bank, amounted to $1,748.

The kit and clothing issued to the force are of good quality, and well adapted to the requirements of the service, but some difficulty is experienced in outfitting recruits, on account of the Quartermaster's stores not being fully supplied with every article required at all times.

The arms in use in the division are in fair order.

The saddlery and harness are of good quality and in good repair, as also the transport.

The division is fairly equipped with everything required.

The comfort and appearance of the barrack-rooms might be improved by replacing the wooden cots by folding iron bedsteads.

The strength of the Depot Division varies almost every day in the year, drafts being sent to fill vacancies in other divisions, and recruits coming in all the time. On the 30th November it consisted of 203 of all ranks belonging to the division, with 10 attached, and 113 horses.

The division was inspected at regular times by yourself and the Inspecting Superintendent during the year, besides the ordinary inspections of the officer commanding the division.

The horses—most of them "bronchos"—are doing well, and are well suited for the work of the force. An improvement might be made by having a certain number of steady and well trained old horses for the instruction of recruits. The horses of the division have travelled 72,407 miles on patrol duty during the last six months.

A recent fire in the Quartermaster's department has shown fully how insufficient our fire protection would be in case of a large fire. The water supply, especially during the winter months, would fail, on account of the difficulty of pumping it out of the well. A tank of a capacity of 40,000 or 50,000 gallons might be erected over the well in the barrack square. This tank, fed by a small steam engine, would supply several good streams during a long enough time to put out any fire, and beside the steam power might be utilized at night to generate electric light for the barracks.

A good substantial bridge was erected over the "Wascana" during the summer, and the roads inside and around the barracks considerably improved.

Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Jenkins was, during the summer, sent to the Moose Mountain District on special duty, and when there found that many cases of glanders existed amongst horses, this infectious disease having been brought from the United States. On his recommendation several horses were destroyed, but I am afraid that the disease was so widely spread that it has not completely disappeared.

Attached please find return of criminal and other cases tried. Return of distances travelled by horses (not printed).

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. GAGNON,

Superintendent Commanding Depot Division

And Headquarters District.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police, Regina.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. R. NEALE, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1888.

"H" Division, North-West Mounted Police,
Fort Macleod, 1st December, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report for this district for the year ending 30th December, 1888.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district throughout the year has been extremely quiet.

CRIME.

The crimes dealt with during the year have been, with a few exceptions, of a petty nature, and mainly attributable to drunkenness.

The exceptions are:

1. The case of one Charles Hutchings, who, on the 14th of July, fired a revolver through the window of a store in Macleod.
2. A case against one Samuel Bruard, now awaiting trial for shooting with intent to kill. In the first case the prisoner was drunk, and the second case is the result of an old family quarrel and a dispute about property.
3. An Indian arrested for horse stealing, who was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

During the winter of 1887-88 men were stationed at the following places: Pincher Creek, St. Marys, Stand Off, Piegan Reserve, and the Dry Fork of the Kootenai, and when the weather permitted patrolled in the vicinity of their posts daily, and connected with each other, and exchanged reports weekly. As soon as the rivers broke up in the spring outposts were established in the Crows Nest Pass, Pot Hole Coulee, Big Bend of the Belly River, on Cochrane's Range, and Kipp, and in addition to these detachments two flying patrols, one working to the south and the other to the north, consisting altogether of two officers and twenty men, were kept constantly moving, the result being that only two cases of cattle killing have been reported and no case of horse stealing.

Two Indians were arrested for being concerned in cattle killing, but as no one could be found to identify the hides Mr. Justice Macleod dismissed the prisoners; and when it is taken into consideration that there are some 2,500 Indians in the immediate vicinity of the largest ranches in the country, I submit that my command has been very successful in preventing crime.

The corrected map which I have already forwarded shows the line of all the patrols, but was on too small a scale for me to show the wooded portions of the country. There is wood, principally poplar and willow, in every river bottom, and eighteen miles along Pincher Creek there are dense clumps of pine; feed and water can be obtained on every route of travel. The Porcupine Hills also contain a quantity of fine pine.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

An escort was furnished to receive, at Leithbridge, the money for the treaty payments, as also an escort on the Blood and Piegan Reserves during the payments, which passed off very quietly.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Every arrival of settlers or stock has been promptly reported by the frontier detachments, through me, to the Collector of Customs at this post, and since the arrival of Assistant Vetrinary Surgeon Wroughton that officer has made the necessary inspections under the quarantine regulations.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

During the year twelve men have been punished for drunkenness, four of whom were dismissed the force. One sergeant and two corporals were reduced, and one constable was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for allowing a prisoner to escape, part of which sentence you afterwards remitted. Otherwise the discipline and conduct of the men has been very good. In this connection, I cannot speak too highly of the assistance rendered me by Sergeant-Major Alfred Stewart, of "H" Division.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

The command has been thoroughly drilled in mounted infantry exercises, both mounted and dismounted.

Return of target practice of "H" Division accompanies this report (not printed).

Owing to the fact that the division was not relieved from outpost duty until very late in the season, revolver and mounted firing practice is not yet completed.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the men is very good, although I do not think the average height would exceed 5 feet 8 inches, which I think is quite tall enough for the continuous mounted work entailed on men stationed in this district.

RECRUITS.

No recruiting has taken place in this district.

HEALTH.

The health of the command has been exceptionally good throughout the year.

RATIONS.

With the exception of some tea supplied from Regina, upon which a special report has been made, the rations have been of good quality. I would strongly recommend that nothing but compressed tea be used in the force. It is easily carried on horseback, and there is no shrinkage.

KITS, CLOTHING, ETC.

With the exception of the calf coats, a few of which were supplied me, and which have proved worthless, the clothing and kit is of good quality.

INCREASED RATES OF PAY.

All men of "H" Division entitled to good-conduct pay during the year have received it.

ARMS.

The arms are in excellent order, but as regards the unsuitability of the Winchester carbine for our service, I beg to refer you to my report of the 30th of December, 1887.

ARTILLERY.

The two 9-pounder M. L. R. guns and equipment are in good order, with the exception of a few unimportant articles of harness, which have already been requisitioned for. There are 900 pounds of shot and shell in the magazine.

DESERTIONS.

The following constables, tempted by the high rate of wages offered by the contractors of the new railroad in Montana, deserted during the year, but one of them, Constable Vickers, did not succeed in reaching his destination, being found drowned in the Kootenai River, which he attempted to ford during high water:

No. 1882,	Aird, M.,	deserted	10th May, 1888.
" 1625,	Bunbury, C. J.	"	28th July, 1888.
" 1993,	Vickers, R.	"	6th June, 1888.
" 1600,	Young, J.	"	15th July, 1888.

The desertion of Constable Young was a particularly bad one. He was selected as a reliable man to accompany Inspector Chalmers to Dupuier Creek, Montana, U.S., who was proceeding there to recover two police horses which had strayed from Maple Creek, and on arrival declined to return, leaving Inspector Chalmers to drive a distance of 210 miles across an American Indian reservation alone.

SAVINGS' BANK DEPOSITS.

During the year the men of "H" Division deposited in the Dominion savings' bank $2,598.80.

INSPECTION OF "H" DIVISION.

The division was inspected by the Assistant-Commissioner on the 9th of January last, and has been inspected by me monthly during the year. The barracks at this post have been inspected by yourself three times during the year.

The hospital and medical stores were inspected by the senior surgeon on the 23rd of October.

HORSES.

The actual strength of the division in horses is 102, there being 76 saddle and 26 team.

At the present time the horses are all in good condition and free from disease. The total mileage travelled by horses of the division on patrol during the year was 171,161 miles.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery is in good order. The wheel harness, which was old when issued to me in 1885, requires renewing.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of "H" Division is all in good order.

FORAGE.

The oats supplied by the contractors, which were all grown in the vicinity, have been of very good quality.

The hay is not of good quality, nor do I think wild hay of a good quality will ever he obtained in this district.

STABLES.

There is at present stable accommodation, including infirmary stable and a lean-to built against the waggon shed, for ninety-eight horses, and a new stable is in course of construction, which will hold fifty more

I had the board floor taken out of the infirmary stables, and the same should be done with the large stable, but owing to the construction and size of the building I would recommend that it be done by skilled workmen.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment of the division is complete, with the exception of carbine buckets and bandoliers, forty-five of the former and fifty-five of the latter being required.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

The barracks are in fairly good order. A brick magazine is badly required and brick chimneys are required on the officers' quarters.

The barrack furniture is serviceable.

I would strongly recommend, however that folding iron cots be supplied. This would make the barrack-rooms much neater, be a great saving of lumber and give the men more room in the day time to move about.

FUEL.

The post is supplied with coal from the Galt mines, only sufficient wood being purchased for use at the bake-house.

TELEPHONES.

There are no Government telephones at this post.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

There is telegraph communication over the Galt line to all points on the line of railways.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire protection at this post is very inadequate. The water in the well is too low to be reached by the suction hose of the engine. In the summer a supply of water was kept in barrels, placed on the outside of pump house, but of course these had to be emptied directly the frost came, and we are now entirely dependent on buckets and eight Babcocks for putting out fire, should one unfortunately occur.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water for the horses is obtained from a well in the centre of the square. This well is only 28 feet deep, and never contains more than 4 feet of water, and as it fills very slowly there is not sufficient to supply the barracks; water has, therefore, to be drawn from a spring at the foot of a steep hill, about 600 yards from the barracks which necessitates the constant employment of two men and four horses.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Save in the immediate vicinity of the post, the roads are very good.

There is only one bridge in the whole district, built over a small stream one mile this side of Pincher Creek. I suppose no district in the Territories is more in want of bridges than this. To go from here to the Leavings, my northern detachment, the

"Old Man's River" and "Willow Creek" have to be crossed; to go to Stand Off, the Kootenai, one of the most dangerous rivers in the country, must be forded; to get to the St. Mary's detachment or Pot Hole, we have to cross the Kootenai, Belly and St. Mary's rivers; to get to Lethbridge we have to cross the "Old Man" and the Belly, the latter in one of its most dangerous parts; while to go to the Crow's Nest Pass, the South and Middle Forks of the "Old Man's River," which for four months in the year are simply mountain torrents, have to be forded, to say nothing of Pincher Creek, which, with heavy loads, in order to get a good road, has to be crossed twice between here and the village thereon.

FERRIES.

There are good ferry boats at both Lethbridge and Kipp, but when they are most needed, when the rivers are at flood, their owners will not run them for fear of breaking their cables. There is also a small one on the Old Man's River here, but it is not at all a safe one.

LIQUOR LAW.

Nearly all classes of the community in this district are antagonistic to the existing liquor laws, and there are very few indeed who will not assist in the smuggling of liquor.

SETTLERS.

Several settlers have during the past year located in the vicinity of Macleod, and have broken up land. The Mormon settlement on Lee's Creek has largely increased and is steadily increasing. As near as I can ascertain, on the 26th ultimo, the settlement contained 125 souls. They appear to be conforming to our laws. They do a large business in dairy produce, which, in order to avoid crossing the Kootenai River, they take to Lethbridge.

CROPS.

The crops throughout the district, consisting principally of oats and potatoes, have been excellent. Two farmers near Pincher Creek tried the experiment of sowing timothy, and have been so successful that they intend to go into it extensively next year. A small crop of wheat has been raised on one or two farms, but there being no mill here there is no demand for it, save for feeding poultry.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

I am informed that the ranching prospects are extremely bright, and certainly the cattle look remarkably well. Although it has been very cold, there is at the present time no snow on the ground and there is every prospect of the ranchers having an open winter.

GAME.

Ducks and geese were plentiful in the early part of the season and prairie chickens are to be found in great numbers on the St. Mary's, and Kootenai Rivers. There are plenty of blue grouse in the mountains and abundance of brook and salmon trout. I have not yet heard of any big game being shot.

I may mention that the game laws are very strictly enforced by all the settlers.

INDIANS.

The Indians have been remarkably quiet. Some little excitement was caused on the Blood Reserve in April, when the body of an Indian named "Bull Shoe," who had been missing with his squaw since the previous October, was found in the bed of the Belly River with a bullet hole through his head; but it happening that on the night of the inquest a number of horses were run off from the reserve by a party of Ame-

rican Indians, the attention of the Bloods was diverted, and they appeared to forget all about "Bull Shoe" in their eagerness to recover their stock.

On the 4th of May the body of the squaw was found below Kipp. She had also died from the effect of bullet holes in the head, but of this discovery the Bloods took no notice, and I think the matter has since altogether passed from their minds.

The circumstances attending these murders, together with the names of the suspected parties, have already been specially reported to you.

Both Bloods and Piegans now have a very wholesome respect for the Police and I have no difficulty at all in making arrests even in the large camps on the Blood Reserve.

The North Piegans are the quietest and best behaved Indians I have ever had anything to do with.

I am sorry to say that both tribes take every opportunity of getting drunk, and it is impossible to prevent their getting the hop beer manufactured both here and at Lethbridge. I have made various seizures of this beer, but Assistant Surgeon Powell carefully analized it, and it was pronounced by that officer non-intoxicating.

There are no half-breeds in the district, except those resident here for some time. A few whose names were reported to you passed, during the summer, from the south *en route* to Calgary, where they propose to settle.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

During the year six incipient prairie fires were extinguished by the command, none of which did any damage.

GENERAL WORK.

Up to the 30th of April last the division stationed at Lethbridge and patrolling from thence to the western outposts of "A" Division was under my command. I presume the officer now commanding "K" Division will report on the work up to that date of what is now the Lethbridge district.

The general work of Macleod district has been as follows:—

The town of Macleod has been patrolled night and day; the patrol have a comfortable house, and have done very good service, having completely checked the rowdyism which was wont to obtain.

On the 21st of December, 1887, Sergeant S. Hetherington in charge of Stand Off, found and seized 70 gallons of whiskey, which was destroyed on the 22nd.

On the 5th of January, 1888, having been ordered by the Assistant Commissioner to arrest an Indian named "Deer Foot" *alias* "Bad Dried Meat," who had escaped from the custody of the Police in the Calgary district, I despatched Scout Giveen to search for the Indian on the outskirts of the Piegan Reserve. Giveen found an Indian answering "Deer Foot's" description, and arrested him. Tho Indian broke away, received a rifle from his squaw, who ran towards him with it, got to the top of a cut-bank and pointed the rifle at Giveen, who fired his revolver, wounded the Indian in the thigh and brought him into barracks, where he was taken into hospital and every attention paid him. It turned out afterwards that the Indian is "Deer Foot's" brother, to whom he bore a very close resemblance. An investigation was held and the Indian compensated, and Giveen, who was only acting in self-defence, was acquitted of all blame.

At 2:45 a.m. on the morning of the 20th of January I sent Inspector Chalmers, with thirty non-commissioned officers and men, to the Blood Reserve (distant nineteen miles) to endeavor to arrest an escaped convict named "The Dog." The thermometer stood 19° when the party started, and on their arrival at Stand Off, about four hours afterwards, it stood 36°; several men were badly frostbitten, and four constables, Brennan, Dalton, Chessie and Welsh, so severely that they had to be left at the Stand Off detachment. The expedition was a fruitless one, some other Indian having been mistaken for "The Dog" by my informant. The men mentioned above all recovered.

On the 2nd of February the chiefs of the Blood and Piegan Nations came in to meet Messrs. Pocklington (Indian Agent, Bloods) and Springett (Indian Agent, Piegans) to talk over the shooting by scout Giveen, of the Indian "Bad Dried Meat." The conference lasted four hours and ended quite amicably, the head chiefs admitting that the shooting of "Bad Dried Meat" was, to use their own expression, "an accident." There were present at this interview about 250 Indians.

On the 11th of February Chief "Crow Foot," four minor chiefs and twenty Blackfeet arrived *en route* to the South Piegans. "Crow Foot," being very ill, I admitted him to hospital, where he remained until the 15th, when, having recovered, he resumed his journey south, returning on his way to his reserve on 10th March.

On the 14th of April I received a report that ex-Constable J. E. Dunbar had been drowned in the "Old Man's River." I at once sent men to search the River, and the body was eventually found on the 23rd, and buried on the 24th.

On the 6th of May Mr. Pocklington, Indian Agent, Blood Reserve, reported to me that a number of horses had been stolen from the Blood Reserve on the night of the 5th. I immediately wired the officer commanding Fort Assinaboine, Montana, and on the 10th Colonel Otis replied that he had recovered them, and they were subsequently handed over to an officer of "A" Division at Kennedy's Crossing, on Milk River, and restored to the Bloods.

On the 14th of May Staff-Sergeant Davis, commanding a flying patrol working south of the Blood Reserve, recovered twenty-seven head of horses, which had evidently been driven off from Strong's ranche by some Gros Ventres, who had been seen in the vicinity, and handed them over to Mr. Strong, their owner.

On the 27th May I left here at night with a party to search for horses reported to have been stolen by a party of Bloods from the Gros Ventres in Montana. I arrested four Indians and recovered seven of the horses. Chief "Red Crow," the same day, brought in and surrendered his son for being concerned in the theft, and in the course of a few days I recovered seven more horses which were stolen from Montana settlers, and received sixteen of the Gros Ventres horses which Mr. Pocklington had recovered.

The twenty-three Gros Ventres horses were passed down the patrol line and handed over to the United States authorities at Kennedy's Post, and seven were handed over to a Mr. Corcoran, who came from Montana to claim them.

On the 31st of May a Blood Indian gave himself up for being concerned in the theft of horses from the Gros Ventres.

The Indians concerned were tried by Mr. Justice Macleod on the 13th of June, and three of them sentenced to three months hard labor for bringing stolen property into Canada, and the remainder discharged with a caution.

On the 6th of June Inspector Piercy, with sixteen men and twenty-two horses of "G" Division, joined the command for patrol duty.

On the 13th it was reported that an Indian had killed a squaw on the Blood Reserve, but on enquiry it proved to be accidental, and the Indian who shot her left for Montana and has not since been seen, and the woman shot did not die.

On the 24th and 26th Assistant Veterinary-Surgeon Wroughton destroyed two glandered horses, the property of settlers. These are the only cases of glanders reported this year.

On the 11th of August transport was sent as far as possible into the Crow's Nest Pass to meet "D" Division, which arrived here under command of Superintendent Steele on the 17th.

On the 22nd Inspector Piercy was relieved from patrol and left for Fort Saskatchewan with his detachment.

On the 23rd nine horses which had been reported stolen from the Stoney Indians on the 6th of June, and recoved in the district, were handed over to the Stonies from Morley.

The Honorable Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, arrived here this day, and left on the 24th for Calgary, being provided with Police transport.

On the 30th the command was turned out at midnight to a fire at the east end of the town, where a hay stack and building were burning, but owing to the scarcity of water the property was totally destroyed.

On the 10th of September you inspected "D" Division.

On the 12th we experienced the most severe wind storm of the season; many tents in "D" Division camp were blown down and the tents of the detachment at the Big Bend of the Belly River were blown literally to ribbons.

On the 15th "D" Division moved into barracks, and on the 16th sent out detachment to relieve those of "H."

On the 12th of October, in accordance with a telegram from Calgary, a half-breed named Charles Whitford was apprehended and sent to Calgary under escort.

On the 17th there was such a severe snow storm that I deemed it necessary to bring the herd into barracks. It, however, only lasted one night.

On the 20th a Blood Indian, named "Sam Bedson," was captured by Corporal Waite and Indian Scout "Calf Shirt," and on the 24th was arraigned before Mr. Justice Macleod for horse stealing, and sentenced to three years in the Manitoba Penitentiary,

The following stolen and strayed horses have been recovered by my command during the year and handed over to their owners :—

For Blood Indians	27
Crees	15
Stonies	9
Gros Ventres	21
F. Strong, Macleod	27
Messrs. O'Hara and Corcoran, Montana	7
Mr. Turner, Lethbridge	1
Mr. McNabb, Slide Out	1
Mr. Moss, Morley	2
Mr. White, Slide Out	1
Mr. McDougall, Macleod	1
Mr. McCullough, Pincher Creek	1
Mr. Lavasseur, Pincher Creek	1
Mr. J. B. Smith, Macleod	1
R. K. Richards, Macleod	1
Halifax Ranche	2
Total	118

Two cases of house-breaking close to the settlements were reported in October. In one case a good deal of bedding, &c., was stolen, a description of which is in the hands ot detachements, In the other case a ham and a quantity of rolled bacon were the only things taken. In both cases tea and sugar were left behind, so I attribute the act to white men.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Mounted Infantry Book does not go nearly enough into detail to enable young officers and non-commissioned officers to learn their work from it.

A uniform system of prison discipline, with a dietry scale, should also be laid down, and prison clothing supplied. There has been none at this post, to my knowledge, for the last three years. I would suggest that in every guard-room a desk and a dock be built, the latter for the reception of civilian prisoners when arrested, and that

instead of the present cumbersome system of taking an information and giving a warrant against a man for simple drunkenness, the method in ordinary police stations, namely, that of having a charge sheet, on which the prisoner is fully described and the charge against him set forth, and which charge is signed by the prosecutor and the non-commissioned officer taking such charge, be adopted.

I find that one of the main causes of desertion from the force is that men applying for their discharges by purchase have to wait many months before they are accorded the privilege.

The terrible monotony of the life, especially during winter, tends to make the men very discontented, they are thrown altogether on their own resources at nearly all the outposts, their recreation rooms contain nothing but a few papers, and occasionally a few volumes of the Seaside Library, which soon become destroyed. A good, cheap collection of strongly-bound books, books that could be safely sent to the various detachments, would be a great boon, and with a comfortable, plainly furnished recreation room, would, I think, tend to keep many of the men out of trouble.

As you are aware, the officers' mess at this post consists of a bare room, with a deal table and a half dozen common chairs, so that the officers accepting hospitality from the settlers, as they must do, have no place but their bedrooms to ask their friends into. I trust you will be able to do something for them, as also for the sergeants, who are similarly situated. As both officers and sergeants change so frequently, it is manifestly unfair to expect them to furnish the messes themselves.

I trust you will not think I am going out of my province if I made a suggestion in regard to the artilllery equipment in possession of the force. It is now very much scattered, and no division carrying out the present system of patrol has men enough to keep up an artillery detachment, which, to be of any use, must be thoroughly drilled to its work and instructed in the nature and use of the projectiles. Would it not be better to concentrate all the 9-pounders at some point on the railroad, have men permanently told off to man them under artillery officers, several of whom are in the force, and so have a battery ready to move any where at short notice.

The whole of which is respectfully submitted.

P. R. NEALE,

Superintendent, Commanding Macleod District.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, "K" DIVISION, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1888.

LETHBRIDGE, 30th November, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to render the annual report to date of "K" Division of the North-West Mounted Police.

In accordance with your order, I handed over the command of the Depot Division at Regina, and proceeded hither in sufficient time to take over the command of this division on the 1st of May.

Your memorandum of the 21st of April defined the limits of "K" Division to be from Kipp, in the west, to the western limit of the country patrolled by "A" Division in the east.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

I am happy to be able to report that the district has been remarkably quiet and free from crime. By far the larger part of the country thus designated is, of course, unpopulated, and outside of Lethbridge there is little or no settlement, but the town itself is in a most prosperous condition. Money is abundant, trade is good, and the numerous buildings, which are springing up on every side, are a sufficient index to the well-being and advancement of the place.

The large body of miners keep pretty much to themselves, and are orderly and well-conducted.

CRIME.

The following list comprises all complaints of offences which have arisen within the district between the 1st May and the 30th November, 1888:—

Offences against the person	12
Malicious injuries to property	4
Larceny	7
Horse-stealing	6
Illicit liquor traffic	9
Miscellaneous	16

The offences included in the first heading are mainly assault cases. Many of them arose from a drunken riot in the Hungarian miners' quarter on the occasion of a wedding there, and others were fights between miners, all of which were disposed of by the courts.

I have not included the case of Max Hoppé, who, for murdering John Adams in the United States, was arrested by the detachment at Writing-on-Stone, and subsequently handed over to the United States authorities under warrant of extradition.

The four complaints as to malicious injuries to property include a case of breaking windows by Indians, and three cases of cattle-killing, one of which, however, could not be verified.

The occupants of a hop-beer brewery in the river bottom refused to sell beer to some Indians who demanded admittance late one night, and who thereupon broke the windows of the house in revenge. Two Indians, against whom we had something more than suspicion, were arrested and brought up, but the brewery people could not identify them; so nothing more could be done.

On the 20th July complaint was made by the managers of the St. Louis and Cypress Cattle Companies that they had reason to believe that Indians were killing cattle on their ranges, and I despatched Sergeant Blake and a small party to investigate. They made a thorough search of that section of country but were unable to find any traces of cattle having been killed, nor could they find any Indians, although they followed up the direction in which they were supposed to have gone. One complaint had stated that the cow-boys were afraid to ride the range on account of Indians, but when Sergeant Blake mentioned it they laughed the idea to scorn. As a rule, cow-boys are not afflicted with such timidity.

A genuine case of cattle-killing occurred about three and a-half miles from here, on the night or early morning of the 27th August, when a calf belonging to Mr. Henderson was found killed, shot through the head, its throat cut, tongue cut out, and hind quarters cut off.

Sergeant Ross immediately started off with a party, but met with no success. There had been several cattle round the spot and no trail was distinguishable. Sergeant Ross scouted towards Chin Coulée, and from there to Grassy Lake, where he saw signs of five Indian lodges four or five days old. Here some railway men told him they had seen two Indians on the 24th and 25th, but could give him no more information.

It is probable that this calf was killed by a Blood Indian, known as "Sam Bedson" who, having stolen four horses from a Cree at Medicine Hat, broke into and robbed the section house at Winnifred on the 23rd, inst., and who might well have committed this act of devilment on his way to the reserve.

On the 15th October another complaint was made by the St. Louis and Cypress Cattle Companies' ranchmen that Indians had killed some of their cattle, and I sent out Sergeant Walsh and a party to arrest the offenders, if possible.

On his return Sergeant Walsh reported:—

"I went with two men of the Cypress Cattle Company's ranch to where a cow had been killed, as they believed, by Indians. I saw the carcase of the animal, which was lying on the edge of the river. The hide had been stripped off and carried away, and the meat had been stripped off the bones, leaving nothing but the skeleton: part of the heart was stuck upon one of the horns. The employés of the ranche returned home and I crossed the Belly River, and went in the direction where I supposed the Indians were camped. I followed the river bank for about two miles and could see if any Indians were camped by the river. I came to a big coulée which runs out from the river for about half a mile, and as we could not cross it I followed it up from the river and crossed at its head. I saw a waggon trail, which I directed two of the party to follow; and I and another man went in the direction of the river and looked in coulées and river bottoms, but could not see any trace of Indians. I came upon a place where they had been camped a few days previous, as I thought by the look of the camp. I did not find any traces of meat or any part of the hide round the camp. There were lots of traces of antelope meat, by the numerous heads which I saw lying on the prairie. I followed the Belly River for twenty-five miles down to the mouth of the Big Bow River, and searched all the coulées and river bottoms where I thought they would camp. I then camped for the night and proceeded in the direction of the Galt railroad next morning."

A patrol which, during the past few days has been round the above mentioned neighborhood and has made exhaustive enquiries, reports that no Indians have been seen there for a month.

The strength of my division did not permit of it this summer, but next year it would be advisable to station a small outpost at or near the month of the Little Bow,

so as to intercept Indians moving off their reserve into the ranges occupied by the cattle in question.

The six complaints of larceny, in which the offenders have been brought to justice, call for no special comment, except, perhaps, the case of "Sam. Bedson," the Blood Indian previously referred to. This Indian stole several articles from the section house at Winnifred while the occupants were away, and for some time we could get no clue to the thief. The finding of a cashmere neck-kerchief in possession of an Indian was the means of putting us on the trail of the thief, who was subsequently sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

Edward Austin was brought in on the 27th November from Milk River Ridge, having been given into custody there for stealing a horse, saddle and bridle and overcoat in Lethbridge on the 4th November. Immediately he had stolen the articles, the property of different people, he rode off across the line, but was followed by the horse's owner, who found him at a ranche about thirteen or fourteen miles on the other side. The stolen horse it appears had got away from him and the ranchmen fetched his saddle, &c., from where he was thus set afoot, about ten miles from the ranche. Mr. Tom Percel, the owner of the horse, having explained his errand, the saddle and bridle were taken charge of by the foreman, and the next morning Austin stole the saddle again and hid it, stowing himself away in a root house. Upon hearing of this audacious theft the ranchmen turned out and the culprit was soon unearthed. Asked why he stole the saddle, which could be of no use to him without a horse, he guessed that he meant to steal a horse as well. The question then arose as to whether he should be sent to Benton or whether the ranchmen should "deal with him" themselves. Neither alternative appeared to suit the prisoner, for he said he would rather come back to this side of the line, which he did with Mr. Percel, and was given in charge of the first Police post. I now hear that Austin, popularly known as "The Kid," presumably on account of his age, which cannot be more than twenty or twenty-one, came into this country on a horse which he stole at Benton and sold here—so he was doubtless right in conjecturing that his shrift would be short if he prolonged his stay on the southern side of the international boundary.

There have been eleven complaints of horse-stealing in this district since the 1st May. Of these missing horses, however, some were found to have merely strayed, and seven of them have been recovered. Of the four still unaccounted for, one is that stolen by Austin from Mr. Percel, which may yet be recovered, one is at large, having been seen by its owner in a wild state, since it was stolen by and broke away from an Indian (identity unknown), and of the other two I am in hopes that we may hear something ere long.

On the 24th October a Blood Indian named "Mike" laid an information against a Blackfoot for stealing his horse. "Mike" recovered his horse and the Blackfoot is now serving three months' imprisonment here.

While on the subject of horses, I may say that, irrespective of the foregoing, twenty-three horses have been recovered by the division during the past summer and returned to their owners, some of them in the United States.

In connection herewith, I beg to quote the following letter addressed to me by the President of the Territorial Board of Stock Commissioners in Montana:—

"Montana Stock Growers' Association,

"Secretary's Office, Helena, Montana, 1st Sept., 1888.

"Supt. R. B. Deane,

"North-West Mounted Police,

Lethbridge, N.W.T.

"Dear Sir,—At the August meeting of the Montana Stock Growers' Association, and also of the Territorial Board of Stock Commissioners, a resolution was passed giving a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the North-West Mounted Police,

and also to the Canadian authorities generally, for assistance given to many of the citizens of Montana in recovering horses stolen from our territory.

"Please accept the assurance of our appreciation of courtesies received at your hands, which we hope to be able to reciprocate in the future.

"Very respectfully yours,

"GRANVILLE STUART,

"*President Territorial Board of Stock Commissioners.*"

With regard to illicit liquor traffic, perhaps the less said the better. It would be idle to deny that illicit liquor is plentiful, and still more idle to pretend that it can be suppressed. The utmost that can be done, and to this we have devoted much time and attention, is to keep it from obtruding itself on public notice and causing annoyance to the public. Any person who wants a drink, and knows where to go, can get it without any difficulty whatever, but an informer will not run the risk of social ostracism, which would surely overtake him. The main point to be regretted is that wholesome liquor is not obtainable, in place of the fiery poison which is so largely imported from the States.

On the 19th June Sergt. Macdonell, at Milk River Ridge, found the trail of a whiskey outfit, and followed it until darkness compelled him to camp for the night. As soon as daylight served he renewed the pursuit next morning, and arrived in Lethbridge at 5 o'clock. He found the waggon empty in the town, but no trace of its contents, save one 5 gallon keg, the finding of which in a saloon resulted in the fine of the proprietor.

On the 18th September Sergt. Ross seized a four-horse team, waggon and load of whiskey and Milwaukee lager beer at Whoop Up, and brought them to barracks, where the liquor was destroyed, and the driver fined. This seizure caused a little departmental irritation. The seizure was made under a clause inserted last session in the North-West Territories Act, providing that any vehicle, horses, &c., employed in importing into or conveying through any portion of the Territories any illicit intoxicating liquor "shall be forfeited to Her Majesty, and may be seized, &c." The Customs Department claimed the seizure, but failed to furnish me, in reply to my written request, with any grounds for their claim. They did not know whether the outfit had paid duty, nor whether it was liable for duty, nor did I. The Police had reason to know that it was being employed in removing liquor from a cache near Whoop Up to a market, and the outfit being under seizure, and the owner subject to heavy penalties, as it was, I could hardly invite him to lay himself open to another charge, viz., that of evading Customs duties, by endeavoring to extract information on the subject from him.

As Her Majesty would get the benefit of the seizure in any case, it did not seem to be a matter of great moment whether the value should accrue to her through Police or Customs channel. I therefore held the seizure until instructed by you to deliver it up to the Customs officer, on the strength of a declaration made by Lewis, the owner, that he had not at any time paid duty on the outfit.

A somewhat similar seizure was made in Lethbridge on the 10th of October by Constable Arrowsmith, with regard to which it may be well to state the facts. Curiosity drew this constable to the door of his house in town to see what it was that was rumbling past on the evening in question. A waggon containing some men was driving by, and one of the men jumped down on seeing Constable Arrowsmith and began to talk to him. This aroused the constable's suspicions and he followed the waggon, which he eventually found inside a corral, the horses not unhitched. The driver, whom he recognized, disappeared just as he entered. In the waggon he found nothing but a large keg of whiskey, so drove the waggon, just as it was, to barracks. The liquor was spilt and the driver fined on his plea of guilty. The foregoing is the sole foundation of a pathetic story which appeared in some newspapers, that a poor freighter carrying from one place to another some one's household effects, which,

without his knowledge, included a small keg of whiskey, had had his team, &c., seized and confiscated by the Police. This waggon and team, I may add, are still held here, pending instructions as to their disposal. It is well known in Lethbridge, and is not in any way liable to seizure under the Customs Act. I believe certain affidavits have been sent to Ottawa regarding the true ownership of the horses, with a view to having the seizure remitted.

Out of a riot amongst the Hungarian miners arose a liquor prosecution which was interesting in some respects. Hop beer is extensively brewed and sold here. So long as it is not adulterated it is not unpalatable, and one would certainly judge it to be harmless. It has, morover, the advantage of keeping the money in the country.

The Hungarians consume large quantities of it. When they lay themselves out for a day's enjoyment they empty several dozen bottles ($1.50 per dozen) into a tub, sit round and drink and soak their bread in the mixture. On the Sunday of the riot a number of them had been thus drinking in one of their houses the greater part of the day, with the result that by evening many of them were undeniably drunk. A few days afterwards Constable Minnezewsky, of Slavonic extraction, was in pursuit of his calling in a saloon, where a certain Hungarian toper sat with him for some hours drinking what purported to be hop beer. About 11.30 p.m. they left the saloon together, got into some altercation in the street and were arrested for being drunk and disorderly.

The Hungarian next day pleaded guilty to drunkenness, and thereupon the proprietor of the saloon was prosecuted under the prohibitory law. Conviction and fine resulted, and these were sustained on appeal, but the hop beer question remained pretty much where it was before.

Taken in moderation, this beer is certainly harmless, and it is puzzling to know how a man can swallow enough to get drunk on. Given, however, a man of the required capacity, who deliberately sits down to consume two or three dozen bottles in an evening, it is to the interest of saloon keepers not to serve him beyond a certain point. Two or three Hungarian miners think nothing of drinking sixty or seventy bottles between them in an evening.

A Blood Indian named "Running Coyote" was found drunk on the 18th October, and on his information the proprietress of an hotel in town was prosecuted under the Indian Act. He said that he had bought four bottles of beer from her for a dollar, and had taken them to his lodge, where he got drunk on them.

The defendant produced evidence to show that she had not sold any beer to the Indian in question, and as the Indian's testimony was uncorroborated the case fell through.

An unsatisfactory feature of the existing liquor law is that Indians can and do obtain intoxicating liquor, and it is extremely difficult to sustain a prosecution for selling to them, partly owing to their inability to understand questions put to them in accordanee with the laws of evidence.

"Running Coyote," in the case now under review, flatly contradicted himself under cross-examination. He gave his grunt of affirmation in reply to a question which was totally at variance with his former testimony, and his face the while betokened that his mind was completely befogged as to the meaning and drift of the question.

Whether under a high license law, under which lawful dealers would combine to assist in suppressing illicit vendors, Indians would have the same facilities for obtaining liquor, is matter for conjecture.

The fifteen complaints of offences under the head of miscellaneous are principally cases of "drunk and disorderly" conduct among a certain section of miners; one profanation of the Lord's day; one perjury, arising out of a liquor prosecution; and two evasions of Customs duties.

In May last a patrol from Pendant d'Oreille came across a man named Thomas Berubé with a waggon and five horses. In reply to enquiries he said he was going to Maple Creek, having come from the Sweet Grass Hills. Constable Campbell told

him to come to camp to see the non-commissioned officer, and they journeyed thitherward. When about half a mile from camp Berubé said he was hungry and his horses were tired; so, having unhitched his team, Campbell told him to mount one of them and come to the camp for breakfast. After riding about 50 yards Berubé asked permission to fetch his pocket-book from his waggon. Instead of a pocket-book, however, he took out a revolver and galloped away. Constables Campbell and Chapman followed. When Campbell ranged up alongside of him his horse stumbled and fell, and he says: "I jumped as the horse was falling and caught him by the halter, when he pulled his revolver and told me he would shoot; his horse jerked his head away from me and Berubé went off again. I fired in the air, but he took no notice. While I was cinching up my horse Berubé turned around to Chapman and said he would riddle him with bullets if he followed him any further. We followed him fifteen miles from camp. Berubé got into a slough and mired, jumped off his horse and tried to lead him out. I got within 150 yards of him and halted him three times. I fired a shot in the air and he would not stop, so I shot his horse, brought him into camp and from there to Lethbridge with his four horses and outfit."

Notice was sent to the Customs officer and he sized the outfit on its arrival here. As the horses appeared to be glandered I telegraphed for Veterinary Surgeon Wroughon, who pronounced the disease to be a virulent form of glanders, and recommended the destruction of horses, waggon and everything in it. The Customs officer acted upon their recommendation.

The slaughter and destruction were carried out by the Police, some of whose clothes suffered destruction in the process, forwhich they, not unreasonably, look for some compensation.

INDIANS.

The Indians that have come this way from the Blood Reserve have, on the whole, behaved themselves well. Some few come to work, and work well. Others bring their women for immoral purposes, and these I have made a point of sending away as soon as I know of their arrival and business. Others come with all sorts of plausible pretexts to account for being off their reserve without a pass. Some do not appear to think a pass necessary at all. One Indian produced a pass which was exactly a year old, and therewith was quite content. Some of them seem to be aware that in point of law they have as much right to roam about the country as white men, and that confinement to a reserve was not one of the provisions of their treaty. It thus behoves the police to be very careful in handling them, to avoid being compelled to take back water, in case of an Indian's asserting his right to freedom of action, and maintaining it.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The extent of ground covered by "K" Division outposts and patrols during the past summer is, at a moderate computation, one hundred and seventy miles straight on end from Divisional headquarters—that is, fifty—five miles almost due south from Lethbridge to Milk River Ridge; thence, following the Milk River eastward, sixty-five miles to Pendant d'Oreille Coulée; thence, again, twenty miles north-east to Many Berries Creek, and from there thirty miles on to Willow Creek, the most western outpost of "A" Division.

The outposts furnishing the patrols which scouted this extent of country were posted as follows :—

Kipp's Coulée	1	N. C. O.,	3	constables,	4	horses.
Milk River Ridge	1	"	7	"	9	"
Writing-on-Stone	1	"	5	"	8	"
Pendant d'Oreille	1	"	5	"	8	"
Many Berries Creek	1	"	4	"	5	"

The section of country round each outpost was thoroughly and systematically scouted, and a weekly connection maintained between "A" Division in the east and "H" Division in the west.

The camps were kept in good order, the conduct and health of the men excellent, and the horses well cared for.

The camp at Kipp's Coulée was a necessity for keeping up communication with the frontier line, besides watching Indians who moved off their reserve in that direction, for water was not to be had in other places in convenient proximity; otherwise I should have been glad to spare both horses and men the discomfort and annoyance of living in such a place—the mosquitoes and bulldog flies being a veritable plague. There is no wood in this coulée, and wood and coal have to be sent out from here.

The camp at the Milk River Ridge is situate within view and easy access of the trail leading from Lethbridge to Benton, along which there is a fair amount of travel. Illicit whiskey traders, &c., as a rule, cross more to the westward. The forty miles between the ridge and "D" Division outpost at Pot Hole Coulée is a long stretch of country to watch. Whiskey traders bring their loads to the line and, if necessary, "cache" them while they look ahead. When the coast is clear they load up their teams and make a rush for it. The boundary being so near they can easily do this, and as they know every inch of the country and have selected their spot for crossing the river, a little darkness, so far from being unfavorable to them, screens without hindering their operations.

A frame building measuring 30 x 20 x 9 feet, with a lean-to kitchen, has just been completed here by the contractors, and will accommodate a non-commissioned officer and six men. A partition across one end furnishes a small room and office for the non-commissioned officer in command. A good cellar, measuring 10 x 10 x 7 ft was dug by the men of the detachment.

A stable, also completed, affords room for ten horses, and about twenty tons of hay have been stacked.

There is no wood at the ridge, and coal has to be sent out from Lethbridge, as to Kipp's Coulée, for cooking purposes in summer and heating in winter.

At Writing-on-Stone there is wood for firing, and some logs have been cut in a coulée by the detachment during the summer, with a view to putting up buildings, but owing to the epidemic among our horses the logs could not be got out.

A trail about four miles long has, however, been cut from the mouth of the coulée to the timber, and an intervening creek has been bridged, so that the logs can be "snaked" when horse-power is available. This is an important outpost, being a few miles north of the Sweet Grass Hills and the mining camp there.

Pendant d'Oreille camp is a long thirty-five miles ride from Writing-on-Stone. There are several good camping grounds in the large coulée which is know by that name, and there is a sufficiency of wood. The detachment there has built a small log building, about 16 x 14 x 9 ft, which will be useful as a kitchen next year, and there are about thirty good sized logs ready to put up an extension for a barrack room. There is also a well built corral, about 40 feet square, and enough logs have been sent to bridge an awkward ditch (called "canal") about fifteen miles out on the Many Berries Creek road, and to bridge a deep mud hole in Kipp's Coulée, at both of which places an axle is likely to suffer under a load. Pendant d'Oreille Coulée bristles with rattlesnakes, of which the men have killed a great number.

From Pendant d'Oreille to Willow Creek it is a long fifty miles, and I therefore established a small outpost at Many Berries Creek to keep up the connectien with "A" Division and to watch the country through which it is said that marauding Indians, &c., make their way from Kennedy's Crossing towards Medicine Hat.

The water, however, was so bad and scarce that after a time I was compelled to withdraw this detachment to Pendant d'Oreille, and to work the Many Berries Creek country with the help of a pack horse.

The main trail has been carefully mended and levelled, so as to ease the pro-

vision trains as much as possible. A short cut to Many Berries Creek was found impracticable, owing to scarcity of water, so every load of provisions and forage had to travel the full distance—280 miles in the round trip.

Inspectors White-Fraser and Bradley have relieved each other in taking charge of the outposts, and have remained out with them for a month at a time.

For shoeing purposes, a farrier with a team, waggon and portable forge was stationed at Writing-on-Stone.

ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

We have not been called upon to render any assistance to the Indian Department, beyond escorting the Bloods' treaty money from Dunmore to Lethbridge by rail.

ASSISTANCE TO THE RAILROADS.

The capture of the Winnifred section horse thief, and the prosecution of an employé under the prohibitory liquor law (which latter was, however, withdrawn), were the only occasions upon which the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company's railroad required our intervention.

ASSISTANCE TO THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

This may be comprehended in the arrest of Berubé, in the seizure of a band of horses belonging to Messrs. Nyhart, Brown and Vancycle, who were charged with evading Customs dues, and the seizare of Lewis' whiskey outfit.

I have, moreover, furnished to the Customs officers here the names of such people as may have been ordered by any of the outposts to report themselves and pass entry for their goods.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

The discipline of the division is excellent, and I have every reason to speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the men since I have been in command.

While the division, as a whole, has contributed $143 to the fine fund, between the 1st May and the 30th November, it has, on the other hand, deposited $1,487 in the various banking institutions of the country.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

Very little drill has taken place this summer, owing to there being no men available for it, and the same may be said of target practice, except that whenever it has been possible to collect three or four men who were not required for more pressing duty they have been sent to the range. Target practice is now going on and will continue as long as weather permits. The men who have just returned from outpost duty have had a good deal of practice during the summer, and many of them are excellent shots. A man who can kill a prairie chicken or a goose with a bullet at an unknown distance does not require to expend much ammunition at a target.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the division, as a whole, is good, and above the average.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good upon the whole. With the exception of one or two men, whom probably the field diet did not suit at first, the men in camp have been in rude heatlh. The sick list for June, July and August averaged 4$\frac{5}{6}$ per day, and this high rate may be accounted for by some severe accidents. Constable Hervey had his ankle broken by a horse falling with him. Constable Costello was thrown by a new broncho against the side of the stable and had his ankle broken also. Constable Ross accidentally shot himself in the foot, and all these men were on the sick list for a long time. The two latter are so still.

RECRUITS.

The only man who has been engaged here was ex-Sergt. McMinn, who has been since transferred to "D" Division.

RATIONS.

The rations are sufficient in quantity and good in quality. I have heard no complaints.

KITS, CLOTHING, ETC.

I think the feeling is general that the price of the serge tunic is too high, considering the quality of the garment. Most duty men have to provide one or two at their own expense in the course of a year. Men on continuous prairie work require the shelter from the sun which a broad-brimmed cow-boy hat affords better than any other head-dress.

HORSES.

The horses purchased this year have turned out fairly well, with a few exceptions. The death roll is abnormally large, and includes, I am sorry to say, the best horses in the division. They were carried off by an epidemic which baffled the skill of the veterinary surgeons, and the nature of which, as they will report upon it, I need not further allude to. It was unfortunately imported by two of our own horses, which stampeded in a thunder storm at Writing-on-Stone and ran into the States. We recovered them from a ranche belonging to a man named Miller, about seventy miles across the line. Soon after recovery one of the said horses, Reg. No. 1472, sickened with a slight running at the nose, became dull, &c., ate very little, and the hind quarters (of which he appeared to have lost the use) swelled to a great size. The horse was brought in by easy stages for treatment in barracks, and after a long and tedious illness, falling away to skin and bone, recovered. He has regained flesh, &c., and looks well, but does not seem to have recovered the full use of his limbs even yet. His runaway companion died of the disease in four days; most of the others succumbed in less than six days. We subsequently heard that Miller had lost every one of fourteen horses which he had on his ranche. The veterinary surgeons after some time concluded that the disease was typhoid influenza.

The horses of this division have done a great deal of work during the past season. Supplying the outposts with rations, forage, coal, &c., has kept four four-horse teams fully employed, and that these horses have done so well is due to the care taken of them by the drivers, who have well earned the trifling extra pay—10 cents per day—which they receive for this duty. Four-horse teams are a necessity in this country where the grades are so abrupt. Constable Aylesworth, for instance, has rung the changes on five horses since the 1st December, 1887, which have travelled, respectively, 5,222, 5,153, 5,199, 4,374 and 2,865 miles. These are all rolling fat, but at least two of them are too much "gone" in the legs to do much more Police work. Constable Aylesworth was more fortunate than the other teamsters, who have driven as far, in not having his team broken up by death, &c.

I enclose a return of the distance travelled by each horse of the division since the 1st December, 1887. Total 177,785 miles. (Not printed.)

At least fifteen of our horses will require to be cast, being unfit for further Police work, and ten good teams and twenty saddle horses will then be required to place the division in an efficient condition. I may add that the division in the past has been largely horsed by transfers from other divisions, and it is not in human nature for commanding officers to part with their best horses.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

We are well supplied with saddlery. The ten double cinche saddles supplied this year, and made by Mr. Hutchins, of Winnipeg, are so far satisfactory.

The greater part of the harness is considerably worn. Four new sets of wheel and four of lead will be required for heavy work next year. The Saddler-Major from Regina has recently inspected and taken notes of other requirements.

STABLES.

The stable accommodation is sufficient for our present needs, and the buildings are roomy and well ventilated.

FORAGE.

The greater part of the hay supplied this year was cut at a distance of from thirty to thirty-five miles from here, on and near the Milk River Ridge. The average price per ton, $16.75, is high, but there is not much money in hauling upwards of thirty miles, considering the price of labor in this country.

TRANSPORT.

Of ten heavy waggons on our strength, six are fit for the road, the remainder being old and much worn. The waggons furnished to this division, like the horses, were mostly contributions from other divisions. I understand three new waggons are ordered for us, and will arrive at once. Those we have are of various patterns. Waggons for our use require to be heavy, capable of carrying 40 cwt., and fitted with good strong brakes. One broad gauge waggon is much needed for the string team.

ARMS.

The arms have all been examined by the Acting Armourer, and he reports that some of the carbines which have been on detachment during the year are badly honey-combed. With a supply of a dozen barrels and proportion of other parts, the arms can all be put into a serviceable condition. One dozen new revolvers are required.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

Each outpost, no matter whether the non-commissioned officer is below the rank of sergeant or not, should be provided with at least one pair of field glasses, as should each scouting party.

There are only four pairs of glasses in the division, whereas at least ten are required.

DESERTIONS.

Four desertions have taken place in this division since the 1st May. A four horse teamster, Constable Findlay, conveying provisions to the outposts, persuaded Constable Jolliffe to leave his detachment at Writing-on-Stone and cross into the United States, on the 21st of May. On the 17th July Constable McIsaac, and on the 23rd July Constable Hill, deserted from Lethbridge. Both of these were discontented men. A whiskey peddler conveyed them across the line.

INSPECTIONS OF DIVISION.

The post has been inspected by yourself, on the 19th May, and by yourself, with the Assistant Commissioner, on the 12th September.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

This Post has been much improved during the past summer. A wire fence has been erected round the reserve, which keeps cattle from straying into the barracks, and adds to the appearance and neatness of the place.

A coal shed has been constructed, measuring 10ft. x 12ft., capable of holding about twenty tons, for use when stress of weather prevents our hauling from the

mine. This shed was built by contract by Messrs. Bruce & McFarquhar, of Lethbridge, at a cost of $75, and is a well constructed building.

A building, designed as orderly room and recreation room is now nearly completed by Mr. A. J. Scott, contractor. Price, $875. It measures 36ft. x 18ft. x 10ft.; plastered throughout; divided into two rooms by a partition 16ft. from the west end. The smaller room is the orderly room and the larger the recreation-room. Neither, however, is large enough for the purpose for which it is required.

A waggon-shed is also almost completed, being a lean-to on the south side of No. 1 stable, and measuring 102ft. x 22ft. x 10ft. Messrs. Bruce & McFarquhar, contractors. Price, $411. Some protection for the transport was much needed, but the shed in question should be closed at the ends to be of use.

I have already alluded to the buildings for the outpost at Milk River Ridge. They were erected by Messrs. Bruce & McFarquhar, at a cost of $1,246. They are situated in a sheltered spot, within easy access of a spring, which does not freeze up.

A large quantity of barrack furniture and repairs have been completed this summer. The plaster in many parts of the barracks will require to be removed. Indeed, the buildings rock so much in a high wind that it is questionable whether plaster is suitable. It is generally conceded that a wood lining would be better, although the rooms are more easily lighted and are more cheerful with plaster.

Such indispensables as mess-tables and benches, coal-boxes for barrack-rooms, &c., &c., have been made.

POLICE RESERVE.

The reserve here is too small. Our hay corral stands, perforce, on the edge of the reserve adjoining a highroad, and over that road it is obvious that we can exercise no control. Boys playing there with matches, &c., &c., may result in a serious conflagration. Except in the barrack square, which is hardly a suitable place, we have not room on the Reserve for a *menage*, and at the present and anticipated rate of progression the barracks will ere long be in the centre of the town.

FUEL.

Fuel is hauled daily, or as required, from the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company's mine by our own teams, a reserve being kept in the small coal shed to meet the contingency of rough weather. The coal is good.

TELEPHONES.

We have none.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

A telegraph line to Milk River Ridge would save our horses' legs. If the projected railroad between this place and Benton should come to pass, telegraphic communication will, of course, be provided.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have no fire protection beyond that afforded by six extinguishers and water pails in barrack rooms. The water barrels under the eave-pipes had to be emptied as soon as the frost sets in.

WATER SUPPLY.

All water used in the barracks is hauled in our own water cart from the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company's tank, upwards of half a mile distant. In winter it is impossible to keep any water in the water-waggon over night, and the teamster has to haul a load in the morning before the horses can be watered.

Under a verbal agreement, a Mr. John Brown, of Lethbridge, commenced to bore an artezian well within the barracks on the 25th May last, the agreement being that he should bore the well, line it with 6 inch casing and strike water, finding

all necessaries for the work, for the sum of $3 per foot for the first hundred feet, rising 50 cents per foot for each additional 50 feet. On or about the 27th June, having bored about 115 feet, he was obliged to abandon the hole, on account of quicksands and boulders (as he said), and began another close to it.

On about 15th August, having bored this second hole to a depth of about 235 feet, he lost some of his tools, and being unable to extract them, was obliged to abandon that hole, and with it a quantity of casing.

On the 17th August he began a third hole at a few yards distance, but quicksand prevented his going beyond a depth of about 300 feet.

On the 1st October, pursuant to your instructions, I drew up a written agreement, in which the specified conditions were set forth and which was duly completed. The contractor abandoned the third hole on the 3rd November, and gave me to understand that it would be necessary to provide a heavier engine. He has since, but without success, applied for a grant of $1,500 to enable him to carry on the work, and I am now in ignorance of what his intentions are. Meanwhile, the water supply is the pressing question of the day.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The want of bridges over the rivers in this neighbourhood does not affect us so much as the Macleod Division, but to the settlers generally the want of a bridge over a torrent such as the Belly River when it is swollen is fraught with much danger to life and property.

Broad gauge waggons are mostly used in this country, and our narrow gauge waggons do not suit the trails. We have now, however, made our own trail around the outposts, where nearly all of our heavy teaming is done, so we are not so much affected as we were.

FERRIES.

There is a licensed ferry over the Belly River here, but it does not supply the want of a bridge, in that it frequently cannot cross the river, owing to ice running, &c.

There is also a private ferry over the Old Man's River at Kipp, provided by the enterprise of the keeper of the stopping place there. He declines, however, to accept licensed ferry fares, on the ground that the rates would not pay him, and that no person could be found who would provide and maintain a ferry at Kipp upon the lines laid down by the ferry ordinance. This is the spot at which a poor freighter had his string team swept away last spring while fording the Old Man's River. Fifteen of his horses were drowned.

CROPS.

The area under crop, in an essentially ranching country such as this is, as might be expected, small, and appears to be cultivated mainly with a view to home consumption either by man or beast. Mr. Russell, on the St. Mary's River, had about six acres of oats, averaging rather over thirty-three bushels per acre, and Mr. D. Akers, at Whoop-up claims forty-two bushels per acre to his seven acres of wheat. He had also forty-two acres of oats, yielding twenty-five bushels per acre. Peas, potatoes and turnips seem to have been everywhere good. Mr. Russell tried a little buckwheat as an experiment, with very encouraging results.

The large ranchers in this district attempt very little farming.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

Without venturing on debatable land, I think I may say that the opinion is steadily gaining ground that the small ranche will pay better than the large one, and that a man having no more cattle, &c., than he can shelter and, if necessary, feed during stress of weather, will succeed best in the end, in that his losses will not be so heavy.

GAME.

Prairie chickens and ducks are plentiful, The former are to be found chiefly in the coulées and river bottoms. There was a plentiful supply of antelope. I say "was" because the Indians have killed great numbers this year, and if they continue to kill them in the breeding season antelope will soon be as scarce as buffalo. A camp of eight or nine lodges, under "Heavy Shields," was at Grassy Lake this summer with upwards of 125 skins, &c.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been five large prairie fires within about ten miles of Lethbridge, which have been extinguished by the few men left in barracks On one occasion about fifteen men worked from 1:30 p.m., until 7 p.m. under a blazing afternoon sun, and put out upwards of seven miles of fire, which otherwise would have caused disastrous results. This was not the only occasion that the Police fagged themselves out to save property, the owners of which, or at all events the employées in which did not seem to think themselves called upon to lend a hand. The accepted principle that the Police are bound to put out prairie fires is likely to be ridden to death. Most of the aforementioned fires were undoubtedly started by the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company's railroad. No prosecution has resulted, for want of sufficient evidence.

I beg to enclose a return of criminal and other cases tried here from the 1st December, 1887, to the 30th November, 1888.

I have already forwarded to you a map of this section of country, showing the routes taken by patrols and the outposts established during the past season.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE,

Superintendent Commanding "K" Division.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

APPENDIX G.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT STEELE, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1888.

FORT MACLEOD, N.W.T, 1st December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this, my report, for the year ending 30th November, 1888.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The general state of the Kootenay District, in which the division was stationed at the beginning of the year, was, as regards law and order among both the white and the red population, in a very satisfactory state. Any feelings of uneasiness experienced by the white settlers during the latter part of last year, as to the behavior towards them of their Indian neighbors, have entirely vanished, both white and red men carrying on their usual avocations in a peaceful and quiet manner.

CRIME.

No serious crimes occurred during the stay of the division in the Kootenay District, the only case proven being that of two Chinamen, charged on the 3rd January, 1888, with having Government property illegally in their possession. They were fined $25 and costs each.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

A detachment of two men were stationed at the Kootenay Crossing, forty-five miles from the Post, for the purpose of receiving and forwarding stores from Golden to the barracks. A similar detachment of three men was stationed at Sam's Landing, on the Upper Columbia Lake, for a like purpose. A non-commissioned officer and two Constables were stationed at Fenwick's Lower Ranch, ten miles from the Post, and on the banks of the Kootenay River, to take charge of the herd, all the horses of the division, with the exception of a few kept in for immediate use, being out all the time. These detachments also attended to all matters relating to the preservation of peace in their vicinity.

The patrols in Kootenay went to Golden City, 190 miles from the Post, in a northerly direction; Tobacco Plains, eighty miles south; Col. Baker's, twelve miles; Isadore's, eighteen miles, and the Mission, seven miles, on the western bank of the Kootenay River; Wild Horse Creek, Gold Mines, four miles, and Fenwick's Upper and Lower Ranches, ten miles, on the eastern side of the river. Also continual patrols to the Columbia Lakes, Kootenay Crossing, Elk River, and for some distance down the Sand Point Trail, thus keeping a thorough supervision over the three trails which form the only ingress and egress of the Kootenay District.

MACLEOD.

On the 17th September, one month after the arrival of the Division at Fort Macleod, the following detachments were sent out to relieve the men of "H" Division, viz.:—

Pincher Creek	1	Sergeant	3	Constables.
Big Bend	1	"	3	"
Pot Hole	1	"	3	"
Stand Off	1	Corporal	3	"
St. Mary's	1	"	3	"
Kipp	1	"	2	"
Leavings	3	Constables.		
Kootenay	2	"		

These detachments remained unchanged until the 4th November, when Corporal Hammond relieved Constable H. Hope of charge of the Leavings. On the 6th the Pot Hole detachment was called in for the winter. On the 8th the Pincher Creek detachment were relieved by "H" Division men, and sent to strengthen Kipp. Two constables were also sent from Big Bend to Kipp, making the strength of the latter detachment up to one non-commissioned officer and seven constables. The remaining non-commissioned officer and constable of Big Bend detachment were removed to Kootenay, making the strength at that place one non-commissioned officer and three constables. The outposts now occupied by "D" Division are as follows, viz.:—

Kipp	1	Sergeant	7	Constables
Kootenay	1	"	3	"
St. Mary's	1	Corporal	3	"
Stand Off	1	"	3	"
Leavings	1	"	2	"

From what I have learned, the settlers and public generally are highly pleased at the manner in which the patrolling has been carried out, and the demeanor of the members of the force towards them.

Patrols have been kept up between all these detachments, and the ranches within a radius of twenty miles of each outpost visited at least once a fortnight.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

While the division was stationed at Kootenay I rendered all the assistance I could to the Indian Department, by enquiring into any complaints, or into the wants of any of the Indians, and giving any advice or help to Mr. Phillips, the Indian Agent, that he might require. By suggesting to Dr. Powell, sr., Indian Commissioner of British Columbia, that irrigating ditches and schools should be made for the benefit of the Indians, both of which have been well carried out, and by allowing the Police Interpreter Berland to act for the Indians whenever they required an interpreter to make known their wants.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

The discipline and conduct of the division in general has been very satisfactory. All ranks have been willing and obedient to those in authority over them, and as over half the division are total abstainers the conduct of its members, with the exception only of some half-dozen, has been all that could be desired. The non-commissioned officers of the division consist of three staff sergeants, four sergeants and six corporals.

Division Sergeant-Major Smart has been of great assistance to me, and a marked improvement in the feeling of the division has been noticeable since his appointment. Hospital Sergeant Mercer has been always very attentive to his duties, and kind to the sick under his charge. Quartermaster-Sergeant Fane thoroughly understands his duties, and has been of very great assistance to me in the moving of the division to and from the Kootenay District.

The remaining non-commissioned officers, generally, are intelligent and altogether superior men, only two having been charged with neglect of duty during the last twelve months.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the division besides myself are Inspectors Wood and Huot and Assistant-Surgeon Powell, who are all well up in their work and attentive to their duties, which have kept them fully employed, for owing to the peculiar nature of the duties of the force it makes it appear to be under-officered. Although there are enough for garrison duty, when the visiting of patrols and outposts, magisterial and garrison duties combined, are taken into account, it will be found that their time is fully occupied.

Inspector Wood has been very active and painstaking, being variously employed while in the Kootenay District, and since our arrival at Macleod was Acting Adjutant until very recently.

Inspector Huot has superintended the drills, and assisted very much in the target practice of the division, has been of great assistance to me on the line of march from Kootenay to Fort Macleod, and on all other occasions.

Assistant-Surgeon Powell is very popular in the division as a medical officer, in consequence of his strict attention to the men, and he is punctual and painstaking to a marked degree.

The experience gained by officers, non-commissoned officers and men of the division while in British Columbia has been of great service to them, and has, in my opinion, greatly enhanced their value to their country.

There appears to be considerable doubt among the officers as to their future prospects in the Force. Promotions are doubtful, owing to the few vacancies that occur, and the present arrangement for superannuation, pay, &c., appears to give small encouragement. An officer on joining the Force receives the same pay as those in the same rank who have served many years.

As an incentive to activity, and to make up for the absence of promotion, I would recommend that an annual increase in the rates of pay be adopted, whereby an officer of long service, if efficient, could obtain an increase to his income, provided he has been reported to the Minister as deserving of the same. It would also appear that the length of service for full superannuation is too long. An officer who has performed the arduous duties which are required of him in this force, and which are quite as trying as those of a campaign, cannot, after twenty years' service, unless possessed of a superior constitution, be considered able to perform them in a satisfactory manner

It would appear that an officer who has ceased to be able to endure the same hardships as the men of his division can no longer be suited for his position.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

Squad and "setting-up" drill commenced on the 3rd April and continued until the 12th May. All non-commissioned officers had opportunities of instructing squads, superintended by Inspector Huot and myself.

Target practice with carbine began on the 14th May and finished the 2nd June.

Revolver practice commenced on the 4th June and finished on the 12th.

The division was fully instructed in mounted drill, as laid down in the Mounted Infantry Regulations, while under canvas at the Four-Mile Creek, preparatory to moving out of the Kootenay District. Every movement in the book has been performed well and thoroughly gone into.

During the winter months the men were thoroughly instructed in the duties of a constable, as laid down in the "Constables' Manual," Inspectors Wood and Huot each taking their sub-division every other night until the entire book had been thoroughly gone through. This has had a very beneficial effect, the men having taken great interest in it. I would recommend that every member of the force be issued with one of these manuals, and prizes given to the most efficient man in each division.

PHYSIQUE.

The members of the "D" Division, as regards physique, are a fine body of men. a great many being considerably over 6 feet high, and measuring as much as 44 four inches around the chest. Taking the division all through, the average height is 5 feet 9¼inches, and chest measurement 38¼ inches.

RECRUITS.

The only recruit taken on in this division during the past year was Regl. No. 2184, Constable D. Ritchie, who has gone through his course of drill and is tolerably conversant with his duties as a constable.

HEALTH.

The only serious case of illness during the past twelve months was that of the late Regl. No. 1836, Constable Mitchell, who died at Kootenay on the 15th December, 1887, the last victim of the fever epidemic at that place. Since then the general health of the members of the division has been all that could be desired.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied to the division have been of excellent quality, and no complaints of any consequence have been made during the year.

The beef and vegetables were purchased in the Kootenay District; the groceries, with the exception of a small quantity purchased just before leaving, were sent from headquarters, and the flour from the same source, with the exception of some 10,000 pounds, purchased from Mr. Galbraith during the early spring, and which was quite equal to any that could be obtained in the North-West Territories.

KITS, CLOTHING, ETC.

The supply of clothing for the division ran short during the early part of the year, before the division left Kootenay, but since its arrival at Macleod all shortages have been made up, and kits are complete. Fur caps, breeches, stockings, are of better quality than last year. The grey overcoats are inferior, as reported before.

INCREASED RATES OF PAY.

During the past year forty-nine members of the division have received the increase awarded as good conduct pay, and six artizans working at their trades.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

The present Winchester carbine appears to have served its purpose, being inaccurate, easily damaged, and requiring a great deal of care in cleaning. I beg to suggest that it be changed this year to some other arm which has been tested for military purposes.

It is astonishing that the Winchester carbine has done as well as it has, for some of them have been a great many years in use, and if there is anything that would indicate that careful inspections are made, and the men of the force are careful of the Government property, it is the fact that these arms have been kept in an efficient state, considering the exceedingly rough usage they necessarily receive.

The present pattern of pistol (Enfield) is all that is required, combining simplicity of action with tolerable accuracy in shooting.

The number of carbines in the division was 102, out of which 9 were broken during the year. Of revolvers, out of 89, 8 have been broken.

DESERTIONS.

The desertions during the last twelve months have been four in number, viz., Constable Keays, 4th April; Constable McDonald, 6th April; Constable Steele, 19th April; Constable O'Connor, 3rd May—but there is no prospect of any more, as the men appear to be well contented with their lot. Desertions usually occur in the first year of a man's service, and it is generally those who have been accustomed to a roving life, or who have always lived in large cities, where sources of amusement are numerous, or those who have got into debt and are disheartened thereby.

The class among which no desertions take place appears to me to be those of young Canadians or Englismen of good education, and farmers' sons and respectable mechanics from the Canadian Provinces. If recreation-room accomodation were increased, gymnasium and libraries established, canteens carried on on the same footing as in the army, there would be very few desertions. The construction of the Montana Central Railway has been of great advantage to the force, in having overrun Montana with workingmen, reducing the rates of wages in that Territory.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The banking account of the division during the past twelve months was been exceptionally good, Taking the average, the savings have been $5 per man per month, and the total savings for the year $4,380.89.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION.

The division was inspected by the Assistant Commissioner in Kootenay on two occasions, viz., the 1st March and 20th July, 1888, and shortly after its arrival at Fort Macleod, viz., on the 10th September, by the Commissioner, accompanied by the Assistant Commissioner.

HORSES.

During the month of December, 1887, all the horses, except the pack train, and a few stabled in case of an emergency, were out on herd, and were not fed any oats. The pack horses and mules were allowed a small quantity daily, those in the stable being fed what they required. A weekly inspection of the horses on herd took place during the time the division was in Kootenay.

The health of the horses continued to be good until the latter end of July, when the herd was removed from the range, where they had been all the summer, and brought nearer to the fort, preparatory to the division moving out of the district, when some of them became very sick from the effects of having eaten of a poisonous weed, common to the Kootenay District, which caused severe diarrhœa, and many soon showed signs of extreme weakness. The greater number recovered sufficiently to be used on the line of march to Fort Macleod, four only being too weak. These were driven by some of the men.

I found it necessary to hire four ponies from Mr. Fenwick to relieve the four suffering from the effects of the weed.

Since our arrival at Macleod their general condition has been good. Only a few required for use are kept in the post, the remainder being on herd.

The quantity of oats fed to the horses kept in the post are 10 lbs. to the team and 8 lbs. to the saddle per diem. Only one horse has been lost from the division this year, viz., horse Regl. No. 148, whose back became sore and afterwards frozen, while on a trip from Kootenay to Golden City, B.C., which incapacitated it for further use as a saddle horse.

Four horses were received at Kootenay from Calgary for the use of the division. One of these subsequently met with an accident, from which it died.

Since our arrival at Macleod eight other horses have been received, all team, one of which has since died, together with a saddle horse, which had to be shot in consequence of having broken its leg. The horses, on the whole, have stood the work very well, and have improved much in size while in British Columbia, which appears to be a better country for horses than the North-West, as young horses grow to far larger proportions.

The total distance travelled by the horses of this division during the year was 45,037 miles.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The harness belonging to the division when in Kootenay, viz., three sets lead and ten sets wheel, were very old and almost useless, having been in use some years, and on the removal of the division from that district were sold by auction with the remainder of stores, and the prices realized were far in excess of their real value, owing to the difficulty of freighting things into the country.

On arrival at Macleod the division received one set lead and seven sets wheel harness, all of good quality, four sets of the latter being light, the other three heavy.

No change in the saddles has occurred during the year; they are sixty-two in number, and all in a good state of repair.

There are twenty-three Aparejos belonging to the pack train, and although they have all necessarily received rough usage, have been kept in a state of repair and efficiency.

TRANSPORT.

Our transport in Kootenay consisted of four waggons and a buck-board. These were sold on the division leaving Kootenay, and as all of the waggons were very old, I consider they brought a fair figure, and far in excess of what their value would have been had they been brought away with us. Since our arrival here we have received three heavy waggons, two light waggons, two double and one single buck-board.

The light waggons needed alteration; the brakes were bad, and the reaches, in nearly every case, too long.

The remainder of the vehicles are all that is required, although to complete the compliment required for use of the division five heavy waggons, two double and two single buck-boards, and one patrol waggon are necessary.

FORAGE.

The oats received by the division, while in Kootenay, were sent from the east, and were of good quality. They deteriorated to some extent in shipment from Golden to the Post, which is not to be wondered at, considering that they were handled five times, being brought up by steamer, small boat, waggon and pack animal. There were not, however, sufficient to give a full allowance to each horse, owing to the fact that it was expected the remainder could be obtained in the district, which proved to be incorrect, as the failure of the crops, through frost, prevented the farmers from supplying any, instead of the 100,000 pounds they had agreed to do, provided the crops had been a success. Fortunately, the horses thrived very well on a reduced allowance.

STABLES AT KOOTENAY.

The stables built by the division were for the accommodation of seventy-five horses, although, owing to the fact that the greater number were always on herd, only half the building was called into use.

The whole of the stabling was constructed by the men of the division, and turned out to be excellent buildings.

MACLEOD.

The few horses required for the use of the division in case of an emergency, or for use round the Post, are stabled in half of one of the "H" Division buildings, until the new stable, now in the course of construction, is finished. The remainder of the horses are either on herd or on outpost duty.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

The barracks occupied by the division while in Kootenay were those erected by the men of the division, and furnished, as far as the bed-trestles, tables, forms, &c., are concerned, by the troop carpenter. On removal of the division to Fort Macleod the barracks were given in charge of Mr. O. G. Dennis, Provincial Constable for the Kootenay District, in accordance with instructions received from yourself, and he immediately took up his quarters in the building previously occupied by the officers, the better to guard against any destruction to the other buildings by his presence on the spot.

On arrival at Macleod the division was under canvas until the 14th September, when those men not going on detachment moved into the fort.

I beg to suggest that iron bed-cots be provided for use in barracks, the present wooden trestles being only a make shift, and cause great inconvenience and loss of space during the day.

FUEL.

The fuel used in Kootenay was pine wood, received by contract from Mr. G. Cowan, at $3.90 per cord, delivered. This wood was very good, and gave great satisfaction. Since our arrival at Macleod coal has been substituted.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A supply of buckets and casks to hold water were furnished to all the buildings in Kootenay, for prevention against fires, but were only called into use on one occasion, when they succeeded in putting out the fire before any material damage was done.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply at Kootenay was received from the Kootenay River, which ran immediately below the fort, and was procured by a water-cart made for the purpose. The supply was plentiful and very good during the greater portion of the year. Only when the snow was melting in the mountains and the river running unusually high has the water been at all muddy.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

A road has been in the course of construction during the past year between Golden City and the Post at Kootenay, which will greatly facilitate communication between those points, as heretofore the river and pack trail were the only means of travel or freighting.

A bridge was placed over Wild Horse Creek, about a mile above the fort, but was partly washed away when the waters rose in the spring.

Other bridges have been placed over the Bull and Elk Rivers, which were utilized by the division when *en route* to Fort Macleod.

A bridge was constructed over the Kootenay River on the trail to Golden from the Post, and another nearly opposite the fort, joining the Sand Point Trail.

FERRIES.

The only ferry of any consequence in Kootenay was Galbraith's Ferry, connecting the Post with the western bank of the Kootenay River and the Sand Point trail. A bridge is now in the course of construction at this point.

SETTLERS.

The settlers in the Kootenay District are few and far between, the ingress and egress to the country being at present too difficult to encourage people to settle. There being no market in which their products could be carried without entailing too great an expense is also, necessarily, a great drawback, and as the prices of all articles of food are very high, owing to their having to be packed or hauled in by ponies or mules, the district will, in my opinion, take many years to settle up, unless greater facilities of ingress and egress are made.

CROPS.

Grain crops, on the whole, owing to frosts, are anything but a sure crop, but during the past year wheat was ripe by the 28th July, quite a month earlier than in the North-West Territories. Root crops do very well, attaining very fair proportions, and such vegetables as rhubarb, beans, peas, &c., that have already been tried, have turned out a very fair success.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

The ranching prospects of the Kootenay District are very good, owing to the excellent quality and quantity of both grass and water, and also the extensive shelter

afforded by the woods, which, through the greater part of the Kootenay valley, resemble an English park more than anything else.

The grass, which is principally bunch, affords excellent nourishment to cattle and horses, but is far more easily eaten out than the "buffalo" and other grasses of the North-West Territories. Hence, for a limited number of cattle or horses the ranching prospects are very good, but it is my opinion that about 8,000 head would tax its capabilities to the utmost.

GAME.

The principal animals belonging to the Kootenay District are the rocky mountain sheep and goats, cariboo, white and black-tail deer, antelope, grizzly, black and brown bears, beaver, otter, lynx, marten and wolves.

Of the two former species, the mountains afford an almost inexhaustable supply, owing to the difficulty of hunting them. The cariboo, deer and antelope are far more scarce, owing to the Indians hunting them in winter, when the deep snow renders escape difficult and large numbers are killed.

The beaver are now very scarce, although a few may still be seen a few miles up the St. Mary's River, which joins the Kootenay River immediately above the fort, as well as in other parts of the district.

Of lynx and wolves there are large numbers, some of the latter being of unusually large size. The marten are also plentiful, as are bears, both grizzly and black.

Of feathered game, geese, ducks and blue grouse are the most plentiful. Prairie chicken, plover, wild pigeons and snipe are also to be found in certain localities throughout the district.

Of fish, the principal species are salmon, trout, whitefish and pike, although several other varieties are to be found in almost all the rivers and lakes throughout the district, and these form one of the principal articles of food to the Indians in those parts.

LIQUOR LAWS, N. W. TERRITORIES.

The liquor laws at present in force are most unpopular, and very difficult to enforce.

The reason for passing the Act was to prevent the sale of intoxicants to Indians, and for that purpose answered very well, as it was then. Six months after the arrival of the Police in this district, in 1874, the illicit traffic was suppressed, and no serious trouble has been caused since from the drunkenness of the Indians; but when the same law is applied to the whites it is quite another thing.

The illicit traffic in liquor has, as a rule, the sympathy of the public, and the experience of the Police force has shown that there is more drunkenness under the present system and more injury done to the health of individuals through this law than if respectable houses were licensed. Licensed houses, having no occasion to smuggle, would provide liquor of a good quality. Under the system of smuggling, which prevails, the dealer brings in pure alcohol, and by the admixture of pernicious drugs and water makes it into an article resembling whiskey in color but most dangerous in its effects.

My recent experience in British Columbia also shows me that as far as the Police force is concerned there are fewer offences against discipline committed through the effects of drink, in a country where there are numerous licensed houses, than in the North-West Territories.

As far as the public in the Kootenay District are concerned, there was less drunkenness noticeable among them, during my stay of over twelve months, than I have seen during the last three months in the North-West Territories, although the very strictest steps were being taken by the officer commanding here to keep down the traffic.

PROMOTIONS, ETC.

I would suggest that owing the scarcity of non-commissioned officers, when the numerous outposts are considered, there be three or four lance-corporals in each

division. Under the system that has been in force for some years, men are promoted to corporals from a constable direct, and, in some cases, in a few weeks the officer commanding the division finds that some of the men, although first-class constables, have not the tact and firmness required for the position of non-commissioned officers. By having several lance-corporals in the division it will facilitate the carrying out of the duty in a proper manner, and when a vacancy for a corporal occurs the best of the lance-corporals could be promoted.

The officer commanding the division could also be in a position to revert to the ranks any lance-corporal unfit for the position of a non-commissioned officer without giving them an entry in the defaulters' book.

MARCH OUT OF KOOTENAY.

The division was stationed in Kootenay District, British Columbia, from the beginning of the year until the 7th of August, when the object for which the Police were sent into that district, viz., the preservation of peace and the restoration of friendly relations between whites and Indians, having been attained, I marched to this place *viâ* the Crow's Nest Pass.

Early in the spring I reported to you that in my opinion the Crow's Nest Pass was the best route by which to move troops from the Kootenay District to this post, and having obtained your approval of my suggestion, I received every assistance from the provincial authorities to enable me to make the march without any serious inconvenience, in the way of repairing trails, bridges, &c., as far as the summit of the Rocky Mountains, from which point to "The Gap" of the Crow's Nest the trail is comparatively easy for travellers accustomed to a mountainous country.

After receiving your orders to be in readiness to move to Macleod I put the division through their annual course of "setting up" and foot drill, musketry instruction and target practice, with both pistol and carbine.

Having been informed, on the 29th June, that the trail through the Crow's Nest Pass had been cleared by the working party, who were then returning, I sent Interpreter Berland, an experienced packer, to examine and report upon the trail. He returned on the 22nd, having made a rapid ride to the vicinity of the Summit, and reported the trail in good order, which I reported to you, and also informed you that I had sent Packer Brown, with the Police pack train loaded with oats and biscuits, as far as the Summit, with instruction to carefully "cache" a day's supply for the division at intervals of one day's march, the last "cache" to be made sixteen miles from the lower lake, on the Old Man's River, were I was aware, and had reported to you, that waggons could be easily brought to meet the division with supplies, and a change of the loads from the pack animals to the waggons be made. Packer Brown performed the work of "caching" the provisions satisfactorily. On the 16th June I received definite orders to move to Macleod, and before leaving to sell stores, barrack, furniture, &c., and notices were posted up to that effect.

On the 5th July Mr. Michael Phillips, Indian Agent for the Kootenays, reported to me that there was some danger of the American Indians of Tobacco Plains, U.S., causing trouble to us, as it was said that the intention of the American Government was to move them on to their reserve by force, on account of some murders which had been committed by them last autumn. I immediately cancelled all orders for the march of the division, and requested Mr. Phillips to go to Tobacco Plains with Inspector Wood and ascertain, by careful enquiry, whether any reliance could be placed upon the report of the state of the Indians in that section of the country. Inspector Wood returned on the 16th July and reported all quiet.

The Assistant Commissioner arrived in the district on the 19th July and inspected the division before its march to Macleod, and having performed that duty waited for the final orders to move, which had necessarily been cancelled until the receipt by you of Inspector Wood's report on the state of the Indians at Tobacco Plains.

Pending the arrival of orders for the march, the Assistant Commissioner, accompanied by myself, proceeded to Tobacco Plains on the 22nd July, and making a rapid trip returned to camp at Kootenay on the 25th.

Inspector Huot, who had been sent to McKay's on duty, returned on the 25th with orders from you directing me to march to Macleod. I notified the settlers that the sale of Police stores, &c., would be held on the 4th August.

On the 3rd I sent Corporal Waite and Constable Eales to Macleod with a letter to Superintendent Neale, requesting him to send waggons and oats to Old Man's Lake, in the Crow's Nest Pass, where I reported the division could dispense with the pack train and take waggons. The corporal was directed to guide the transport to that point and then ride on and meet the division.

Inspector Wood was sent in advance on the 5th, in charge of a party to clear away any trees that had fallen across the pack trail during the intervals since the road-makers had completed the trail.

Corporal Bunt, Constables Davis and Edgar were to do the chopping out and clearing of the trail. Constable Street acted as packer. The party had orders to keep two days' march in advance, if possible, and on arrival at Old Man's Lake to await the arrival of the division.

On the 6th Mr. R. L. P. Galbraith brought his pack-train out to camp, which consisted of fifty-four pack animals, which had been hired for the march, and made up his packs for the start next morning.

Everything was ready for a move, the auction sale of Police stores, &c., that had been advertised for the 4th, having taken place on that date, when all the articles were sold that it was considered unadvisable to bring back to the North-West. I arranged that the men should only need to unpack half their rolls of bedding at night, by doubling up in the tents, so as to save time in making up the packs in the morning.

On Tuesday, the 7th, *reveille* was ordered at daybreak, and the division to march at 5:30 a.m., but some of the herd strayed during the night, which delayed me unlil 7:30, when I marched for Fort Macleod *via* the Crow's Nest Pass.

Staff Sergeant Fane had started for the same place the previous morning, *via* Golden City and Lethbridge, taking with him five constables and a variety of division stores, which it was deemed unadvisable to sell in Kootenay. The heavy stores, such as the reserve ammunition and safe, were already at Sam's Landing, waiting for shipment.

The column, consisted of the officers, non-commissioned officers and constables of "D" Division,; three packers in the employ of the Government. Mr. R. Galbraith and ten packers, ten team horses ridden by the men of the division, forty-eight saddle horses, twenty-five police pack animals and fifty-four of Mr. Galbraith's pack animals Three of the horses which had eaten of a poisonous weed common to Kootenay, and which causes severe diarrhœa, showed signs of weakness, and it was decided to examine them carefully at the first camp, and make some other arrangements for the transport of the riders. Near Fisher Lake, Constable Blick, reported that through the illness of Mrs. Wood Inspector Wood was unable to proceed with the advanced party, and that the surgeon was required. Assistant-Surgeon Powell proceeded at once to Inspector Wood's camp, as required.

The division halted at the Lower Fish Lake, "cache" No 1, at 11 a. m., the day's march being over, as owing to the delay caused by packing and unpacking, animals used for that purpose are never, except for a forced march, compelled to make more than one drive of about fifteen miles per diem.

The "cache" of oats and biscuits left here by Packer Brown were found all right, with the exception of two sacks of oats, which had been taken and "cached" near at hand, to be taken away when the division had passed; but fortunately the oats were found in time to be of service to the division.

On the 8th, marched at 5:30 a. m., the trail passing through a beautiful, park-like, undulating country, watered by numerous small streams, and timbered with fir, pine and poplar, with the mountains close upon the left. We crossed Bull River at 7:45, a.m. by a narrow but good bridge. There is a magnificent waterfall immediately above the bridge, and the scenery is extremely wild and beautiful. The canon beneath the bridge is 100 feet in depth and many miles in length, with perpendicular walls of

granite, between which the water rushes over numberless broken slabs of rock, cast down from the mountains by some convulsion of nature. The trail turns west after crossing the bridge, and follows the left bank of the river for some miles; then, after crossing a bridge of 1,000 feet in height, turns south-west and joins the Tobacco Plains trail from Kootenay ferry.

I here found "cache" No. 2, and Inspector Wood in camp. He had sent Corporal Bunt and party on in the morning with instructions to make up for lost time.

Assistant-Surgeon Powell reported that it was necessary for him to remain some days to place Mrs. Wood out of danger.

I halted at this "cache" all day, grass and wood being plentiful, and water fair, the distance travelled from last camp being eighteen miles.

9TH AUGUST.

Reveille at daybreak; marched at 5:30 a. m. I took Inspestor Wood's horse and pony, and left Mr. Fenwick's two horses with him.

I reached Sand Creek, the end of the day's march, at 7:45 a. m., and the pack train arrived at 10:45 a. m. The "cache" was intact; wood, water and grass plentiful and of good quality. The country through which we passed was rolling and thickly timbered, with numerous small lakes and hay meadows.

The men, after pitching their tents, tending their horses and covering the packs in case of rain, employed themselves in bathing, and fishing for the beautiful brook trout which abound in this creek.

10TH AUGUST.

Reveille at daybreak; marched at 5:30 a. m., and passing through a country similar to that travelled yesterday, arrived three miles from camp at the forks of the trail to Macleod. After taking the Macleod trail the country continued thickly wooded, until Dead Man's Creek was reached (so named on account of the murder of a miner at that place in the early days of mining in Kootenay). After crossing the creek the appearance of the country changed from thick woods to occasional prairies. I arrived at Elk River Springs, distance twelve miles from Sand Creek and two miles west of the bridge over Elk River, where I halted for the day. The "cache" had been disturbed by wild animals, but sufficient forage was left to enable me to give the horses two feeds. The pack train arrived at 11:30 a. m. Water, grass and feed were abundant and of good quality. The saddle horses were kept out to graze until 9:45 p. m., and then tied up for the night.

11TH AUGUST.

Marched at 5:30 a.m., and after climbing a very steep hill reached Elk River, which here finds its way out of the Crow's Nest Pass, and in its western course rushes through a narrow canon of solid rock, which is spanned by a narrow wooden bridge, which the command was obliged to cross singly and on foot. The canon is very deep, and the river rushes through with great velocity until it is lost in the distance.

The trail, after crossing the bridge, leads zig-zag up a very high and steep mountain, but as all hands were dismounted the animals made the ascent without much difficulty.

This hill had been reported by many as almost impracticable, and many conflicting statements had been made about it, but my experience has taught me that it is by no means difficult for a mountain trail, there being many as bad on the trail from Golden to "The Ferry."

After ascending the hill the trail descends to the left bank of the Elk River and follows it through a densely wooded tract, covered with a growth of cedar of immense size, mixed with spruce, many of which have been killed by a fire that ran through here some years ago. Many small creeks, tributaries of the Elk River, all of which are well bridged, were crossed, until 8:45 a.m., when the command arrived

at our "cache" which was situated in an open piece of ground, partly strewn with windfall, and which is called "Ridgeway's Ranche," I suppose because no one has been there or built a house.

The Elk River runs quite close to the trail; so, after making ourselves and animals as comfortable as possible, all hands took full advantage of the bathing facilities afforded by it. The ground being rough, no tents were pitched. The pack train arrived at 11:20 a.m. Grass, water and fuel were plentiful and good, but the numerous windfalls caused the horses considerable trouble in finding their way about. The division marched seventeen miles this day.

12th August.

Broke camp at 5:45 a. m., the delay being caused by a bridge which had to be repaired; passed over a rolling piece of country, covered with burnt timber, half way up the mountains, which were close on either hand, the summits being of a naked and forbidding appearence.

After the first five miles the grass became scanty, and was replaced by a dense growth of raspberry bushes laden with ripe fruit.

The trail was somewhat severe on both saddle and pack ponies, owing to the sharp, short hills, which are numerous. Crossed Coal Creek, twelve miles, by a ford below the bridge, which appears to be a flimsy structure and not likely to stand next spring's freshet. Moving along the right bank of Coal Creek, which has a north-westerly course, and is a tributary of Elk River, to which we have bade farewell, and after three miles reached our "cache "and halted for the day. Distance travelled sixteen miles.

The "cache" had been disturbed by wild animals, or perhaps by a party of men who had some days previously driven some horses through to the North-West Territories. The oats had been scattered about, so much that it was impossible to collect enough to be of any use. The camping place had plenty of space to allow the animals to graze, but was covered by windfalls to such an extent that it was impossible to pitch the tents. Fortunately the weather was fair, which made a bivouac rather pleasent than otherwise. The pack train arrived at noon. Water, grass and fuel were plentiful.

13th August.

Marched at 6 a.m., continuing along the banks of Coal Creek for eight miles, the trail passing over many sharp pitches and small streams. I left the creek, and crossing the Coal Creek Summit, so called by the earlier explorers, who took it for the summit of the Rockies, and very naturally so, as the Marten Creek, on the east side of this summit, runs in an easterly direction, but finally turns north and joins Elk River. Passing over this summit I crossed Marten Creek, and moving along the left bank for four miles passed Ferney's Creek and cabin, and crossed over the drift in Col. Baker's coal claim. Here one of Mr. Galbraith's pack mules fell over the steep bank and broke its neck and one of its legs. The trail up to this point is very rough, but rapidly improves.

I crossed the creek by a small bridge at 10 a.m., and halted for the day at a point one mile west of Michel Creek, a tributary of Marten Creek, which here runs north-west and joins Elk River. The pack train arrived at 11:30 a.m.

The march was through the same burnt timber and windfall which characterized that of the previous day, while the mountains were destitute of timber and much lower than we had yet seen. The grass at this camp is not good, being coarse, although plentiful. The ground is much obstructed by windfall, but as rain threatened the logs were rolled out of the way and tents pitched, which proved fortunate, as a very heavy shower of cold rain poured down during the greater part of the night. Corporal Waite and Constable Eales arrived from Macleod, which they had reached in four days from Kootenay Ferry. The corporal reported that Superintendent P. R. Neale was camped near the entrance to the Pass, with Inspector Piercy and a train of seven waggons. Superintendent Neale had deemed it inadvisable to come any further,

owing to reports made to him (which have since proved incorrect) that the waggons could not come to Old Man's Lake.

The distance covered this day was seventeen miles.

14th August.

Broke camp at 5:30 a. m., the weather having become fair; crossed Michel Creek by a very shaky bridge, and moved eastward along the right bank and through the first large tract of green timber we had seen since entering the Pass. The grass became luxuriant, and several fine camping grounds were passed, on one of which Chief Isadore had pitched his tent. The chief had come all the way from Kootenay, and was on his way to visit some friends among the North Piegans. One of the weak horses, while crossing the bridge over Michel Creek, broke through, and was got out with some difficulty. Five miles from last night's camping ground we crossed the summit of the Rockies, and began to descend, passing along the left bank of the middle fork of Old Man's River. No more burnt timber was now seen, the appearance of the country improving very much, and the grass better than any yet seen in the Pass. Passing the Upper Lake we came in sight of Crow's Nest Mountain and the Lower Lake. The scenery here is beautiful in the extreme, the grass good and a great deal of the ground open.

It was decided to halt here for the day, as sixteen miles had been covered.

Shortly after reaching this point I received a note from Superintendent Neale, saying that he was obliged to return to Macleod. I then sent Sergeant Allen to Inspector Piercy, directing him to bring the waggons to within four and a-half miles of the lake and await my arrival next day. After pitching the tents the men employed themselves in fishing in the lake and river.

I decided to leave here two of the horses suffering from the effects of the poisonous weed, and to direct the Crow's Nest detachment to look after them until sent for from Macleod.

15th August.

Marched at 6:30 a.m., an hour later than usual, to enable the waggons to meet me at the appointed place. I found Inspector Piercy waiting for me with the transport, and, halting, transferred the loads from the pack trains to the waggons. This took some time, so I decided to let the division wait for dinner.

I examined the trail carefully from the Old Mans' Lake to where the waggons met me, and am of opinion that it is quite practicable for waggons as far as that point, and I would add that since I passed over it, Superintendent Macdonell, with two waggons, proceeded to the lake and returned without any difficulty.

The Assistant Commissioner, who had accompanied the division to this point, took a buck-board and started to Macleod.

After the transfer of the baggage the division was mounted, and giving a farewell cheer and a short address to Mr. Galbraith, whose obliging manners and great hospitality they will long remember, moved off, and arrived by 5:30 p.m. at "The Gap," where the detachment is posted. I there found oats and provisions, the latter were not required, as an ample supply had been brought from Kootenay.

From the Old Man's Lake to the Crow's Nest detachment the road, during low water, is good; there are no bad hills and the numerous fords over the Old Man's River are safe. Mr. Lee has a hotel at a point called "The Springs," about four miles from the detachment. Distance travelled was twenty miles.

16th August.

The horses stampeded during the night and were not all recovered until 9 a.m. The change from the confinement of the wooded pastures of British Columbia to their native plains seemed to make them anxious for a run, and once off, the night being very dark, it was difficult to get them together again.

I marched a 9:45 a.m., and making only a short halt to rest the horses, reached

Pincher Creek (twenty-five miles) at 3:30 p.m. It is said the distance is called less than that, but as I marched at a jog trot most of the time, and it took me six hours, I have reason to suppose that it is twenty-four miles at least. The division pack train was sent in advance early, and were in camp when we reached Pincher Creek. Inspector Wilson met me some miles out and gave me any assistance I required.

17TH AUGUST.

Marched at 9:30 a.m., the delay being caused by the necessary shoeing of the teams. I left here horse Regl. No. 1399, which had staked its fetlock joint during the march through the Pass, with the intention of giving it a few days rest and treatment. I halted for dinner at 1:30 p.m. at Scott's Coulée, and marched again at 4 p.m., reaching Macleod at 7:30, and went into camp at a point selected by the Assistant Commissioner, and reported to Superintendent Neale.

On the 18th the camp was arranged in better form and the division made as comfortable as possible.

Moving through the Crow's Nest Pass has shown me that it is quite an easy matter to keep up communication between the North-West and the Kootenay District and I suggest that this means of communication be kept open, so as to enable troops to pass through during the summer season, which would require a very small outlay per annum.

Four or five men for one month every summer will keep the trail clear.

The Pass appears to be a first-class one for railway purposes, grades being very light and there being very little rock work.

I cannot conclude this report without mentioning the great kindness received by the division at the hands of M. R. Galbraith, Fathers Cocola and Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and many of our neighbors in Kootenay. During our stay everything was done to make the time as pleasant as possible, and when the fever broke out last autumn Mrs. Clark and others did all in their power to bring about the speedy recovery of the sick men, treating them more like near relations than as strangers.

The distance covered by the division since leaving Kootenay until its arrival at Fort Macleod was 195 miles.

INDIANS.

On the 10th November, 1887, I received a telegram from the Indian Commissioner for British Columbia, requesting me to tell Chief Isadore that he would be responsible for the payment in full of his claim for improvements on Joseph's Prairie.

I sent for the chief at once, but he was away, and did not appear until the 8th December, 1887.

I produced the telegram and explained it to him, and asked him if he was willing to accept the Commissioner's offer and vacate the land and the prairie at once. He replied that he would vacate the prairie if the money was paid down at once, but not before. I told him that his action seemed an unreasonable distrust of the word of the Indian Commissioner; he replied that he did not mean that, and then launched out into a long account of the alleged wrongs of the Indian, saying that the reserves were not of sufficient size, that the Commissioners who managed the reserve question should have met the Indians in person, and, finally, that he had repented with regard to the land on Joseph's Prairie, and did not wish to give it up. I then told him that his action was foolish and disgraceful in the extreme, and that he could not expect much consideration from the Government after such conduct. That he must now tell me whether he intended to give up the land or did not wish to do so. I could get no direct answer from him; he merely alluded to the reserve question again. I permitted him to leave and told him I would discuss the matter with him some other time.

On the previous day I received a letter from Dr. Powell, Indian Commissioner, informing me that he had forwarded and recommended that the irrigating ditch be made on the chief's place, as I had suggested in a former letter.

I sent Interpreter Berland to Chief Isadore to tell him of the contents of the Commissioner's letter, and also to direct him to appoint an arbitrator to decide upon the improvements made by him on Joseph's Prairie, and that Colonel Baker's representative would appoint one on his part. In case the chief refused to appoint an arbitrator I directed the interpreter to inform the chief that I would appoint one, and would, as soon as they made the award, pay him the money allowed by them; but as he had acted in such an unreasonable manner, by refusing to give up the land, I would, in addition to handing over the land to Colonel Baker, withdraw my recommendation for the construction of the irrigating ditch upon his land.

The interpreter was obliged to tell the chief the whole of my message, and upon hearing that I had decided to appoint an arbitrator, if he did not, he said that he wished to have Mr. Edward Kelly, J.P., as his arbitrator, and would come and see me on the 11th. He arrived on that date with all his head men, or sheriffs, as they are styled in the Kootenay District, and I then told him that I was ready to send the arbitrators over, and was glad to know that he had become aware of his folly in refusing to give up the land, informing him, at the same time, that I would pay him the money down on receipt of the arbitration award. The chief then began a long complaint, saying that the Commissioners for the settlement of the reserves had not treated him properly. He concluded by saying that his improvements on Joseph's Prairie were worth $1,000, and that he would not take less. I told him the whole place was not worth half the money, and that in consequence of his obstruction there was an absolute certainty of his being deposed and another chief appointed in his stead; that he could only remain as a chief as long as he obeyed the laws; the old custom of allowing a chief to remain in the position, no matter what his conduct, was no longer permitted, and good behavior was his only chance of retaining it. I found it necessary to speak thus plainly to him, as I am positive that if I had not dealt firmly with him he would have kept the matter in suspense until spring, and would then give more trouble. The chief then asked for Mr. E. Kelly as arbitrator, and was told that he could have whoever he pleased, and directed him to ask Mr. Kelly to be ready to meet Colonel Baker's arbitrator next day.

After an interview with the chief I sent a message to Mr. Hyde Baker, requesting him to appoint an arbitrator on behalf of Colonel Baker, according to the terms of agreement with the Commissioners.

On the 12th I sent Inspector Huot to Joseph's Prairie to be present at the arbitration. Mr. Kelly kindly consenting to represent Chief Isadore, and with Mr. T. Leavatt on Colonel Baker's behalf, came to the decision that the improvements were worth four hundred and ninety dollars ($490). This decision was satisfactory to Mr. Hyde Baker, as signified by him to Inspector Huot. I, therefore, on the arrival of Isadore at 8:30 that evening, paid him the sum awarded and took a quit claim in acknowledgment of the same. I am of the opinion that the settlement of the dispute between Colonel Baker and Chief Isadore disposes of what might, if not settled amicably, have caused serious trouble in Kootenay, if not an Indian revolt, the consequences of which would be lamentable should no military force be there at the commencement.

During the spring a quantity of seed and farm implements were issued by the Indian Department to those who required such assistance.

The Messrs. McVittie, of Calgary, land surveyors, completed the survey of the Indian reserves on the 22nd April. They met Isadore while employed upon the survey, and he, as usual, expressed himself dissatisfied with the quantity of land appointed to the tribe, and stated that he had been promised more. Such is not the case, but it is a pity that when the reserves were given to the Indians they were not obliged to acknowledge the same in writing, the chief being a persistent grumbler. In addition to the survey of the reserves, and the grant of seed and implements, an appropriation of money has been made to commence a school and make drains and irrigating ditches.

The school under the supervision of Father Cocola, of the St. Eugène Mission, is in good hands. He is a very conscientious man, who will, no doubt, do a great deal to promote good feeling between the white settlers and the Indians.

The appropriation for seed, drainage, implements and school, appears to be small, and would not be excessive if doubled.

The work on the irrigating ditch for Chief Isadore, and another for the gardens in the vicinity of the Mission, was commenced during the month of May.

On the 24th May Colonel Baker arrived from Victoria, and while passing through his land saw some corrals which had recently been built by Chief Isadore. He immediately informed me of the fact, and requested me to ask them to vacate the land. I sent Inspector Wood and Interpreter Berland over the next day, and found that the Indians were on Colonel Baker's land, and had constructed some small corrals for their cows and sheds for the milk obtained from them; but they said that Mr. Hyde Baker had given them permission to stay there during the summer.

Inspector Wood, according to instructions, asked the Indians to come and see me about the matter, which they did the same evening. They told me then that Mr. Hyde Baker had given the Chief leave to camp on the land. Soon after the Indians interviewed me Colonel Baker wrote, saying that he did not wish to be hard on the Indians, and that they might stay this year. I told them so, and they went away satisfied.

On the 29th Colonel Baker complained that Chief Isadore, who had been absent when Inspector Wood visited the Indian camp, had been insolent to him when he volunteered to show the chief the boundaries of his estate, and accused him of stealing all the land in the country. I thought the matter might turn out to be serious, and therefore sent for both Isadore and Colonel Baker, so that the interpreter could ascertain if there had not been some mistake. They came on the morning of the 31st, and met in the Indian Department office, Agent Philliphs being present. Colonel Baker then stated what had occurred, and the chief admitted that he said the colonel was trying to take all the land in the country, but said he meant no harm, as the colonel appeared angry, and had told him to leave in a couple of days. This was merely an excuse on the part of the chief, as he well knew the colonel did not say so, until he had been insulting in his manner.

After Isadore had made his statement the Agent was asked if he wished to say anything to Isadore, but declined, for the reason that he did not wish to appear as if deciding upon a case where one party was holding the prominent position of Member of Parliament for the district. I therefore thought proper to tell Isadore that he must avoid getting into any more disputes of this kind, that Colonel Baker was friendly towards him, and that by making quarrels with him or any other people without cause he was acting against the wishes of the Government, who had done so much for him and his tribe. He seemed to feel ashamed of himself, and shook hands with Colonel Baker, saying that he would never trespass upon his land again.

On the 2nd July some athletic sports and horse racing was held, in which the Indians took great interest, many of them carrying off prizes for both foot and horse events. They behaved in as orderly a manner as any assembly of whites, and the whole affair went off without a single disturbance of any kind.

On the evening of the 3rd, at the close of the sports, the Indians assembled together, and, headed by Chief Isadore, came up to our camp to wish the division "good-bye," having heard that we were shortly to be removed from the district. The Chief, in a speech on behalf of his people, praised the division generally for the manly and moral behavior of its members, and stated that when we came into their district the Indians regarded us with suspicion; but now all was changed. He hoped that when we returned to the North-West we should look back with pleasure to our stay among them, as the Indians themselves would do, and that they would never forget us as long as they lived; that when the division came in, and for years before, there had been a mutual distrust between the white and red men, but that now that

had all gone, chiefly owing to the good advice received from the officers of the Police force and the excellent demeanor of the men toward the Indians.

I replied to him, and told him the advantages of peace, and that I was glad to hear the chief express himself as he had done, and advised him not to listen to the tales of any outsiders, who might be interested men, anxious to stir up troubles, and that before listening to any such people he should consult the Government officers and the J. P.'s, Messrs. Galbraith, Colonel Baker, Kelly, and others, who had been so long among them.

It is one of the customs of the Kootenay Indians that at an annual assembly of the whole tribe, any members thereof who have committed any breach of the tribal rules during the preceding twelve months shall be flogged.

During the month of January this assemby took place at the Roman Catholic Mission, and while staying there the chief caused to be flogged some thirty members of the tribe, both male and female, among whom was one of the sheriff's, or headsmen of the tribe, for having failed to report to the proper authorities some cases of gambling which had come under his notice. The culprit, for punishment, is first stripped and laid face downwards on the ground, and tied hands and feet to two posts, when one of the sheriffs administer the flogging with a rawhide whip.

As many as 300 lashes have been known to be administered, although forty or fifty cover the generality of cases.

Towards the latter end of June I received a letter from Indian Agent Phillips, stating that the American authorities intended to place certain renegade Indians, then camped on the United States side of the Tobacco Plains, on a reserve, in which case, they being very unwilling to go on a reserve, he anticipated they would take refuge on this side of the boundary line, get mixed up with the Kootenay Indians, and, to a certain extent, demoralize them. The reason the United States authorities had for forcing them on a reservation was on account of the murder of three white men the previous summer and the lynching of two Indians for the offence.

I sent Inspector Wood to Tobacco Plains at once, accompanied by Mr. Phillips, with instructions to go as far as Flathead Lakes and ascertain all he could in regard to the affair in question. They returned on the 16th July, Inspector Wood reporting that all was quiet, and that although the American authorities intended to send troops to Tobacco Plains for the summer that they had no intention at present of forcing the renegade Indians on to a reserve, and that there were no further grounds for anticipating trouble in that direction.

Indian Agent Phillips, in his report upon this matter, said: "That nothing could be more quiet or well behaved than our own Indians on the Tobacco Plains, and but for the very grave mistake of our Indian reserve being immediately on the boundary line there would be nothing to fear from the arrival of undesirable Indians or whites to the south of the boundary, and that as the American authorities did not appear to have any intention of removing the Indians on to the Flathead Reserve there would appear to be little danger of any serious disturbance."

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Severals bush fires occured in Kootenay, during the stay of the division in those parts, the largest of which passed close to the camp of the division on Four-Mile Creek, when preparing to leave the district.

Several small prairie fires have occured in the vicinity of the Post since our arrival at Macleod, which will be fully reported on by the officer commanding the district.

GENERAL WORK.

During the month of December, 1887, the men of the division were employed in various ways. Four men and teams and part of the pack train were hauling oats and stores from Canal Flat. A non-commissioned officer and three constables were in charge of stores at Geary's Landing; one constable in charge at Canal Flat; a non

commissioned officer and two constables were in charge of the herd at Fenwick's Lower Ranch.

Parties patrolled to Elk River, Old Camp, Joseph's Prairie, The Mission and other points. No material change took place until April, when spring drill commenced, as fully reported upon under that heading.

On the 13th May it was reported to me that a man answering the description of Tascott, the murderer, had been seen near Bull River. I sent Sergeant Sinclair, and one constable, to see if such was the case. They returned the following day, and reported that the individual in question was a newcomer, but in no way resembled Tascott.

The division generally was employed during the month of June with preparations for leaving the district, in accordance with the order contained in your letter of the 9th; the pack train with "caching" oats, &c., through the Crow's Nest Pass, as has already been fully reported.

Continual patrols were kept up during this time between the Post and Golden City, Old Camp, Col. Baker's, The Mission, Fenwick's Ranch, Tobacco Plains, Elk River and other points.

DISCHARGES.

The present system of granting discharges appears to be very unsatisfactory. A great many of the men on joining appear to be under the impression that on putting down the amount of the purchase money in the orderly room they can leave at once. Such is not the case, only three men being allowed their discharge by purchase every month. Men have had to wait for over twelve months on several occasions, and during such a time circumstances often change; situations and other advantages they might have got have passed away. The result is that when permission to leave is granted the men, in many cases, are no longer in a position to accept them.

It is my opinion, and that of many other members of the force, that if discharges were more easily obtained fewer would be asked for.

I enclose herewith the medical report for the year, together with the mileage of the horses of the division.—(Not printed.)

I am forwarding by this mail the Police map, with the patrols marked down, both in the North-West and British Columbia.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. B. STEELE,

Superintendent Commanding "D" Division.

The Commissioner,

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. B. PERRY, "F" DIVISION NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1888.

PRINCE ALBERT, 3rd December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information my annual report for the current year.

I am again able to refer to the satisfactory state of the Prince Albert District. No serious crimes have been committed during the year, and a glance at the criminal returns attached to this report shows that very few minor cases have been disposed of, other than for breaches of the North-West Liquor Act.

No general advancement has taken place during the year in the prosperity of the district, which is entirely due to the want of railway communication. New settlers cannot come in, and those already here find no market for their produce. A feeling exists among the farmers that it is useless to grow more grain, or raise more cattle than can be profitably disposed of; consequently, the acreage under crop is not, this year, nor has it ever been, proportionate to the population, nor has cattle-growing developed in the manner which can fairly be expected with an enlarged market. No decided increase in the wealth and prosperity of the district can be looked for until railroad connection is made with outside markets. Last season's crop was a fairly good one, but not as abundant as that of 1887. The yield is estimated at 25 to 35 per cent. lower. The quality of the wheat is better than last year, having escaped the blighting effects of frost. Oats and barley were fair crops. The yield of potatoes, which is usually very large, was not up to the average.

The prices of all cereals are very low. Wheat is 75 cents per bushel, a price which compares unfavorably with the $1.10 reported as received by the more fortunate settlers along the railway line. Oats sell for 25 to 30 cents per bushel. There is no sale for barley.

Beef cattle are selling for $25 to $32 per head, according to size and condition.

The fur trade is another source of revenue in the district. A great number of Indians and half-breeds are engaged hunting and trapping during the season. Keen competition exists among the traders to secure the skins, and, in consequence, small trading posts are established in every direction. The price of the fur remains stationary here, and often exceeds that received in the markets of Europe. The trader assures a profit to himself by placing a big value on the goods which he trades for the fur. No cash is used in any fur transaction.

Fur-bearing animals are gradually decreasing, and before long will become extinct in this district.

Future advancement will depend on the farming and ranching interests, which will develop most rapidly when the railway reaches here. A large influx of settlers can be confidently counted upon, attracted by the eminent suitabilty of the country, which adds to a rich and fertile soil an abundant supply of fresh water and sufficient timber for all purposes.

INDIANS.

The Indians of this district are generally remarkable for the advance which they have made towards civilization. Many of the bands have altogether abandoned their superstitious practices, and outwardly, at least, adhere to the christian religion.

Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic missionaries labor on the

different reserves, and all profess themselves satisfied with the spiritual condition of the Indians under their charge. Good schools are maintained on the principal reserves, and I believe many of the Indian children are learning rapidly. There seems to be a want of an industrial school, which would teach the useful trades and agriculture, as well as perform the ordinary school work.

Some of the smaller bands have no schools as yet, and one or two still retain their old manners and customs.

Notwithstanding the great improvement in the Indians, there still remains a great amount of work to be performed by earnest missionaries and zealous teachers before they will be raised to any height in the social scale.

Treaty money was paid this year to a percentage of the rebel tribes. Those who were specially recommended by the Indian Agents received it, and encouragement was held out that next year all would be accorded their full treaty rights.

I recently paid a visit to a large number of reserves and found the Indians well satisfied and contented with the treatment given them by the Indian Department. The reserves of Attackacoops and Misstawasis appeared very prosperous, judging by the stocks of grain and herds of cattle.

The Sioux on White Caps' Reserve continue to improve. A school was established there this year.

There are about 170 Sioux Indians living in the vicinity of Prince Albert, who have no treaty, and obtain a living without the assistance of the Government. They came here from eleven to twelve years ago, and have since earned a precarious living by working about the towns and in the country, and by hunting. They are mostly Minnesota Sioux, who came into Canada after the massacre. For some time they lived about Oak Lake, Ellice and Qu'Appelle, and gradually drifted here. A few are Têtons, who came over with Sitting Bull in 1876. They now live in a small village on the north side of the Saskatchewan, near the Little Red River. They are hard working and moral. Some have expressed a wish to settle on a reserve, where they could engage in farming. Although so close to the town, they are all heathens and receive no christian teaching whatever. There are about thirty-five children, who should be attending school, but are growing up like their parents.

The hope of improvement in the Indian, lies in the training of the rising generation, and it is to be hoped that before long the children will be taken in hand.

This is my third annual report in which I have been able to speak of the very good conduct of the native population. Not a single crime has been committed amongst them. Intending immigrants need entertain no apprehension whatheever of them, and may feel confident of the safety of their families. and the security of their property.

FRENCH HALF-BREEDS.

Last spring the usual rumors which occur at that time of the year were published throughout the country. A letter was received in March from a half-breed, who, in the eastern Provinces, has styled himself "The Chief of the Métis," certainly not with the general consent of the half-breed people. It was read at a large meeting held at Batoche, composed of half-breeds and Indians. It was without direct import or meaning, and appeared to have been writen with the object of directing public attention to the author. Some excitement was created, and exaggerated reports of the contents of the letter and the possible consequences spread amongst the Indians far to the north, causing, for a time, a little consternation amongst them.

The general public can well afford to ignore these yearly occurrences, but it is wise for us to sift them to the bottom, for precaution's sake.

The future of the Métis people appears gloomy and uncertain. They constitute about one-third of the population of the district, and, as a community, are very poor. Their settlements are scattered along the South Saskatchewan River for about fifty miles, and lie about Duck Lake and Carlton.

Every winter since the rebellion of 1885 it has been necessary to issue relief to the

destitute. Last winter, for the first time, the relief was distributed through us. About twenty-seven families, in all 110 souls, were assisted for about three months.

This year a call has already been made for help, and although there is no immediate necessity, aid must be given before the winter is over.

It will naturally be asked why is it that in a well wooded fertile country a large percentage of the people, who are native to the country, should be in such an unhappy condition. The answer lies in the customs and habits of the Métis. They are unaccustomed to hard work and are improvident.

Their means of living have narrowed down to farming, which they cannot do. They are ignorant of the persistent and persevering labor required to farm—ignorant of the way to farm.

While they have plenty, they live on plenty, not caring for the morrow.

The remedy for their condition is in educating them to an understanding of their present position, and a determined effort to change the rising generation from the ways of the present. The issue of free relief or the granting of scrip only tides over a difficulty, does not face it. Just now a demand is being made for scrip to children of half-breeds born till 1885, and a reconsideration of the Rebellion claims. If granted, this would obtain an amount of ready money which would carry them on for a year or so. The scrip would go as that of 1886 or 1887. It is doubtful if a single scrip is held by any half-breed, other than a few wealthy ones. No permanent benefit has accrued to them from the liberal issue already received. The great majority did not even enter their homesteads; and now, being warned to do so, they cry out that they are poor, and ask the Government to protect them. It would have been much better if each half-breed entitled to scrip had received a certain located grant of land, which they could not have disposed of for a long term of years.

Free issue of rations must, of course, be made, to prevent actual starvation, but where the Government thus act in a paternal manner great care must be exercised to prevent the recipient from deeming as a right what is given in pity.

There are no humane societies or rich philanthropists to attend to the wants of the poor, as in old and wealthy countries.

A great many of the half-breeds believe that they have just claims on the Government and the assistance which they have received has been their lawful due. When contributed yearly for a space of four years, it gives color to the belief and may cause evil effects.

A free issue of rations does not promote industry nor encourage independence in any community. Its demoralizing effects spread rapidly, and too quickly taint those attempting to preserve their independence and self-respect.

Whenever it is found that aid must be given an equivalent in the shape of work should be demanded: that is, employment should be offered rather than relief—of course, except to the widows, infirm and sick.

It appears to me that a manual training school, with a model farm attached, should be established among the half-breeds. In no other way can the young children be brought under a desirable, healthy influence.

The effect on the present generation, as well, would be most beneficial, enabling them to see what patience and industry can accomplish.

It would be necessary for such a school to teach the very elements of social economy; to inculcate independence and self-reliance in all; to insist on perseverance; to train the boys as farmers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c.; the girls to perform household work. I feel assured that a great benefit would be conferred on the whole people.

Temporary assistance might be given to some of the poorer families to enable them to work their farms. I know that some were very anxious last spring to put in a crop, but could not do so, as they had neither cereals nor implements. If these could be advanced them, on any conditions of payment, I have no doubt that it would be a great boon.

SEED GRAIN AND THE CROPS.

Seed grain was issued by us last year to eighty-seven families—seven hundred and eighteen bushels of grain and seventy-one bushels of potatoes, amounting in value to about $500.00. The conditions were very easy, no mortgages being asked on their property, an agreement only being taken, that the value of the grain issued should be returned to us in oats before 1st December.

The wheat and barley gave a very fair yield. Oats were good in St. Louis de Langevin but in some other parts of the settlement were poor.

Some received very large returns, one half-breed obtaining seventy-five bushels of wheat, of excellent quality, for five bushels sown.

Up to date one hundred and forty bushels of oats out of one thousand two hundred and fifty bushels owed have been returned. The small return is caused by the impossibility of getting the grain threshed.

There is no doubt but that seed grain will be asked next year. Not enough was taken by any family to provide seed for the coming year.

Some of the half-breeds have disposed of their holdings at very low figures, and it is to be expected that when the railway reaches here and creates a land market many will sell out, in order to obtain a little ready money, and will move to an unsettled portion of the country. The French half-breed will thus become diffused over a wide area.

It might be interesting to note that they live entirely without medical advice.

A case came under my notice last year in which an attempt had been made to cure flatulent dyspepsia by a series of gashes across the stomach, a proof that some rational system of real education should be established amongst them.

LIQUOR LAW.

The North-West Liquor Law is now a very important question in the Territories. It has been very widely condemned, and supported only by a few, which is perhaps accounted for by the fact that its existence is not yet in peril. The abstract question of whether prohibition is theoretically right or wrong is out of the province of this report; but, I think that the effect of the law in the past should be recorded, which might be a guide for future legislation.

The law, as it is now worked, is more a regulating than a restraining one.

Intoxicating liquors can be had in possession and sold at certain points under special permission. None whatever can be lawfully manufactured.

The permit system has in view the various elements forming the population of the North-West Territories, and is intended to prevent those obtaining liquor, who, either from nature or confirmed habit, cannot use it without abusing it.

In districts remote from the seat of Government it is not possible that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who has the issuing power, should be cognizant of the reputation of every applicant for a permit, and, in consequence, he must depend on the recommendations of others. With the rapidly increasing population it is not possible that any one could keep acquainted with the general reputation of even a percentage of those residing in a single district.

For this reason permits have crept into the hands of undeserving persons, who hold them only for the purpose of covering liquor for illegal sale. To obviate a too frequent application in their own names, they borrow permission of others to apply in their names, and thus manage to obtain a constant shield for their unlawful business. The extraordinary powers of the North-West Mounted Police Force lie only in their power to search, forthwith, without process of law, wherever intoxicating liquors are suspected to be unlawfully in possession.

These powers are of no effect where permits are held, and consequently great difficulty is experienced in obtaining convictions against the dealers.

Search has been frequently made by us where we were assured liquor was sold. The liquor was found, but a permit was always produced to cover it. Our powers are therefore abrogated when permits are freely issued.

To carry out the law it is now necessary to prosecute for selling unlawfully. To do so there must be an informer, a system which raises up a storm of opposition against the constable who acts, the officer who directs him, and the magistrate who convicts.

In this district such a case occured last year, and was of such note that it was generally noticed in the Canadian Press.

During the year an innovation was established, by licensing the sale of beer not exceeding an alcoholic strength of 4 per cent. A fair test has not yet been made and the results are not yet apparent. So far, the number of permits issued apparently has not decreased.

It will be diffiicult to prevent the sale of beer of greater alcoholic strength. None but a chemical expert could determine the amount of alcohol in any particular beer, and therefore it would be difficult in this district to obtain a conviction for selling a stronger beer than that licensed.

Druggists have exceptional facilities for selling, of which some have taken advantage. Whiskey or brandy, under the name of tonic, exhibits quite as exhilirating an effect as under its own plain name.

If the present law is to be continued additional safe guards could be easily arranged to regulate the sale for medical purposes.

The criminal returns for the North-West Territories should be very carefully studied before too hastily condemning the present liquor law. The early effects of the law, are acknowledged by all to have been most beneficial, and to have been the chief cause of the peaceable settlement of the country.

It is said that those dangerous days are past, and the present population should hold in their own hands the regulation of the liquor traffic. This may be true, as a matter of principle, in an old established country, where all the people are civilized and subject to the controlling influences of civilization ; but this country cannot yet be said to be inhabited by people, all of whom are fitted to be their own guides and a law unto themselves. I speak of the half-breed and Indian population of this district.

For three years I have been able to report that the Indians and half-breeds were particularly quiet and well behaved. What would the effect of a license system be on the French half-breeds. They are very poor now, but if whiskey could be freely obtained, I fear they would be much worse off. They are enfranchised, and have all the rights of any citizen of the country, and can be subject to the same law only.

It is said that a great quantity of illegal liquor is sold, a fact which cannot be disputed, although the amount is much exaggerated. The trade is carried on secretly, and results are as carefully suppressed as possible. Saloons cannot develop into noisy bar-rooms, as attention would be attracted to them.

The difficulty in enforcing the present law is due to want of co-operation of the people, when a certain number accustom themselves to the breaking of the law, and do not regard it as a crime.

Past experience is the only infallible guide for future legislation, and not theoretical ideas, based upon conditions which do not present themselves in these Territories. We know that the Territories have been remarkably free from crime for a new country; we do not know whether such a state of affairs will continue under changed conditions.

CRIME.

No case of crime has been committed during the year which is worthy of being specially brought to your notice.

Several convictions have been had for selling intoxicating liquor. The largest seizure made was seven kegs of whiskey and brandy. Two horses and a buck-board were confiscated, but the owner escaped.

An illicit still was found near the Forks of the Saskatchewan.

Although very little crime has been committed, the Police have been constantly moving about, as will be seen by the patrols. This may account for the satisfactory state of affairs.

PATROLS.

The system of patrols carried out by the division have ensured every portion of the district being visited monthly, and some of the more important points weekly.

During the very severe weather of last winter the patrol parties regularly carried out their duties.

All the Indian reserves were visited, some of which are distant by trail nearly 100 miles. The half-breed settlements were visited by the Batoche detachment, and White Cap's, Sioux Reserve, by Saskatoon detachment. Some of the winter trips were very trying. In one case a detachment under Sergeant Oliver camped on an open plain in a fearful storm, without wood or shelter. Their jumpers were snowed under, and horses so played out that next morning they had to abandon their jumpers and walk to the nearest settlement, twenty miles distant. Two of the party were badly frozen. All had a fortunate escape.

SPECIAL DUTY, ETC.

In addition to the patrols there is an immense amount of work performed by both men and horses during the year on duty of a special nature. Rumors of committed crime, or suspicious strangers lurking about have to be investigated: supplies must be furnished to outposts, inspections made, and other work, which swells the sum total of the duties performed by us.

Last March a party of one non-commissioned officer and two men were sent to Isle la Cross, distance about 350 miles from the Post, to the north. The last ninety miles of the journey was made with dogs. The roads had to be broken most of the way in very deep snow; the cold was very severe. The trip was most successfully performed.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

The division has been instructed as thoroughly as possible, consistent with the efficient performance of other duties demanded from it. A class of officers and non-commissioned officers was formed last winter for teaching them as instructors. Sword drill was practised and a fair knowledge of it obtained.

During the spring months the mounted infantry drill was taught to the whole division. The Mounted Infantry Regulations, which are issued, are excellent, as far as they go; but I think, the drill should be more detailed, to ensure uniform practice throughout the force.

Considerable attention was devoted to musketry instruction, and every member of the division completed the course of target practice which is laid down. The averages made with the Winchester carbine at ranges from 100 to 500 yards was 51 per cent. The men took great interest in the shooting, and a number of them carried off valuable prizes at the annual meeting of the Rifle Association of this place.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the men, generally, has been excellent. The total number of entries in the defaulters' book is thirty-eight. The offences have been minor breaches of discipline altogether. Only one offence partakes of an insubordinate nature.

DESERTIONS.

There have been no desertion from this division during the year.

HEALTH.

No serious cases of illness have occurred. Very few patients have been treated in hospital. The average daily sick report for the year is 1·39; the average number of men off duty daily is ·81.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the men is good; that of the men recently transferred from headquarters is of a very high standard.

The following averages have been calculated for the division:—Height, 5 ft. 8¼ in.; chest measurement, 36¾ in.; age, 27 years. The youngest man, 19 years; the oldest, 39 years.

RATIONS.

The scale of rations issued is liberal and the quality of them very good. An allowance of vegetables might be given with advantage during the winter months. A free issue of cabbages and turnips, two or three times a week, would be greatly appreciated.

I have experienced some difficulty in obtaining an efficient cook for the the division or sergeants' mess. The rations would prove more satisfactory to the men if the full advantage of a thorough-trained cook could be secured. This might be done, either by arranging for the training of cooks at headquarters, or by allowing cooks to be especially engaged at a fair rate of wages.

SERGEANTS' MESS.

I would recommend that an allowance be made for furnishing the sergeants' mess in a comfortable manner. If the mess furniture were supplied it could afterwards be kept up by a monthly assessment.

The sergeants' rooms should also be comfortably and neatly furnished. Anything which tends to increase the comfort and enhance the position of the non-commissioned officers will add materially to the efficiency of the force.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The quality of the kit and clothing issued is generally good. The tunic cloth is coarse, and should be of a better quality.

The uniform is not altogether adapted to our use. The essential point to be considered in deciding on any changes are the suitability for the work and the appearance. There are many opinions on what is the uniform suitable for us, and a satisfactory settlement of the question might be reached by adopting the best ideas of all.

INCREASED RATES OF PAY.

The rate of pay is the most essential point affecting the efficiency, as on it directly depends the class of men engaged and the consequent efficiency of the force. Competition for recruits is directly with the labor market. In addition to the pay, the other inducements offered are comfortable quarters, medical attendance, clothing, rations and light work.

In the earlier days of the force there was a certain adventurous attraction, which drew men of a superior stamp into the ranks, for whom the question of pay was of little importance.

If the force is to be thoroughly effective as a constabulary body the rate of pay should be increased to such an extent that the position of a constable should be sought after, and that dismissal for bad conduct, negligence or inefficiency would be the severest punishment.

DEFERRED PAY.

A system of deferred pay might be adopted with good results. Instead of paying over to the constable the good conduct pay granted him by present regulations, this sum might be deposited in the Government savings bank, to be withdrawn only on the completion of service. The amount after five years' service, with interest, would be nearly $190. This would give a man taking his discharge a considerable sum of ready money.

Many of the men would like to save, but are not able to keep up their good resolutions.

DISCHARGES.

I would most strongly express my opinion that discharge by purchase should be more easily obtained than at present. Every man should feel that by the payment of a certain sum of money he could obtain his discharge after one month's notice. An opportunity offers to a constable by which he can immediately better his position, provided he can obtain his discharge. Under the present system he cannot take advantage of it, as the time requied to obtain his discharge is too uncertain. As an instance of this, I might mention that a man who applied for his discharge on 24th November, 1887, only obtained it on 21st November, 1888.

One of the chief causes of complaint would be removed by authorising discharges under fair terms, and a great amount of grumbling would be prevented.

ARMS.

It is generally conceded throughout the force that the Winchester carbine, with which we are now armed, is not an efficient arm, lacking the most essential qualities of a good military rifle. A magazine rifle of exactness, precision and strength is required.

I believe the Small Arms Committee of the Imperial War Office has adopted a most superior arm. Service in this force, where it would be subject to great changes in climate, hard and constant usage on duty, which prevent much care being given to the arms, would form a very severe test of its suitability for the Imperial service.

If a new arm is not to be issued I would suggest that all the Winchester carbines be overhauled and re-sighted.

The sighting should be done at headquarters, and made on the result of a certain number of shots fired at each range. The temperature, height of barometer and state of the atmosphere should be noted at the time, and a miniature plan of the shots on the target made for each rifle. The rifle, once issued to a man, should remain in his possession during his whole service. A great increase in the shooting of the force could then be looked lor.

Great precaution should be taken to have any new arm which may be adopted properly sighted. Before being issued they should be practically tested, and the back sight altered to suit the country in which the arm is used. A change in the elevation above the sea level alters the range of any arm. The increase of range in the Winchester carbine, due to the elevation above the sea level, is shown for the following places at 600 yards:—

Range.	Elevation above Sea Level.	Increase of Range.
Prince Albert	1,400 feet.	14 yards.
Edmonton	2,425 "	21 "
Calgary	3,411 "	31 "

After the battle of Batoche it was quite noticeable that the bush above the rebel rifle pits had been cut off about 18 inches above the top of pit mound. I think this was due to the increased range caused by the elevation of the country, and not by the poor shooting of the troops. It is, therefore, clear that our rifles should be sighted for the average elevation of the Territories.

ARTILLERY.

A 9-pounder rifled M. L. gun is attached to this Post; it is in serviceable condition. The supply of ammunition should be increased.

BARRACKS.

This Post was completed in June last, having been about fifteen months under construction. The buildings are very comfortable and warm, and the whole Post presents a neat appearance.

A transport shed was erected this fall.

A small hospital and a recreation building will be required, should the division be raised to its full strength; at present, two barrack-rooms are devoted to the above use.

A stockade or strong fence, should be erected, and the entire Police reserve be enclosed. A portion of it should be cleared of brush, and levelled for a parade and recreation ground.

A road is required from the Post to the town. For very little expense, one could be graded across the top of the hill to a road which has been graded by the town.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

Although warm and roomy buildings have been provided for the men, much remains to be done to render their barrack, mess and recreation rooms, as comfortable and neat as possible.

Every barrack room should be provided with neat iron bedsteads, tables and chairs.

Our men still sleep on boards and trestles.

The recreation rooms should be rendered attractive and, wherever possible. gymnasiums should be added, to afford exercise and amusement to the men during the long winter months.

HORSES.

The re-mount horses received during the year from the Depot Division have been very fair. Some of them were, shortly after their arrival, attacked by epizootic cellulitis, which was epidemic in our stables, during August and September. About 50 per cent. of the horses were attacked.

It was noticed that the new horses were nearly all seized by the disease. Every horse severely attacked has shown weak symptoms ever since its recovery, and is found peculiarly susceptible to minor ailments.

Two deaths were caused by the disease.

Typhoid fever has been very fatal among the horses of the district, though only three cases have occurred in our stables. One farmer lost nine animals.

Pleurisy seems to attack a great many of our new horses. I do not know the cause.

DISTANCES TRAVELLED BY HORSES.

The total number of miles travelled by horses of the division on special duty away from the town is 60,480 miles; average for each horse, 720 miles; the twenty horses with the best record travelled 34,167, an average of 1,708 miles; the greatest distance travelled was by Regl. No. 984, 3,150 miles; four covered over 2,100 each: fourteen covered over 1,700 miles each.

STABLING.

The stabling at this Post is excellent. The hospital stable is very complete, and has been of great use.

FORAGE.—SADDLERY.

The forage is of excellent quality.

The division is supplied with Main and Winchester single-girth California saddles. Thirty-seven have been in use for five and six years. Twenty were issued in 1886. They have lasted very well and are in good repair.

Whether they are the best saddles for our use is a debatable point, but there is no question but that they should be improved, so that mounted men could be detached from their transport for a length of time.

The weight of the saddlery is as follows:

	Lbs.	Oz.
Saddle, with cincha and wallets	27	0
Horse-blanket and numnah	3	3
Head-collar, rope, bit and reins	7	4½
	37	7½

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in a serviceable condition.

The patrol-waggon has proved to be a very good pattern, and is generally asked for by all teamsters going on long trips. We should be supplied with three more.

For the winter transport some sleighs of a lighter build than the heavy bob-sleigh is required. There is a sleigh at the Post which is much lighter than the heavy bob-sleigh, but constructed after this same pattern. It is most serviceable, and could be used altogether in place of the heavy sleighs.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The division thoroughout is well equipped for the strength, but should it be raised to its proper complement of men and horses considerable equipment would be required. There are a few essential articles of equipment required, carbine buckets and bandoliers. Very little ammunition can be carried by our men, and make-shifts, such as haversacks, entail a large loss of ammunition.

INSPECTION.

The division was inspected by the Assistant Commissioner on the 2nd December. Everything connected with the interior economy was looked into and the training of the men tested, both mounted and dismounted. He expressed himself pleased with the inspection.

The outposts of the district were visited by him and inspected a few days previous to the above date.

WATER SUPPLY.

An abundant supply of water is obtained from a well situated in the Post. Water is drawn from a single well for all the horses. For drinking and cooking purposes the water is hauled from the river, three-quarters of a mile distant.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The trails in this district are usually very good, except in the early spring. Nearly all the streams have been bridged and wet places graded. Some of the old bridges require renewing. The chief trails in the district are being surveyed and proclaimed as main roads by the Department of the Interior.

This is essential, as the roads are too often destroyed by settlers ploughing across them.

FERRIES.

There are four good cable ferries across the South Branch of the Saskatchewan, but there is only one point at which the North Branch can be crossed at all conveniently. A cable ferry is required opposite this town, to enable the northern country to be reached.

GAME.

Large game is very scarce. Small game varies much in different years. This year water fowl were abundant, but prairie chickens were very scarce. I think it would be well to protect the chickens altogether for a number of years, or there is great danger they will be all destroyed.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Two thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-one cents were deposited in the Government savings bank by members of "F" Division for the year, about 20 per cent. of the net pay.

FUEL.

Wood is used for fuel at this Post. The price per cord is very low.

FIRE PROTECTION.

This Post received an excellent hand fire-engine during the summer, and a supply of hose. There is also a good force-pump in the well house, with a supply of hose for it. Household fire extinguishers are placed in every building. Fire pails are kept in different parts of the barracks, filled. Fire axes are also placed in prominent places.

Every building has a roof ladder, and movable ladders are stored at convenient points.

Full orders are in force detailing the duty of all in case of fire. Fire drill was held at frequent intervals during the summer months.

A large water tank is required in a central point, and a fire-engine house erected above it. A stream of water could thus be brought to bear at any point without delay.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Government telegraph was re-built during the year, and is now in capital shape and very well equipped.

I would bring to your notice the valuable assistance and cordial support invariably given me by Inspector Cuthbert, and also the satisfactory manner in which the other officers and non-commissioned officers have assisted me.

You will find attached to this report a return of criminal cases for the district.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,

Superintendent Commanding "F" Division.

The Commissioner

North West Mounted Police,

Regina.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. H. GRIESBACH, N. W. M. Police, "G" Division.

Fort Saskatchewan, 30th November, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1888.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The general state of the district under my command is good.

CRIME.

During the year no crimes of serious import have occurred.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The outposts from my division are as follows, viz. :—

Edmonton.

One officer, one non-commissioned officer and fourteen men are stationed at Edmonton, eighteen miles west from headquarters.

This detachment patrols south to Donald McDonald's, on Black Mud Creek; north-west to the Stoney Plain Reserve, St. Albert, Rivière-qui-Barre and Lake St. Ann Reserve.

Victoria.

Two constables stationed at Victoria, sixty miles north-east of headquarters. These men patrol the Victoria Settlement, which extends for about ten miles, daily, and visit Saddle Lake, thirty-five miles, and Bears' Ears Reserve, eighteen miles distant, once a month, weather permitting.

Peace Hills.

One non-commissioned officer and one man stationed at Peace Hills, who escort the mail going north and south, patrol to Bear Hills and Battle River Settlement.

Red Deer.

One non-commissioned officer and five men stationed at Red Deer, 100 miles south from headquarters, who escort the mail going north and south, patrol to the Spruces, Little Red Deer and Blind Man River Settlements.

St. Albert.

One non-commissioned officer and one man stationed at St. Albert, twenty miles north-west from headquarters, who patrol the settlement daily; also, Stoney Plain and Rivière-qui-Barre Reserves twice a week.

ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Annuity money escorted from Calgary and distributed to the Indian Agents at Battle River, Stoney Plains and Saddle Lake Agencies.

An escort of one officer, one non-commissioned officer and four men were furnished for the payments in the Saddle Lake Agency.

One non-commissioned officer and three men as escort to the Agent for the payments in the Stoney Plain Agency.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the division has been fair.

Number of entries in defaulters' book, fifty-five—total amount of fines imposed for the year being $319.90.

Several of the entries and fines occurred while the men were serving in other districts.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The annual drill and target practice was carried on, but owing to the late spring and number of patrols out and other Police duties, not so satisfactorily as in the previous year, the average shooting of the division being 50·83 per cent.

PHYSIQUE.

The general physique of the division is good. Average height, 5 feet 8 inches; chest measurement, 37¾ inches.

RECRUITS.

None taken on in this division. Five men re-engaged for further service.

HEALTH.

The health of the men of this division during the past year has been excellent, no serious cases of illness having occurred.

RATIONS.

The rations issued to the men of this division are of the best quality, and I have no complaints to make regarding them.

KITS AND CLOTHING.

The kits and clothing of the men of this division are in good order and condition, a few helmets only being required to complete.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

I have no artillery connected with my division, and the small arms are all in good and serviceable condition, although a new and more suitable carbine for mounted service will be required at an early date.

DESERTIONS.

Two desertions occurred in my division during the past year, one being a man on leave down east and the other under exceptionable circumstances.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Number of depositors for the year, 214; amount deposited, $3,758.45; average number of depositors per month, 17; average amount deposited per month, $313.25.

INSPECTION OF THE DIVISION.

The division, its outposts and patrols, were inspected by the Commissioner on the 8th of October last.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are generally in good and serviceable condition, but several re-mounts (saddle) and three or four teams will be required during the coming year

Five horses died from various causes during the past year.

The actual number of miles travelled by horses of this division for the past year is as follows: Number of miles, 71,528; as per appended statement. (Not printed.)

Hoof disease has been very prevalent in this part of the country during the past season, from which cause many horses have died, but I am glad to say that although many horses of the division were attacked by this desease, yet, owing to the skill and care bestowed on them by Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Yorke none died, but speedily recovered on the application of the proper remedies. This disease being a very serious drawback to this part of the country, I am of opinion and have to recommend that it would be greatly to the public interest and the good of the service if a Veterinary Surgeon of skill and experience were sent up to inquire into and report on the nature and origin of this disease, and also as to its prevention and cure.

I first saw this disease in 1874 while escorting General Smythe through the country, when several horses died from or were rendered unfit for duty by it.

Some years it is worse in its effects than others. To give some idea of what it is like when at its worst, I may mention two cases which came under my own personal cognizance. One man, out of a band of fifteen fine young horses, lost eight; and another man, a freighter, lost fourteen, all within a few days.

To show the nature of this dangerous and often fatal desease, I will give a few examples as to how it begins: Sometimes it starts as thrush in the heel; though, if taken in time, blue-stone and tar ointment will usually cure. If allowed to run on, lock-jaw sets in and death ensues.

Sometimes it starts in the heel between the hoof and the hair, and works down into the sensitive frog. The cure for this is to cut away the frog and then treat as thrush.

The worst cases are those which break out between the hoof and the hair, around the coronet. The disease will eat around the whole surface of the coronet. In this case (unless successfully treated) the hoof generally drops off and the animal dies.

I have seen horses this year, to all appearance perfectly sound; five days later the hoof was gone.

From the above I think it will be apparent that steps should be taken to determine the nature and cause of this disease.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness of the division is in fair order, and will be repaired and overhauled during the coming winter.

A new and more military saddle for carrying carbine, cloak and a field kit, as has often before been recommended, is much required. The saddles in my division will not last more than another year.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of the division is in good and serviceable condition, and only requires two heavy waggons to complete it.

FORAGE.

The forage supplied to the division is of the best quality.

STABLES.

The stables at Fort Saskatchewan require to be re-built; the stables rented at Edmonton also are in bad condition. I trust that something will be done to ensure improved stabling at both Posts.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment of the division is fair, and is mostly in good order and condition.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

New barracks are required, both at Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton. Barrack furniture is made and supplied within the division. Iron cots would be a great improvement, and cheaper in the end than the present boards and trestles.

FUEL.

Wood is burnt at Fort Saskatchewan, and costs, this year, $2 per cord. Coal is burnt at Edmonton, and costs $3.20 per ton, and is of excellent quality.

TELEPHONES.

One telephone in use in this division only, from the telegraph office, Edmonton, to the barracks.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

One telegraph line only in my district, from Edmonton *via* Fort Saskatchewan and Victoria to Qu'Appelle.

FIRE PRTECTION.

This division has no fire engine, but is fairly supplied with other appliances, viz., two Babcocks, twelve household fire extinguishers, twenty-five hand grenades, fire buckets, kept filled with water in all the buildings, and fire axes.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is good and is drawn at both Forts Saskatchewan and Edmonton, from the North Saskatchewan River. There is also a good summer well in the square, at Fort Saskatchewan.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads in this district are fairly good, considering the small amount of money spent on them. It is, however, of urgent necessity that the main roads and trails in this section of the country should be surveyed and definitely determined. Owing to this not being done settlers are continually fencing up and deviating the roads, causing unnecessary annoyance to travellers and others. I have, therefore, to recommend that steps be taken to have said roads and trails surveyed, if possible, this coming season.

Bridges in my district are much required; also existing bridges should be repaired. The Battle River bridge on the Calgary trail requires immediate repairs, it being in a most dangerous condition. I am of opinion that about $150 expended on it this winter would put it in good condition. The Wolf Creek bridge, on the same trail, also requires re-building.

The Blind Man River bridge, on the same trail, which was re-built during the past summer, and rejected by the Inspector of Bridges, should be properly re-built.

FERRIES.

There are three chartered ferries in my district in good working order. A ferry established at Victoria would be of great service and convenience, both to the general public and the police.

LIQUOR LAWS.

It is desirable that some change should shortly take place regarding the liquor laws in the Territories. The present system, though it was no doubt useful and suited to the times in which it was first instituted does not now suit either the people or the enforcers of the law, and there is no doubt that a change of some kind is expedient.

SETTLERS.

Owing to the want of railway communication new settlers do not find their way into this part of the country in any numbers, as no doubt would be the case if it were opened up by a railway, as its advantages to settlers of the farming class are apparent to all who have seen it or studied the matter. After sixteen years' experience in different parts of the Territories I can safely say that its soil, facilities for obtaining wood, water, hay and fuel, grazing for stock, &c., cannot be surpassed in any part of the country where I have been stationed, and I can only express my surprise that no railway company has, as yet, deemed it worth while to open it up.

CROPS.

The crops in this district have this year been excellent and matured well, but I am of opinion that, if the farmers could get in their seed earlier, the results would be better and the crops more certain.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

The ranching prospects for the breeding of both horses and cattle, owing to the abundance of hay and water, cannot be surpassed. Sheep also do well, but require more attention and protection from wolves than has, up to date, been accorded to them. A railway will, no doubt, bring the advantages of this county for ranching purposes fully before the public.

GAME.

This section of the country is noted for its game. Geese, ducks and wavies never fail. Prairie chickens, partridge and rabbits are apparently subject to some unknown law of increase and decrease. Some years they will be most plentiful and then will almost disappear. Deer and moose are plentiful in the Beaver Hills, and are, owing to the absence of Indians, increasing.

The fur-bearing animals are also fairly numerous.

INDIANS.

During the past year the Indians in my district have behaved well, and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, have been more industrious than in any previous year, and as their crops have been good I have no doubt but that they will, encouraged by this showing of the results of their labor, still continue to improve. Their health has not been so good. I am informed that the Stoney Indians at Wolf Creek lost by death twelve of their number, and the Crees belonging to the bands in the Battle River Agency about the same number. Some Indians also died on the reserves to the north, but not more than might be expected when the diseases of modern life are added to their way of living.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

In the spring of the past year prairie fires were very prevalent, and two persons were convicted and fined for allowing a fire to run and destroy property, but I am glad to say that the present fall has been singularly free from them, and no damage done by them in this district has been reported to me.

AID TO THE HALF-BREEDS.

Early in February last it was reported that distress for want of food existed amongst the half-breeds and others at St. Albert. I accordingly proceeded to that place and made such personal visits and enquiries as satisfied me that help was necessary, as the need was apparent and likely to increase.

I represented the matter in the proper quarter, immediate action was taken, and I was directed to issue such a quantity of provisions as I might consider necessary. Having secured a storehouse, I despatched a supply of provisions to St. Albert, and to protect and issue them placed a non-commissioned officer and one constable at that place.

The following is a short statement of what was done:—

1st.—Six hundred and sixty-three men, women and children were fed.

2nd.—The amount of provisions and ammunition issued were as follows:

5,334 pounds bacon, 20,916 pounds flour, 50 pounds gunpowder, 200 pounds shot, and 95 boxes of caps.

Many of the persons relieved were old and crippled, blind, &c. Owing to the deep snow I was unable to find work for the able-bodied men, although I much wished to do so. Had it been at any other season, I could, no doubt, have got some useful work done for this expenditure.

PURSUIT AND CAPTURE OF GEORGE GODIN, *alias* "KIS-KA-WASIS."

This man being wanted for horse-stealing, and evading capture, left this district for Montana in the fall of 1866.

During his residence there he was convicted and sentenced to death for murder. He escaped from Helena gaol on the 15th July last and made his way back to this district. Early in September last it was rumored that Godin had been seen on the Stoney Plain Reserve, twelve miles north-west of Edmonton.

Small parties were sent out to obtain information and to endeavor to capture him, but owing to the assistance he received from the Indians he evaded arrest. On the 11th October a strong party, under an officer, was sent to the Stoney Plain Reserve with orders to encamp there and thoroughly patrol the reserve night and day; at the same time, all likely outlets were guarded. On the 16th Godin's horse was captured, through information given by Chief Enoch. On the 18th I swore in chief Enoch as a special constable and withdrew Police, arranging to send back two constables and one scout, who were to assist Enoch, who undertook, if his plan was followed, to do his best to track down and capture Godin. Consequently I withdrew Police with as much parade as possible, but on the 20th I sent to the reserve, by private team, the men promised to Enoch, well disguised. The same night, or rather morning of the 21st, about 1 a.m., Enoch and his party came on Godin at his camp in a muskeg. Godin, hearing them coming, came out of his camp and hid behind a tree; he then challenged the party in Cree, to which the scout (Foley) replied, telling him to come out and lay down his gun. In reply he opened fire, but owing to the darkness did no harm, not being able to aim correctly. He fired five shots, to which the constables and scout replied, aiming at the flash of his rifle. Finding his position getting hot he made off in the bush, and under cover of the darkness escaped. He left the reserve and travelled north some thirty miles, but learning that the trail was guarded he returned to Stoney Plains, where he was arrested by Chief Enoch on the night of the 7th November, assisted by three others of his band. The capture of this criminal, through the assistance rendered by this chief, has had a most excellent effect in this district. Understanding the Indian nature, as you do, you can estimate at its proper value the nerve and good sense displayed by this chief in overcoming the prejudices and superstitions to which Indians are so subject, and which I had to combat before I could secure the arrest of Godin.

There is no doubt that if this chief is properly treated and encouraged in the ending of this affair that we shall have a valuable ally in future cases.

I forward with this report a return of cases disposed of during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH,

Superintendent Commanding "G" Division.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT E. W. JARVIS.

N. W. M. Police, "B" Division,
Regina, 30th November, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward the following report on "B" Division for the year ending this day.

The headquarters of the division were at Regina all winter; the horses were exercised daily, and parades, both mounted and dismounted, took place when the weather would permit of it.

The new barrack rooms were found fairly comfortable, but sadly deficient in ventilation. The men frequently complained in the morning of headache, arising, no doubt, from the vitiated atmosphere in which they slept. The drainage, also, particularly from the wash and bath-rooms, was very defective.

The division having been ordered to march out for the summer work, Inspector McGibbon started on 12th May with his detachment for Wood End and the Moose Mountain District, going by rail as far as Moosomin.

On Monday, 14th May, I started with the headquarters of the division for Wood Mountain, arrived there on the morning of the 20th and went into camp near the new buildings. Dr. C. S. Haultain, of Winnipeg, who was attached for the summer in medical charge, accompanied the division to Wood Mountain.

PATROLS.

The division being now distributed as follows, viz., one officer and seventeen non-commissioned officers and constables in the Moose Mountain District, and two officers and forty-eight non-commissioned officers and constables in the Wood Mountain District, proceeded to take up the line of patrol over the same route as that followed last year.

The days of arrival and departure were changed on some portions of the route, but the whole distance was travelled, as before, twice in each week. Regular connection was made with the "A" Division patrols at McCarthy's Lake; and the whole country, from that point eastwards to the Manitoba boundary, a distance of about 350 miles, was thoroughly explored and closely watched the whole season.

The total distance travelled by the horses of this division, eighty in number, was about 81,000 miles.

All the regular patrols were kept up to the end of October, when travel through the district was practically stopped, owing to the grass having been burnt off by prairie fires.

Severel special patrols were sent out at irregular intervals in different directions; while I travelled, in addition to the patrols, upwards of 2,000 miles in various parts of the district. A detachment under Inspector McGibbon was sent early in November to Manitoba, with headquarters at Morden, to remain there for the winter.

INDIANS.

Most of the Sioux Indians from Moose Jaw came south to the Pinto Horse Butte early in the summer on a hunting expedition, and worked their way to Wood Mountain, near which they camped until the end of August, when the majority of them returned to Moose Jaw.

Indian runners from Standing Rock Agency, Montana, U. S., visited the Sioux camp at Wood Mountain and at Moose Jaw. Their object was to induce our Indians to join them in case of the outbreak of hostilities across the line, but as far as I could learn they did not succeed in getting any promises.

During the time these Indians were in the district they behaved very well, and gave us no trouble whatever.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Several small bands of horses and ponies have been imported at different times during the summer, and have paid the Customs duty. A herd of 1,000 sheep also passed through on their way to Moose Jaw.

There are no cattle left in the Wood Mountain District, those of the Home Land and Cattle Company having been removed to Rock Creek, south of the boundary line. In June an outbreak of the glanders occurred in the neighborhood of Alameda (supposed to have been brought across from Montana last winter), and Veterinary Staff-Sergt. Jenkins was sent down in July to inspect and report upon it.

Dr. Creamer, V.S., the Government District Veterinarian, also visited Wood Mountain and the Wood Mountain District.

Several horses belonging to settlers round about Alameda were destroyed by their owners, and the disease disappeared by the end of August. Owing to complete isolation, and other precautions taken by Inspector McGibbon, none of the Police horses were affected.

BUILDINGS,

A log building, 50 ft. by 18 ft., to be used as a Quartermaster's store and hospital, and another, 20 ft. by 18 ft., for a blacksmith shop, were built at Wood Mountain Post early in the summer.

A dug-out or bank stable was also constructed, 200 ft. long by 16 ft. wide, to hold forty-five horses. An extention of this stable should be made next year, the location is suitable, and with another lenght of 60 feet all the horses of the division stationed at this Post would be provided for.

I also most strongly urge the construction of a barrack-room for the men stationed here. The loss in a standing camp from the wear and tear of tents, camp stoves, &c., waste of provisions for want of a mess-room and cook-house, to say nothing on the score of health and comfort, would more than counterbalance the expense of such a building as is required.

A well is also urgently needed, the water supply from the creek being inferior, and also at some distance from the buildings.

The amount expended to date has been only about $7,500, for which sum a large amount of accommodation has been obtained.

A further expenditure of $2,000 would render the Post suitable for forty men, not only for the summer work but also for winter occupation, if required. The attached plan (not printed), prepared by Inspector Baker, shows the location of the various buildings, those proposed to be erected being marked in red and numbered 6 and 12.

A small house and stable should be put up at Willow Bunch, where it is always necessary to keep a detachment.

Authority was obtained to construct five dug-out stables at various points along the line of patrol, locating them about one day's march distance from each other, so that in bad weather the horses would reach shelter every night; but I found it was too late in the season to do the work this year, and I accordingly made arrangements to have the work done early in the spring.

If the buildings I ask for are put up at Wood Mountain the stable (No. 5 on plan) will be available for use as a carpenter shop, paint shop, veterinary drug store and troop store, all of which are much needed.

FENCE.

A fence has now become a necessity at Wood Mountain Post. I recommend one of posts, wire, and top rail, and about 1,000 yards long, so as to enclose the buildings, stables and camp.

FORAGE.

The hay crop was plentiful this year and the quality good. The price is consequently lower than former years.

I recommend that a portion of the hay put up at Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch should be baled; it will then be possible to deliver some at various points along the patrol line, which has become necessary owing to the frequent destruction of the grass by prairie fires, and also in view of the construction of the patrol stables referred to above. A hay press (or at all events a screw for one) should be supplied to Wood Mountain Post; the balance of the press could be built there. The oats supplied this season have been of good quality.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of this division consists of 13 heavy waggons, 1 half-spring waggon, 1 spring waggon, 2 double buck-boards, 7 heavy bob-sleighs, 1 light bob-sleight, 1 cutter, 5 jumpers, all in good order, with the exception of the cutter, which is now quite unfit for further service. It should be replaced by a light bob-sleigh, the Moose Mountain detachment having no other winter transport.

The half-spring waggon was serviceable on the longer patrols, effecting considerable saving in horseflesh; but the springs were not found strong enough for more than 800 or 1,000 lbs. on our rough trails.

I am of opinion that the waggon, having spring-seats, would be found more serviceable without the half-spring under the body, and in this shape I would recommend the issue of four more for use in this district.

The jockey-box should in all cases be placed inside the waggon-box; all those outside our waggons have been broken by the double-tree when going down a short and steep "pitch."

I also recommend that the sides of the boxes for the heavy waggons be made in one piece, and that the tail-boards should be hinged so as to turn down; the hinges being both turned the same way, the tail-board can be easily removed if necessary. In any case, the rods should be inside the tail-board, not outside, as at present.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness of this division consists of 13 sets wheel harness, 3 sets wheel harness (light), 1 set single harness (light), 3 sets cart harness (for jumper), all of which is in good order, except 2 sets of the light harness issued last spring, which turned out altogether too light for our work.

I have had great trouble with the horse-collars; it is difficult to fit them properly to horses of many shapes and sizes, and several sore shoulders are the result.

The felt sweat-pad, though good enough as a sweat-pad, does not help much in making an awkward collar fit snugly. I tried some of the "perfection" pads, made of light duck, stuffed with wool or hair, and found them to work much better.

If the present style of collar is to be continued I recommend an issue of the "perfection" pad.

A year ago I asked for Scotch collars for my division, and I still believe they would prove most suitable for our work.

The saddles, sixty-six in number, are complete and in good order.

The division is now fully supplied with Whitman bits, which are a great improvement on the Pelhams formerly used.

The horse-blankets supplied this year are very good; the second strap is a great advantage.

The surcingles, however, were remarkable for their shortness.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The arms of the division are in good order; the few small repairs which are needed can be made by the Armourer at Regina this winter.

There is one Adams revolver of the old pattern in possession of the division, which should be exchanged for an Enfield.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The regular course of target practice with carbine and revolver was gone through by the men at Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch.

The results, considering the prevailing high winds, were fairly satisfactory.

CASUALTIES.

Constable Roth, who was attacked by fever at Wood Mountain in November, 1887, and who was in hospital at Regina at the date of my last annual report, died on 16th December last and was buried on the 17th.

Constable Wilson, while on stable picket at Regina on the night of the 21st March, fell and broke his right arm. He was, however, able to march out with the division on 13th May.

Corporal Bruce, while getting out timber, cut his foot with an axe and was laid up for a couple of weeks.

Among the horses the only casualty was the death, from inflamation, of horse No. 689, at or near Wood End, on 18th October.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The issues received this year have been of good quality, with the exception of the grey cloak and cape, which has, I think, been generally condemned.

The former (blue) issue was far superior, both in texture and appearance.

Some hardship was experienced last winter from the want of buffalo coats; the black calf skin which was tried in place thereof was a complete failure, owing to the dye having rotted the skin.

I beg to repeat my recommendation of the past two years (with which I find several officers of the force coincide) with regard to the issue of a broad-brimmed felt hat for prairie work.

I would again urge that issues of kit and clothing be only made annually or semi-annually, on a fixed date, to the whole force.

RATIONS.

The system adopted through this patrol district, of having cooked meals supplied by contract, instead of the bare issue of rations, has worked very well.

At Wood Mountain particularly, the scheme has been successful; the services of cooks, mess waiters, wood fatigue men, &c., not being required, leaves so many more men for duty, an important item with a division so much under strength.

The services of a Quartermaster's storeman were also dispensed with.

FUEL.

The question of fuel along this line of patrol is becoming a serious one. Enough wood may be picked up at various points to suffice for cooking purposes during the summer, but it is difficult to get anything like enough for the cold weather. There is plenty of coal to be got, as it crops out on the surface at many places; but in every case it would require a certain amount of expense before suitable coal could be got at. I would suggest a small appropriation (say $200) for the purpose of opening up mines in two or three different places. The coal which has been tried has turned out of good quality, though not far removed from the lignite stage.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The number of buildings at Wood Mountain Post now demands some means of fighting fire. The nearest water is some 300 yards distant, and this is another reason in favor of the well previously asked for. A pump should also be provided, and I recommend the issue of a couple of Babcocks and some grenades.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The whole district, with the exception of Wood Mountain itself, was burnt over by prairie fires, which came down from the neighborhood of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

None of these were preventible, nor could their actual origin be ascertained, as they covered such a large area. One small fire started near Wood Mountain Post, but was soon extinguished.

There will, consequently, be no feed for horses along the line of patrol until well on into June of next year.

DESERTIONS.

There have been five desertions from this division during the year. Two men went to Winnipeg on leave of absence and did not return; one man deserted from Regina in May, and the other two deserted from Wood End camp, which is only a couple of miles from the United States bound ary. With one exception, we are well rid of them.

DISCIPLINE AND CRIME.

With the exception of the desertions just alluded to, the conduct of the men of this division has been very good, none of the charges having been serious.

There have been no complaints against any of our men on the part of the settlers at Willow Bunch or in the Moose Mountain District.

There are no settlers at Wood Mountain.

There has been no crime in the district.

SAVINGS BANK.

The deposits this year reach the satisfactory total of $4,573.

CUSTOMS.

The usual assistance has been given to the Custom's Department, the amount of duty collected along the frontier having been close upon $3,000.00.

As far as is known, only two importers of stock passed the patrol line without reporting.

One of these was traced to Moose Jaw and he paid duty at Regina; in the other suspected case (at Moosomin) sufficient evidence could not be got to warrant a seizure.

A detachment of thirteen non-commissioned officers and constables, under Inspector McGibbon (previously mentioned), has been sent to Morden, in southern Manitoba, in aid of the Customs authorities.

WINTER DETACHMENTS.

The following strength marched from Wood Mountain for Regina on 11th inst., arriving on the 15th:—

	Number.
Officers	2
Non-commissioned officers	9
Constables	26
Horses	48

The distribution of the detachment remaining out for the winter is shown in the following table:—

Name of Posts.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Wood Mountain	.....	1	.....	5	6	6
Willow Bunch	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Carlyle	.....	1	.....	2	3	3
Cannington	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Alameda	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Boscurvis	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Manitoba	1	1	2	11	15	12
Total on Command	1	3	3	27	34	31

At Wood Mountain there is also one special constable, employed as interpreter, and one pony.

OUTPOSTS.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the following changes have taken place in the outposts of this division.:

Langenburg, at the end of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway (owing to its distance and inaccessibility from Wood Mountain, the summer headquarters of this division), was transferred to the Depot Division on 1st May last.

Cannington, a flourishing settlement south-east of Moose Mountain, was entirely without police protection. Two men are now stationed there.

Manitoba.—A new detachment sent out, as previously stated.

The other outposts as stationed last winter.

TELEGRAPH AND MAIL SERVICE.

The mail service between the Canadian Pacific Railway and Wood Mountain has hitherto been carried on by the Police. As men and horses cannot always be spared for this duty the service has been somewhat irregular; some extra office work is also entailed, as all the mail for the district passed through our hands.

It is time that the attention of the Post Office authorities should be called to the necessity of establishing a regular mail service (which has already been petitioned for by the settlers). One of the principal objections to the present arrangement is, that the Regina postmaster (very properly, I think) refuses to forward registered matter by carriers not responsible to his department.

With regard to the telegraph, for more than forty days during the last six months the line has not been working, and that not because it was out of order, but because the Moose Jaw (Canadian Pacific Railway) office could not give it proper attention.

At one period no less than nine consecutive days elapsed while I was waiting to send a message. I afterwards learned that the Canadian Pacific Railway operator, whose particular duty it is to work the Government line, was absent during that period, and that no one was deputed to take his place. It frequently, I may say invariably, happens that there is a delay of half a day in messages between Regina and Wood Mountain, and frequently more. If it is desired to make the telegraph line reliable the Government line must be extended from Moose Jaw to Regina.

Having found last winter that a home-made telephone worked fairly well between Wood Mountain and Moose Jaw I proposed to rent a couple of instruments

from the telephone company in Winnipeg for use on the Government line (the Moose Jaw instrument being located in the Police office at that place), so as to insure attention to our sometimes urgent business.

The Superintendent of Government Telegraphs wrote last summer to say that my proposition was approved, and that the instruments would be supplied and fixed by his agents. Nothing having yet come of it, I beg to recommend that my original suggestion, at a cost of $50 per annum, be carried out.

INSPECTIONS OF THE DIVISION AND DISTRICT.

At the end of February Inspector McGibbon went to Moose Mountain to inspect the winter detachments there, and on his return on 10th March I went to Langenburg for a similar purpose, leaving Inspector White-Fraser in command at Regina during my absence.

I returned to Regina on the 20th and started again on the 23rd for Wood Mountain, going *viâ* Moose Jaw and Willow Bunch.

Having taken a waggon (owing to the reports of open weather at Wood Mountain) I was much delayed by fresh falls of snow, but I was able to start on my return on the 9th April and reached Regina again on the 14th. I found everything in good order at all these outposts, and Inspector McGibbon reported the same with regard to the men at Moose Mountain.

In the middle of July, having been to Regina for the pay of the division, I went by rail to Moose Mountain and thence by stage to Cannington, where I was met by Inspector McGibbon.

I drove with him to Carlyle, Alameda, Coal Mines and Wood End, inspecting and paying the various detachments.

From Wood End I returned by the patrol trail to Wood Mountain. The results of my inspection were satisfactory.

On 6th November Inspecting Superintendent Cotton came to Wood Mountain to inspect the Post, and started for Regina on 9th inst.

The outpost at Willow Bunch was inspected each month by Inspector Baker and myself.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. W. JARVIS,
Superintendent Commanding "B" Division.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT W. D. ANTROBUS.

N. W. M. Police, Headquarters "A" Division,

Maple Creek, 1st December, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward my report from 22nd December, 1887, that being the date on which I assumed command of this division.

On my arrival I found that all the detachments had been called in, with the exception of those along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, one man at Saskatchewan Landing, and the detachment at Battle Creek, formerly known as Ten Mile Crossing, from its being situated on a creek about that distance from Fort Walsh, now abandoned.

The following has been the average strength and distribution of this division during the past summer.

Name of Posts.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s.	Constables.	Horses.
Maple Creek	2	7	30	39
Medicine Hat	1	2	14	20
Swift Current		1	2	2
Saskatchewan Landing			2	1
Dunmore		1		1
Bulls Head		1	4	5
Willow Creek		1	5	6
Graburn Butte		1	4	5
Battle Creek	1	1	6	9
Farwell's Coulée		1	3	4
East End Post		1	5	6 horses 2 mules
Maple Creek Town		1		1
Fort Macleod				2

The same detachments as remained out last winter are still out, the others having been brought in after the 15th of this month.

As will be seen by attached returns, horse-stealing and other crimes, particularly drunkenness, have decreased in this district. At Medicine Hat for seven and a-half months, viz., from 10th May, 1887, to 31st December, 1887, the following were the breaches of the liquor law :—

Convictions for drunkenness	10
Convictions for selling liquor and having it in possession illegally	10
Cases selling liquor dismissed	2

While, from Jaunary to 30th November, 1888, viz., eleven months, the cases are as follow :—

Convictions for drunkenness (1 at Dunmore)	3
Convictions for selling liquor and having it in possession illegally	5
At Maple Creek, in 1887, convictions	1
At Maple Creek, in 1888, dismissed	1

In February this district, and in fact the whole country, was very much excited over a report that pleuro-pneumonia had broken out in a band of cattle belonging to Messrs. Gow and Stothers, whose ranche is situated near Graburn. Veterinary Surgeon Creamer, of Regina, examined some of the carcases and pronounced the disease to be as reported. Later on Dr. McEachran, the Dominion Veterinary Inspector, examined the same carcases and reported that there was neither sign nor suspicion of pleuro-pneumonia, but proclaimed the disease to be anthrax, and not contagious. There has been no sickness in the band of cattle since.

On 18th March a general store belonging to J. Claustre, was broken into and some watches and other articles stolen. A half-breed named Brebant was suspected. I issued a warrant for his arrest, which was executed at Qu'Appelle.

On 15th September he was tried before Judge J. F. Macleod, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor at this Post.

On the 31st March one Endispey reported having lost a band of horses between Dunmore and Maple Creek. As he supposed they had been stolen, I sent out a party and recovered them three days later, they having merely strayed from camp.

On the 18th April, at Medicine Hat, a very clever arrest was made by the Rev. Mr. Lyon, and an ex-policeman named F. Mountain. A man named Henry Turner was seen by Mr. Lyon and Mr. Mountain, from a distance, getting into Mountain House through a window. They immediately went after Turner, and having caught him, handed him over to the Police. Turner was, on the 12th May, by Judge Macleod, sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary at Stoney Mountain, Manitoba.

On the 6th May I received word from Sun River, Montana, U. S., that two men, James McIntyre, *alias* "Slim Jim," and a half-breed named Bruno Azuare, had stolen forty-one head of horses and had brought them into this country. I immediately sent Corporal Meneley, Constable Moss and Scout Lewis Cobell on the trail of these men, with orders to arrest and bring them in, they having passed east from Battle Creek on the 4th May. They were arrested and brought in, and on the 11th May Daniel Morris arrived from Sun River and identified the horses, some of which belonged to him.

On the 14th I held a preliminary examination in the case and committed both men for trial. On the 2nd June they were tried by Judge Macleod, F. G. Fauquier, Esq., J.P., and a jury, and having been found guilty were sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Corporal Meneley and his men deserve great credit for the manner in which they effected this capture, as had they not acted with the utmost caution, and at the same time used good judgment, the prisoners would undoubtedly have resisted. McIntyre had already served four years in the State prison at Deer Lodge, Montana, for horse-stealing, and would not have allowed himself to be easily taken had he been given the least chance of resisting arrest.

Having received a telegram from the officer commanding Fort Assinaboine, U.S., informing me that twenty-three head of horses belonging to the Blood Indians had been taken from Indians at Belknap, I, on the 18th May, sent Inspector Williams and Scout Cobell to Kennedy's Post, near the international boundary line, to receive them. The horses were handed over by the American authorities to Inspector Williams, who turned them over to Inspector White-Fraser, of "K" Division, he having come from Lethbridge for them. While on this subject I would beg to request that my appreciation of the assistance and courtesy I have at all times received from Colonel Otis, U.S.A., of Fort Assinaboine, and his officers, be placed on record. They have been the means of our recovering Government property taken to Montana by deserters, and it has afforded me much gratification to render them like assistance in a couple of cases.

On the 29th May Louison Levelle, who had been interpreter for the force since its advent into the country, died. He had been complaining for a few months, but died very suddenly from hemorrhage.

At Medicine Hat the Police ferry broke from its moorings, owing to the river

rising suddenly on the night of the 30th. The Post at Medicine Hat being on the opposite side of the river from the town, and the river having to be crossed to go to our outposts, has been a source of great expense to the Government. A new scow had to be built, but in the meantime, owing to high water, we were obliged to hire a car from the Canadian Pacific Railway when it was necessary to transport horses from one side of the river to the other. If practicable, I would respectfully recommend that the barracks be removed from the present site to the other side of the Saskatchewan; or, if not, that the buildings might be sold and new quarters for our men be built on the town side. In my opinion the detachment at Medicine Hat is larger than is absolutely necessary, and having this division, as it were, divided in two, almost doubles the expense, besides giving double work and necessitating the support of two sets of employed men in our division.

An amusing incident occurred on the 13th June, which goes to show how the Police are appealed to for protection by the settlers. A settler of this district, who, with a companion, was on the cattle "round up," came in and reported that while looking for cattle he and his comrade saw a man emerge from a clump of bushes in which were some horses. This man signalled them, and as they did not reply he fired his rifle. One of the men came in at once, leaving the other to see that the man in the bushes, who they thought was a horse thief, did not escape. I told him that I had no doubt but that the man fired so as to attract their attention, and asked him if the bullet had passed near them, to which he replied; "We were not looking for bullets just then, so I came in here as fast as possible, changing horses twice on the way, and 'you bet' I made good time." I at once sent the Sergeant-Major and three men with him to the place indicated, who discovered that the supposed horse-thieves were two of our scouts, who had been out looking for lost horses. Unnecessary to say, the two settlers above referred to were unmercifully chaffed by their comrades.

On the 23rd June I sent a scouting party from Medicine Hat to Island Lake, and on 24th from here to "Big Stick" Lake, both places being north of the Canadian Pacific Railway track, in which section of the country we have no outposts.

On the 16th July I received a telegram from Regina *re* sixty head of horses stolen from Fort Benton, U.S. I notified all my detachments, but could find no trace of them.

On the 17th July I accompanied Mr. Allen, of the Customs Department, to Farwell and Davis Lake, to look after cattle which had been brought into the Territories on which no duty had been paid. Satisfactory arrangements were made.

On the 24th July a man named Nelson was drowned in the Saskatchewan River, at Medicine Hat, while bathing. Inspector Moodie held an investigation, and as the drowning was proved to be accidental no inquest was deemed necessary.

On the 20th July a very severe wind, hail and rain storm visited Medicine Hat, which partly unroofed the hay stack at that Post. The storm continued for several days. As soon as it had abated men were put on to re-top the stack, which must have been penetrated by rain, causing it to heat, as on Sunday, the 29th, at about 1 a.m., a sheet of flame was seen issuing from the stack, which was in a very short time reduced to ashes. I held an investigation, and the only conclusion I could arrive at was that the stack, from having become wet, had heated and caught fire. This may appear strange, as the hay had been stacked for a year, and old farmers say that only new hay is liable to heat; but as the evidence showed that no one had been near the stack since the previous Friday the above was the only conclusion I could come to.

On the 18th October I was informed by Staff-Surgeon McGinnis, at Swift Current, that he had received a notification from Sheriff Benson, of Regina, to arrest two men named Montgomery and Frances, who had gone west with a stolen horse. Staff-Surgeon McGinnis, thinking that they were at Rush Lake, proceeded to that point, and on his return wrote me to the effect that these men had gone west. Hearing afterwards that they were supposed to be at the Forks of Red Deer River I wired Inspector Moodie to send a party to that point to intercept their further

progress and arrest them. Montgomery was arrested and sent under escort to Regina on the 17th November. Frances could not be found in this district.

On the 2nd November, on receipt of a letter from Sir John Lester-Kaye, manager of the Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company, requesting me to arrest a man named Weir who had deserted employment at Crane Lake, I at once gave orders and issued a warrant for his arrest. The following morning Weir (whom I did not know, but who afterwards proved to be the man in question) came to me and laid a complaint against F. Blackburn, foreman of the said company at Crane Lake, for assault. I instructed Inspector Sanders to proceed to Crane Lake, taking Weir with him, and dispose of both cases. Inspector Sanders went there, and on trying the cases considered, from the evidence brought forward, that a misunderstanding had occurred between the parties, and taking both sides into question he advised the company to withdraw the charge of desertion against Weir, and dismissed the case of assault against the foreman, the charge not being satisfactorily proven.

On the 21st an information was laid by Mr. Cross, manager of the said company at Crane Lake, against four men in their employ for deserting employment.

Under my instruction, Inspector Sanders proceeded by trail to Crane Lake and tried the cases. The evidence brought forward supporting the information, Mr. Sanders adjudged a fine of $10 each and costs, and in default of payment fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labor. The fines not having been paid the men were imprisoned in the guard-room at this Post for the period stated. Besides the above cases, others of a similar nature brought by the said company were disposed of by Inspector Moodie at Medicine Hat.

I have verbally and in writing received an acknowledgment from Sir John Lester-Kaye of the assistance rendered to the company by myself, the officers and men of "A" Division.

I have always endeavored, in the interests of the public, to assist any company starting in the Territories to the best of my ability, and have impressed upon my subaltern officers and non-commissioned officers and men the necessity of carrying out my wishes in this respect.

The following letter, which explains itself, was received from Staff-Surgeon McGinnis, Swift Current:—

"Sir,—I beg leave to report having received the following telegram yesterday:

'Battleford, 31st May.

'Staff-Surgeon McGinnis, Swift Current.

'Alex. Sayers, freighter, left about a week ago for Swift Current with glandered horses. Better enquire into this.

'C. STARNES.'

"To-day Sayers arrived and traded off the horse just as soon as he got here. I "saw and examined him, and told him I was sure the horse was suffering from "glanders. He said, he did not think so. I told him he was not bound to accept my "decision, but I would certainly have him examined by a veterinary before I would "allow him to be moved. After considering the matter he admitted I was right, and "told me that the Police Veterinary Surgeon at Battleford made him shoot one of his "horses for glanders last year. He then hired a man to shoot the horse, and I went "with him and saw it done."

On the 26th July Staff-Surgeon McGinnis reported that Mr. Openshaw, at Saskatchewan Landing, had some horses evidently affected with glanders. I instructed McGinnis to lay information before Mr. Knight, J. P., at Swift Current. This was done and the horses subsequently inspected by Veterinary Surgeon Burnett, who pronounced two of them affected with glanders. They were shot, and the carcases destroyed. In September other horses were inspected by Veterinary Surgeon

Creamer, of Regina, at Saskatchewan Landing, and one was shot and the remainder of the band isolated by his instructions. Further examination of this band of horses was made later on by Veterinary Surgeon Burnett, but there was no appearance of other animals being affected.

One case of glanders occurred at Medicine Hat, which, having been reported to me, I instructed Veterinary Surgeon Creamer, who was in Maple Creek at the time, to proceed to Medicine Hat and inspect the animal. He ordered its destruction. No other case was reported from this point.

During the year three lunatics were confined in the guard-room at Medicine Hat. Two of these, whose insanity was merely temporary, were detained until their reason returned and were then allowed to depart. The other, whose recovery appeared doubtful, and violence accompanying his actions, was, by order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, on my requisition, sent to Selkirk asylum.

In connection with the case of the capture of "Slim Jim" and his accomplice, for bringing stolen property into Canada, previously mentioned, I omitted to state that a reward of $200 was paid for the recovery of the horses, which I divided, with your sanction, as follows: $50 to Corporal Meneley, $50 to Constable Moss, and $50 to Scout Cobell.

The remaining $50 was used in purchasing crockery, &c., for the troop messes.

I have no doubt that the circular issued from the Stock Association, in Montana, to all officers commanding Posts, and to the Comptroller, was the result of the above capture, as Mr. Morris and Mr. Steele, the owners of the stolen horses, informed me that it was the intention of the association to publicly testify their appreciation of the services rendered by the Police.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

As I have, in the former portion of this report, shown the general work performed in this district by my division, I have nothing to enter under this heading.

CRIME.

The only crime of a serious nature which occurred in this district, with the exception of those already mentioned, was as follows: On the 28th December a case of stabbing occurred at Cassils, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, west of Medicine Hat, and information having been laid before Inspector Moodie that officer sent a party to Tilley and arrested one Wagner, against whom the information had been laid. Wagner was tried before Judge Macleod and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor in our guard-room at Medicine Hat.

This case could not have been tried had we not been able to procure an Hungarian interpreter, who we fortunately had at hand, in the person of Regl. No. 1380, Constable Miniszewsky, at present stationed at Medicine Hat. This constable rendered similar service at Lethbridge, Superintendent Deane, of "K" Division, having requested me to send him to interpret in cases against Hungarians employed by the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, at Lethbridge, who were in riot. All other crimes were of a trivial nature, as will be seen from return of convictions attached.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

On assuming command of this District I found the following detachments and outposts established for the winter: Medicine Hat, under command of an officer; Battle Creek, one non-commissioned officer and six men; Swift Current, one sergeant and one man; and Saskatchewan Landing, one man.

Early in May I sent men to outposts south, as per distribution on first page of this report. It was subsequently found necessary to strengthen Swift Current and Saskatchewan Landing by one man each—the former on account of prairie fires and the latter on account of glandered horses being brought in from the north; also, as should a prisoner be arrested at the Landing one man would be obliged to bring him to Swift Current, and it was not deemed advisable to leave that outpost without a constable.

The outposts south have, as will be seen from the absence of horse-stealing or other crime committed along the boundary line, done good service, although their strength was much smaller than last year, and they had not the advantage of employed scouts, having this year had the services of but two, whereas last year there were six. This was partly owing to my suggestion that our men could do the work as well, and I recommended to you that four should be granted extra pay, at the rate of 25 cents per diem. Two were allowed me, so that I really had four scouts in my district, and I now find that my confidence in our men was not misplaced, as the work, in so far as the scouting is concerned, has been performed very satisfactorily. Of course, half-breed scouts are necessary in this district, but I must agree with a statement made by yourself in the beginning of the year, that it is not necessary that one should be stationed at every outpost. All outposts were inspected on an average of three times a month by an inspector under my command, and by myself once a month, except when my duties prevented my doing so. Then—and only once—I sent my senior inspector in my place.

The outposts contiguous to Medicine Hat were inspected by Inspector Moodie, and the following by Inspector Williams, who had his head quarters at Battle Creek: Graburn, Farwell and East End.

At Battle Creek a building was erected by our own men for Inspector Williams, at a very small cost, the building being removed from Fort Walsh for that purpose during the summer. I have had the roofs of buildings at Willow Creek, Bull's Head and Battle Creek painted with fire-proof paint.

The present station at East End is, in my opinion, badly situated, it being off the line of travel, and about seven miles from the crossing of the "White Mud," which is on the trail between Swift Current and the settlements south of the boundary line.

I would recommend that the buildings lately occupied by Mr. McLaughlin, for which I have received a re-lease from him, be occupied next year, as they are situated at the crossing above referred to, and from which point any parties passing from the north or south can be easily seen, which is not the case at the point at present occupied by our men.

My patrols connected weekly with "K" Division, on the west, up to September, when, by your orders, we were forbidden to do so, on account of disease among "K" Division horses.

The same weekly connection was made with "B" Division, on the east, until the burning of the prairie prevented its continuance.

In connection with the latter patrol, I beg to refer you to Superintendent McIllree's report of last year, wherein he states that the distance to be travelled by our men is too great, and I would corroborate his recommendation that a station be erected at some point on the "White Mud," about forty miles from East End Post. Then, if a detachment from the Wood Mountain District were stationed somewhere about "Pinto Horse Butte" the patrols could easily meet and have time to scout the country besides.

The total distance travelled by the horses of this division on patrol, from 1st June to 30th November, was 76,466 miles.

Previous to the hay being put in at the different outposts, of which there is a sufficient supply to carry us through next year, I gave instructions to have strong hay corrals built, which, on my last inspection, I examined and found to be built in accordance with my instructions. Before the hay was stacked a good foundation of logs was laid on the ground, upon which to build it, so as to guard against any dampness.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

There being no Indian reserve in this district, I have not had occasion to render this department much assistance, but have advised the removal of a band who have been for a long time settled on Pie-a-Pot Creek, twelve miles from here. Complaints having been made against these Indians, I reported the matter, and was instructed

to find out to what bands they belonged. This was an utter impossibility, as they claim to belong to this district, having been promised a reservation here. I have every reason to doubt the truth of their statement, as in conversation with the late Indian Commissioner he informed me that the majority of these Indians belonged to Crooked Lake Reserve.

These Indians behave well and appear to be industrious. Their principal industry is the polishing of buffalo horns for sale, but many settlers employ them to work on their farms. There is, I believe, a movement on foot to send a petition to the Indian Commissioner, requesting that a reservation be allotted these Indians at Pie-a-Pot Creek. but as this is a matter between the Department and the settlers I do not deem it wise to venture an opinion as to the advisability of a reserve being allotted them at that place. The complaints above refered to I found upon investigation to be not the fault of the Indians, but that of the parties making them, who were certainly to blame. As no complaints were made to me officially, I could not deal with them.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

I am happy to be able to state that I have not been called upon in my official capacity to render assistance to the two railroad companies in my district, viz., the Canadian Pacific and the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, both these roads being so well managed that no trouble, in which we might be called upon to act, has occurred. Detachments from my division have been stationed along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at the following points: Swift Current, Maple Creek, Dunmore and Medicine Hat.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

All my outposts in the southern portion of my district were instructed to report at once any arrival from Montana. This has been the means of collections being made for Customs duties which otherwise would have been lost.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

Discipline has been, to the best of my ability, carried out, and the conduct of the men has been good, with, of course, a few exceptions. All men guilty of breaches of discipline have been punished, in my opinion, judiciously. In this connection I would beg respectfully to recommend that a scale of punishment be made out, and forwarded to each officer commanding a division or district, as different officers are liable to award different punishment for similar crimes.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

All members of the division performed the annual spring drill, but the duration was limited, owing to a large number being placed on outpost duty as soon as the depth of the snow in the hills permitted of scouting. Target practice, mounted and dismounted, was preformed by all members of the division, except those incapacitated by sickness, or otherwise, in accordance with the instructions received from headquarters, and men on detachment duty were relieved in turn for that duty.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the men of my division is very good. The average at this date being:—

Age	25 years 8 months.
Height	5 feet 9 inches.
Chest measurement	37 2⁄5 inches.
Weight	153 7⁄10 lbs.

If the average throughout the force comes near or equals that of this division it will prove that the greatest care has been taken in the selection of men by the recruiting officers.

RECRUITS.

All men wishing to become members of the force, who have applied to me, I have caused to make out their applications on the proper form, which I forwarded you. Two men have been sent to headquarters and accepted.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good, only one serious case, that of fever, having been contracted at Swift Current by Staff-Sergeant McGinnis, who is now convalescent. Taking into consideration the crowded state of the barrack-rooms in winter and the inferior quality of water which the men have had to drink, it is a surprise to me that I have to report no cases of the above nature having been contracted here. Lately, better water has been supplied, a new well having been dug on the bank of Maple Creek, which will, no doubt, in the future tend to promote the general health of the division.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied by the contractors during the past year were of excellent quality. I must specially mention the beef delivered by Messrs. Boright & Parsons, which was always fat, even during the season when range cattle are supposed to be lean.

In a district such as this, in which so much prairie work has to be done, I would recommend that compressed tea be supplied, it being more suitable for carrying on trips, and, as a rule, better liked than the chest tea supplied.

KITS, CLOTHING, ETC.

These are of good quality, and have proved serviceable, with the exception of the teamsters' gauntlets, which, in my opinion, should be stronger than the buckskin at present issued. A few pair (as samples) of the "Napa Buck" were sent me, and after a fair trial I found them more serviceable than the buckskin, but unless thickly lined would be very cold in winter.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

There is no artillery in this division. The Winchester carbines in use in this division are, with a very few exceptions, the same as were on the books when I took command; and as will be seen by referring to Superintendent McIllree's report of last year "required looking over." I have been obliged to send a number to headquarters for repairs, which were returned in as good order as it was possible to make them, but as they were so badly honeycombed, from long and hard service, they could not be made really effective. The sighting is also bad, and I consider the mechanism weak, and consequently liable to get out of order. If allowed to do so, I would respectfully recommend for this force the Martini carbine, it being stronger in all its parts and better sighted. The Enfield revolver now in use is in every respect a first-class arm, and it is very seldom that one gets out of order.

DESERTIONS.

During the year there have been six desertions from this division. One man was granted leave to go to Ireland and did not return. One who deserted from Medicine Hat subsequently gave himself up. Three from Maple Creek and one from Farwell detachment. Five American deserters from Fort Assinaboine, Montana, U. S., reported here. Two of these brought in horses and equipment complete. I wired the officer commanding Fort Assinaboine that they were here, and acting on a telegram from him I sent the horses, &c., to him, by M. D. Morris, who was returning to Sun River *viâ* Assinaboine.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The amount deposited in this bank by members of this division during the past year is $3,073.22, which speaks well for the men, and will, I think, compare favorably with the deposits from any other division

INSPECTION OF DIVISION.

The inspections made of this division during the year were as follows: 11th February by the Assistant Commissioner; 31st May by the Assistant Commissioner and Inspecting Superintendent Cotton, who held quarterly board on stores; 26th June by yourself, and 4th November by yourself.

HORSES.

The horses in this division are good, being, with a few exceptions, of a stout or chunky build. The eastern horses I do not consider suitable for Police work, as they require great care for the first year or two after coming to the country. As a saddle horse for our service, I consider the bronchos ranging from 15 to 16 or 17 hands, the most suitable. Those higher and heavier make good team horses. I have, by your orders, broken four saddle horses to harness, and they have turned out well.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Some of the harness in my division is old, but still serviceable. I would suggest that collars more suitable for heavy work be sent here, as those we have are altogether too light for transporting supplies to outposts, the country being rough and hilly.

The saddles are in good order. The last consignment made by Hutchins, of Winnipeg, are very good, but I would recommend that the leather behind the cantle be wider and the skirt deeper. As they are now, a portion of the coat, when strapped behind the saddle, rests on the horse's back, which not only destroys the coat but tends to give the horse a sore back. A "D" might be put near the top of the cantle, at the back, so that a coat, cloak or blanket could be strapped tightly up to the saddle, and off the horse's back.

Staff-Sergeant Horner inspected the harness and saddlery of the division this fall, and has no doubt reported upon it.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order, although most of it is old. The heavy "Minchin" waggon is not strong enough for the rough country through which we have to travel.

The axle of the half-spring "Minchin" is too light, and the draught is heavy owing to its being coupled so long.

The buck-boards are strong, and stand the work well.

FORAGE.

The forage supplied to my division during the year has been of very good quality. The oats, which were supplied by the settlers of this district under contract this year, are very good, being of a superior quality and better than any I have seen delivered at Police Posts at which I have been stationed in the Territories.

STABLES.

The stables at Maple Creek and Medicine Hat are not large enough to accommodate the horses of the division. I would recommend that a stable for sixty horses be built at Maple Creek.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

As the articles which come under this heading have been treated separately in this report, I can only add that as a whole the general equipment is good.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

The barracks at Maple Creek are altogether too small for the number of men they have to accommodate during the winter. I would recommend that the present building, which is divided into barrack rooms, mess room and kitchen, be used

solely as barrack rooms. This would give us accommodation for at least fifty men. I would also recommend that the two present stables be converted, one into a mess room and kitchen and the other divided so as to make workshops for the saddler and tailor, and a recreation room. This change will necessitate the building of new stables. I would recommend that one stable, capable of holding sixty horses, be built about 50 yards behind the present ones, and as a harness and saddle room is absolutely required here an extension building for that purpose might be added to the rear of the stable. The quarters at Medicine Hat are in good order, and are in every way suitable for a detachment of its present strength. The flooring of the stalls in the stables have been taken up, and in some clay and in others concrete substituted.

This summer a log house was, by your authority, purchased and removed to the barracks as quarters for the Sergeant-Major.

This building is now used as a recreation room, in which has been placed a billiard table—purchased by the division—reading desk and two small tables, at which games of cards, chess, &c., may be played. In rear of this building is a lean-to, which is used as a canteen from which the men can obtain canned goods, soft drinks, &c., &c.

A recreation room at this Post has been a long-felt want, and will tend to keep men in barracks instead of their being obliged to go to town for amusement.

FUEL.

Wood is used only for the bakery. Coal from the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company's mines at Lethbridge is used both for cooking and heating purposes.

TELEPHONES.

I would strongly recommend that telephone lines be constructed both at Maple Creek and Medicine Hat. They would cause a saving of both men and horses, and there are days in winter when it is almost impossible to go to town from the barracks here. I think the two lines could be built for about $250. The above were recommended by Superintendent McIllree last year.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Rocky Mountain line, which runs to Montana and connects with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Walsh, passes our detachment at Battle Creek, at which place their is an office, the operator being Constable Kennedy. This line has often been of service to us.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The only fire protection we have, either at this Post or Medicine Hat, consists of water buckets and Babcock, with a few hand-grenades.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is very bad at this Post; the only well in barrack contains alkaline water, which, though not too strong for horses, cannot be used by the men. A very good well was dug at Medicine Hat this summer. One was dug here also, but in order to get water fit to use we had to dig it near the creek, at a distance of about 500 yards from the barracks.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads in this district are very good, but of course in the southern portion (in the Cypress Hills) they are rough.

A bridge was built over Maple Creek last summer by the Government. It is a very good bridge, but is not in the most convenient place for either the town, barracks or settlers. We have a bridge of our own between barracks and town on a very much better site than the Government one.

FERRIES.

The only ferry in this district is at Medicine Hat, and belongs to the Police, and is run by one of our men. A Government ferry is in operation at the Sackatchewan Landing, at which point a detachment of our men is stationed.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The liquor laws are not, as a general rule, popular throughout the country, although there are some who favor them. There have been very few breaches of those laws in my district this year compared to former years. This may be attributed to the licensing of mild beer.

SETTLERS.

All the settlers in and around Maple Creek have done well this year, they having had finer and more abundant crops than ever before. The grain and roots were as fine as I ever saw in any country.

RANCHING PROSPECTS

Are excellent, horses and cattle doing equally well. With the exception of the cattle disease mentioned in the first part of this report, there have been no losses worth mentioning.

GAME.

Both large and small game is very plentiful in this district. Quite a number of deer, antelope, and a few bears, have been shot this fall. Of the small game, rabbits and prairie chickens are the most abundant. The Indians having left the Cypress Hills accounts for the increase of game.

INDIANS.

There are only a few straggling Indians in this district. They receive nothing from the Government, and are very well-behaved and industrious. They are anxious to be given a reserve about twelve miles from here on Pie-a-Pot Creek.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are very few half-breeds settled in this part of the district, but quite a number live at Swift Current, and there is a settlement at Saskatchewan Landing, which is considerably augmented during the winter months. During this year several families were supplied with rations. Their principal occupation is freighting from Swift Current to Battleford, and some freight as far north as Edmonton. They also catch and sell whitefish.

As some cases of glanders among horses owned by half-breeds were reported, and some of them destroyed, I would beg to recommend that a periodical inspection by a qualified veterinary surgeon be made of these horses, as the half-breeds, being constantly on the move and continually trading their horses, it is almost impossible to keep track of them.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Several have occurred during the summer, the majority of them having been started by sparks from the Canadan Pacific Railway engines. This company has taken every precaution against setting out fires, even having got improved smoke-stacks, but even from them I believe fires have been started. I only succeeded in getting one case, which was against a foreman of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He, with three men, were burning along the side of the track, when the fire got away from their control. As the ordinance had not been complied with I fined the party $50 and cost.

GENERAL WORK

Has been good, particularly at the outposts, at which, owing to being short of men, I was not able to supply as many men as last year. The country has been

thoroughly patrolled. Our connection with the divisions to the east and west has been regularly made. To this system of patrols is due the total absence of horse-stealing and the prevention of infractions of the Customs laws.

I sent to the Hills (about thirty miles from here) and brought in good dry posts for a fence around this Post, which are already in the ground and ready for the wire and top rails. This fence has long been required, particularly in winter, as it has been found in the past almost impossible to keep the cattle out of the hay corral, the snow being banked so high that they had no difficulty in walking over the fence and into the corral. This was not the case last winter, as there was not so much snow as the year before.

Shortly after my arrival at this post I laid out the barrack square into paths, which were bordered with large stones of as uniform a size as could be got. This has added greatly to the appearance of the square. I also planted some trees, but this having been done so late in the season they all died. It is my intention, if I am here next spring to transplant more before the frost is out of ground.

Accompanying this report are the following returns: Mileage travelled by horses of division (not printed); return of convictions; also reports from Hospital Steward, Staff-Sergeant Tullock.

In closing my report I must acknowledge the cheerful and able assistance I have received from all members of my division.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. ANTROBUS,

Superintendent Commanding "A" Division.

The Commissioner,

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. HOWE.

N. W. M. Police, "C" Division,
Battleford, 30th November, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the current year.

I took over the comand of this district from Inspecting Superintendent Cotton on the 5th March last. Throughout the winter, up to that time, everything had been quiet in this district, the usual routine of duty proceeding regularly day by day. Within a few days after my arrival at Battleford reports of an uneasy feeling, said to exist among the Indians throughout the district, excited the settlers, but the utmost exertions on my part did not bring to light any information of a more serious nature than that the Indians on the various reserves had been holding dances and secretly visiting one another, for what purpose did not appear. In company with Assistant Surgeon Aylen and Mr. Indian Agent Williams I visited the reserves in this agency and everywhere found the Indians civil, and making preparations for their spring work. The information I received was to the effect that certain of the more turbulent spirits among the half-breeds in the neighborhood were inciting the Indians to rebel, promising assistance from the south. I had a number of these men placed under surveillance, but could not discover any foundation for even suspicion that they were committing any overt act. At that time the majority of the half-breed population around Battleford were in a condition almost approaching starvation, very few of them being farmers, and the remainder mainly trusting to freighting and manual labor for subsistence. The fact that these avenues for employment are overcrowded brought about a great deal of destitution among this not over thrifty class. These people having little to do, and gathering together to talk, doubtless a great many things were said and threats made that could not be substantiated. At any rate, nothing approaching a breach of the peace was attempted.

On the morning of the 20th a number (amounting to nearly thirty) of half-breeds waited on me, stating that they were starving and could not obtain work. Acting on your instructions I issued rations of flour, tea and bacon to these people, putting them to work around the barracks. By these means a number of families were provided with the necessaries for sustaining existence, which at that time they had no other way of obtaining, and I had the men continually under my observation. As the spring advanced and work became more abundant these people gradually dropped off the ration list and secured employment in various ways.

The half-breeds of this district may be generally referred to under four distinct classes. Some are farmers, of considerable energy and ability. These are nearly all located about twenty-five or thirty miles west of Battleford, in what is known as the Bresaylor Settlement. This was a prosperous place prior to the outbreak of 1885, but is only just beginning to recover from the effects of that troubled period. A number of these people, on the report of the Claims' Commission, have not yet been reimbursed their loss by the depredations committed by the Indians, and have been seriously handicapped in consequence. Of the half-breeds who do not farm, a number own ponies and carts, and make a living by freighting supplies from Swift Current, the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Others, again, find work in the vicinity, such as cutting and hauling wood to town, making hay, rough carpenter work and any other similar labor that may be obtained. But there is a class—such as may

be found in all communities, and which may be termed the vagrant class—that do no work beyond what is absolutely necessary in order to live. They hunt and fish a little, but as for steady employment would not accept such were it offered. They live entirely from hand to mouth, making no provision for the future, and when times are hard or game scarce they are unprepared for it, and immediately drop to the verge of starvation. It is this class principally that it was found necessary to feed during the past winter. In all probability, should the coming winter prove to be severe, it will be necessary to repeat the treatment followed last winter; but if so, I would strongly recommend that a full equivalent should be demanded for whatever assistance may be given by the Government.

After spring opened everything remained quiet throughout the district until the 17th August, when I received information that a number of Indian runners from Montana had been seen on Poundmaker's and Little Pine's reserves. It was stated that these men comprised Crow, Gros Ventres, Blackfoot and rebel Cree Indians.

I immediately proceeded to the reserve with a pary consisting of Assistant-Surgeon Aylen and twenty-six non-commissiond officers, men and guides, but after three days' search found the runners had gone. The trail of one party, consisting of three men was followed for a considerable distance, but the nature of the country rendered it impossible to pursue them on horseback, and I was compelled to give up the pursuit. Nothing further has since been heard of them.

Since the harvest the Indians in this agency appear more contented and settled than they ever were to my knowledge. The excellent crops gathered on all the reserves seems to have spurred them on to further exertions towards becoming self-supporting. On nearly all the reserves large tracks of ground are already prepared for next spring's seeding. The crops of grain and vegetables on the reserves are more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the Indian Department in this district and leave a surplus.

The settlers through the district have been exceptionally favored with an unprecedented harvest, the return of crops of all kinds being abundant. No frost affected the grain, which is all of the finest quality.

There has been no marked influx of settlers into this district during the year, but the prospects of railway communication will doubtless bring this portion of the Territories into notice, and considerable immigration may be looked for.

This district has never been occupied by any large ranching company, such as forms a peculiar feature of the south-western district; but the number of settlers with bands of cattle, and the condition of their stock, proves that there is a great future before the Saskatchewan District.

I attach herewith a return of all cases tried by me. From the return you will see that crime is a thing almost unknown here. Only two cases throughout the year were sufficiently serious to warrant a committal for trial before the judge of the Supreme Court. One of these was thrown out by the judge and the other resulted in a verdict of "not guilty." There were but two informations laid before me for infractions of the prohibition laws of the Territories, the charges being for supplying beer of local manufacture to Indians. No complaint of illicit importation of liquor was brought to my notice during the year.

I have had the surrounding country carefully and regularly patrolled by small parties. The routes of these patrols are shown on the map already forwarded to you.

There are three outposts furnished from this division—one at Onion Lake, consisting of a non-commissioned officer and seven constables; one at Bresaylor, consisting of three constables, and the other at the Sixty-mile Bush, consisting of two constables. These outposts are permanently kept up and do all the patrol duties in their immediate neighborhoods. Small parties are continually kept patrolling the district within thirty miles of Battleford.

Every possible opportunity of rendering assistance to the Indian Department has been taken advantage of. I furnished an escort under Inspector Chalmers for the purpose of bringing in the money from Swift Current required for the payment

of the treaty in this and the Onion Lake agencies. Indians coming to town from the various reserves, and staying around when they should return, are always sent back and escorted by our men.

This district has been remarkably free from prairie fires during the past summer and fall. No information of an infringement of the ordinance relating to prairie fires was laid before me. No fires were noticed in the neighborhood. I heard of one having been seen on the prairie some forty miles the south-west, but no damage was reported to have been done.

A contract has been signed for the erection of a permanent bridge over the Battle River, and the greater portion of the timber required has been got out. This will obviate considerable annoyance in the spring time when that river is opening. There are generally a few days when communication is entirely cut off from the south side of the river until it clears sufficiently to enable a ferry to run.

Discipline has been efficiently maintained in this division without severity, as is evidenced by the comparatively few entries in the defaulters' book. I have every reason to be well satisfied with the conduct of the men under my command. The weak strength of the division, when compared with the area occupied by the barracks, renders the work necessary to keep the post clean and in good order to be unusually great. Wood is the sole fuel used here, about 1,200 cords being required annually to supply the different quarters and kitchens. This wood is cut into suitable stove lengths by means of a horse-power and circular-saw, operated by our own horses and men.

Every available opportunity was taken advantage of during the year to drill the men in the use of small arms and 9-pr. field artillery. Parades for drill in field movements have been held during the summer every week, and great steadiness and proficiency in marching, &c., has been attained by all ranks. Each man in the division was carefully put through a course of musketry instruction by Sergeant Mahoney, prior to the annual target practice, with good results, as shown by the record of target practice already forwarded. Great interest was taken in this training and exercise both by the instructor and men. After the completion of the regulation course of instruction a Winchester Rifle Club was organized in the division, numbering about forty members, and a two days meeting held on the 28th and 29th September to compete for a large number of prizes. The competitions were keen, "ties" having to be shot off for nearly every prize.

The general health of the division has been excellent. I regret to have to report that one man (Constable U. A. Vachon) died here of Bright's disease in the month of September, but with this exception nothing of a serious nature came under the notice of Assistant-Surgeon Aylen.

During the fall an epidemic of fever, stated by the Veterinary Surgeon to be typhoid, broke out among the horses. Every care and attention was paid to them, notwithstanding which nine horses died. Veterinary Surgeon Burnett came from Regina and concurred fully in Staff-Sergeant Poett's diagnosis and treatment. My horses are now fully recovered from the sickness referred to, and are all healthy and in good condition. A few of the horses of this division are, from age and other causes, unfit for Police service, and an early opportunity should be taken to have them cast and sold. I will, however, be able to utilize these horses until next spring, when I may be supplied with re-mounts.

The provisions supplied by the contractors during the year have all been of excellent quality and have given every satisfacton.

The clothing and other articles of kit issued are fully up to the standard, and the system of cash compensation for kit not drawn is beneficial in every way.

The transport supplied this Post is in excellent order. The patrol waggons and buck-boards sent up from Regina a few months ago are serviceable, and just the articles we require.

Considerable advantage is taken in this division of the opportunity of banking afforded by the Department; $5,136 was deposited in the past twelve months by

twenty-five depositors. This amount does not include any payments made through the department other than *bona fide* accumulations of savings.

I have before referred to the weakness of this division, considering the number of patrols and outposts which have to be furnished. Frequently there are hardly sufficient men in the Post to perform the necessary duties from day to day.

The total distance travelled by the horses of this Division from 1st June to 30th November was 26,317 miles.

The division has been inspected twice during the year—first in July by the Inspecting Superintendent, and also during the present month by the Assistant Commissioner. On both occasions I was pleased to receive the commendatory remarks of the inspecting officers, who will have furnished you with detailed reports of their inspections.

My saddlery, harness and other equipment is complete in every way, and in good order and condition. I have a most efficient saddler in the division, who takes interest in his work, and the harness and saddlery are kept in thorough repair, and always fit for service.

The barrack buildings at this Post have all been put in thorough repair during the past summer, and they are now as comfortable as any I have ever seen in the country. The buildings, as you are aware, are frame, lined on the inside with rough boards and brown building paper. This is a material which will not stand much wear and tear, and I would recommend that the inside of the buildings be plastered during the coming summer. This would render the barrack rooms permanently suitable for our reqirements. You are aware of the condition of the buildings which formed the old Post, and that they are worse than useless as barrack rooms, or even workshops. The completion of the new post, so far as to render the use of the old buildings unnecessary for any purpose whatever, would be of great advantage to us.

On the score of economy, as well as the comfort and well-being of the men, I would recommend that the purchase of iron cots, similar to those used in Her Majesty's Army, be taken into consideration. The cots can, I believe, be purchased at a cost of about $5, and are practically indestructible, while the ordinary board and trestle arrangement, owing to the price of lumber in this country, costs nearly the price of the iron cot in the first instance. The amount saved in repairs would alone pay for the cots in a year or two, while the comfort of the men and appearance of the barrack rooms would be materially increased.

There are four stables in occupation here, three of which are log buildings and one frame, similar to the barrack buildings. This latter is an excellent building, and designed to secure thorough ventilation in summer and warmth in winter. Only one of the log buildings is in any way suitable for stables; but, owing to the imperfect drainage, none of the log stables are, in my opinion, healthy. Being built of logs, they are low, and cannot be easily ventilated, nor are they warm in winter.

A wash-room is much required here. At present a portion of each barrack room is partioned off for use as a lavatory, but this is inconvenient, and produces a degree of dampness in the room that is not agreeable.

A waggon shed is a necessary addition to the buildings at this Post. There is a log building, not otherwise used, which would fulfil all requirements with little alterations.

For the safe-keeping of ammunition, powder, &c., a new magazine is required. The one at present in use was built in the winter of 1884 to meet an emergency, and is now in want of considerable repair. During the wet weather of last spring and early summer it was found necessary to remove all the small-arm ammunition to the Quartermaster's store, an undoubtedly dangerous proceeding. The artillery ammunition, being packed in metallic cases and waxed, kept in good order, but this only comprised a small portion of our stores.

The well at this Post furnishes all the water required for the horses, but the supply is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the whole Post. In the well-house a tank holding thirty barrels is always kept full of water, and thirty more are

placed in different positions about the Post. This furnishes a supply of water which can be utilized at a moment's notice in case of fire. By means of the fire engine supplied from Ottawa I estimate that the danger of fire is now reduced to a minimum.

For the first time for some years past all the oats and hay, and nearly all the other forage required for our use, has been obtained in the district. The oats being supplied are of excellent quality, and the hay required for winter has all been stacked in good order and condition.

I forward herewith the annual medical report of this Post, furnished by Assistant-Surgeon Aylen.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE,

Inspector Commanding.

The Commissioner,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX M.

North-West Mounted Police—Distribution of the Force during Summer of 1888.

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses. Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total
"A"	Maple Creek	...	.....	1	...	1	...	.....	3	2	2	35	44	22	19	1	...	42
	Medicine Hat	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	.....	1	1	15	18	10	10	.....	...	20
	Swift Current	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	...	2
	Saskatchewan Landing	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	...	1
	Dunmore	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	...	1
	Bull's Head	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	5	.....	.....	...	5
	Willow Creek	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	5	6	6	.....	.....	...	6
	Graburn	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	4	.....	1	...	5
	Battle Creek	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	1	.....	.....	6	8	7	2	.....	...	9
	Farwell Coulée	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	3	.....	1	...	4
	East End Post	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	6	.....	.....	2	8
"B"	Wood Mountain	...	.....	1	...	1	...	.....	3	4	3	30	42	36	12	2	...	50
	Willow Bunch	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	8	10	6	4	.....	...	10
	Wood End	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	.....	1	1	9	12	8	6	.....	...	14
	Alameda	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	4	.....	.....	...	4
	Short Creek	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.. ..	...	2
	Cannington	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	...	2
"C"	Battleford	...	.....	1	...	3	1	.....	3	6	6	56	76	35	18	.....	...	53
	Onion Lake	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	7	8	6	2	.....	...	8
	Bresayor	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	...	3
	Sixty-Mile Bush	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	...	2
"D"	Kootenay	...	.....	1	...	2	1	.....	3	5	5	59	76	55	14	24	3	96
	Kootenay Crossing	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Fairmont Landing	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Sam's Landing	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	McKay's Landing	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Four-Mile Creek	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
"E"	Calgary	...	1	1	...	1	1	.....	3	4	2	45	58	25	17	.....	...	42
	Blackfoot Crossing	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	.....	1	1	11	14	12	2	.....	...	14
	Banff	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	1	.....	2	5	9	6	2	.....	...	8
	High River	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	4	5	4	2	.....	...	6
	Scarlett's	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	...	2
	Morley	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	...	2
	Langdon	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	2	.....	...	3
	High River (Mouth)	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	.....	.....	...	3
	Sheep Creek	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	...	3
	Elbow	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	2	.....	...	4
	Little Bow	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	4	5	4	2	.....	...	6
	Rosebud	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	4	2	.....	...	6
	Gleichen	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	...	2
	Canmore	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Laggan	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
"F"	Prince Albert	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	1	.....	1	12	15	13	13	.....	...	26
	On patrol	...	.....	1	...	1	...	.....	3	4	3	41	53	30	14	1	...	45
	Batoche	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6	3	2	.....	...	5
	Saskatoon	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	2	1	.....	...	3
"G"	Saskatchewan	...	.....	1	...	...	...	.....	4	3	2	32	42	12	8	.....	...	20
	Edmonton	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	.....	1	.....	11	13	9	2	.....	...	11
	Red Deer	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6	5	2	.....	...	7

APPENDIX M—North-West Mounted Police—Distribution of the Force during the Summer of 1888—*Continued.*

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.				
														Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
"G"..	Peace Hills	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	...	2
	St. Albert	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	...	2
	Victoria	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	...	2
	On patrol from Macleod	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	.....	1	1	17	20	16	6	.....	...	22
"H"..	Fort Macleod	...	.....	1	...	1	1	1	3	1	1	48	57	20	12	.....	...	32
	Pincher Creek	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	.....	1	.....	5	7	5	2	.....	...	7
	Crow's Nest	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	4	2	.....	...	6
	St. Mary's	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	4	.....	.....	...	4
	Pot Hole	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	5	.....	.....	...	5
	Stand Off	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	6	.....	.....	...	6
	Big Bend	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	4	.....	.....	...	4
	Kipp	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	4	.....	.....	...	4
	Leavings, Willow Creek	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	...	3
	Dry Forks, Kootenay	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	4	.....	.....	...	4
	Piegan Reserve	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	...	2
	Flying patrol, north	...	.....	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	7	9	7	4	.....	...	11
	Flying patrol, south	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	1	1	1	13	17	15	6	.....	...	21
"K"..	Lethbridge	...	.....	1	...	2	...	.....	3	2	6	48	62	29	23	1	...	53
	Kipp's Coulée	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	4	.....	.....	...	4
	Milk River Ridge	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6	7	.....	.....	...	7
	Pendant d'Oreille	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6	6	.....	.....	...	6
	Writing-on-Stone	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	6	7	8	.....	.....	...	8
	Many Berries Creek	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	5	.....	.....	...	5
	Flying patrol	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	17	.....	...	17
Depôt	Regina	1	.....	1	1	8	1	1	12	11	11	126	173	89	7	2	...	98
	Moose Jaw	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	...	2
	Qu'Appelle Station	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	...	3
	Qu'Appelle	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	4	.....	.....	...	4
	Whitewood	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	...	2
	Broadview	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	...	2
	Wolseley	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	...	1
	Moosomin	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	2	.....	1	3	6	3	.....	.....	...	3
	Touchwood	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	8	9	2	.....	.....	...	2
	Langenburg	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	4	5	6	.....	.....	...	6
	Regina Town station	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	...	....
		1	1	11	1	31	5	2	50	63	73	821	1059	648	239	33	5	925

APPENDIX M—North-West Mounted Police—Distribution of the Force during the Summer of 1888—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

DIVISIONS.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	HORSES. Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
"A"	...	.....	1	...	3	...	.....	6	3	8	81	102	67	31	3	2	103
"B"	...	.....	1	...	2	...	.....	3	6	6	54	72	58	22	2	...	82
"C"	...	.....	1	...	3	1	.....	4	6	6	68	89	46	20	.....	...	66
"D"	...	.....	1	...	2	1	.....	3	5	7	70	89	55	14	24	3	96
"E"	...	1	1	...	3	1	.....	4	7	8	91	116	70	31	.....	...	101
"F"	...	.....	1	...	2	...	.....	4	5	5	61	78	48	30	1	...	79
"G"	...	.....	1	...	2	...	.....	4	6	5	69	87	48	18	.....	...	66
"H"	...	.....	2	...	3	1	1	4	6	7	99	123	83	26	.....	...	109
"K"	...	.....	1	...	3	...	.....	3	5	8	75	95	59	40	1	...	100
Depôt	1	.....	1	1	8	1	1	15	14	13	153	208	114	7	2	...	123
	1	1	11	1	31	5	2	50	63	73	821	1059	648	239	33	5	925

APPENDIX N.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—General Distribution State of the Force on 30th November, 1888.

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Seargeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses. Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
"A".	Maple Creek	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	2	4	48	61	21	17	3	...	41
	Medicine Hat	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	20	25	26	11	...	...	37
	Swift Current	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	...	...	...	3
	On command	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	5	4	...	...	...	4
	Town station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Regina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	On leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	On herd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	...	2	16
"B".	Regina	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	4	24	35	23	17	...	...	40
	Manitoba	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	11	15	8	4	...	...	12
	Moose Mountain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	11	9	2	...	...	11
	Wood Mountain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	6	2	4	...	...	6
	Willow Bunch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2
	Town station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Macleod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	On leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	On herd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	9
"C".	Battleford	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	5	5	53	70	36	17	...	...	53
	Onion Lake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	8	7	1	...	...	8
	Bresaylor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	3
	Sixty Mile Bush	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2
	On leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
"D".	Fort Macleod	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	2	2	32	42	26	20	15	3	64
	Leavings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2
	St. Mary's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	3	...	1	...	4
	Stand Off	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	4
	Kipp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	10	9	...	1	...	10
	Kootenay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	4	...	2	...	6
	Lethbridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Calgary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	On leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...
"E".	Calgary	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	2	5	56	70	20	23	...	...	43
	Gleichen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	8	11	2	...	...	13
	Banff	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	10	14	6	2	...	...	8
	High River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	5	5	2	...	...	7
	Scarlett's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	2
	Morley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2
	Regina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Special duty	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	1	2	...	...	3
	On leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	On herd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	18
"F".	Prince Albert	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	3	4	45	59	41	20	1	...	62
	Batoche	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	6	3	2	...	...	5
	Saskatoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	2	1	...	...	3
	Regina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Humboldt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	On leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX N—North-West Mounted Police—General Distribution State of the Force on 30th November, 1888.—*Continued.*

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses. Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
"G".	Fort Saskatchewan	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	3	2	52	63	30	12	.....	...	42
	Edmonton	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	.....	11	12	6	4	.....	...	10
	St. Albert	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	...	2
	Victoria	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	...	2
	Peace Hills	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	...	2
	Red Deer	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	.....	5	6	4	2	.....	...	6
	Calgary	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	...	2
	On leave	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
"H".	Fort Macleod	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	2	3	59	69	51	10	.....	...	61
	Pincher Creek	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	1	8	10	8	2	.....	...	10
	Piegan Reserve	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	.....	.....	...	3
	Lee's Creek	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	...	2
	Town duty	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Herd	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Command	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	5	11	14	.....	...	25
	Stand Off	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	...	1
	On leave	...	...	.....	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
"K".	Lethbridge	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	2	8	56	73	42	12	5	...	59
	Milk River Ridge	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	.....	6	7	7	.....	.....	...	7
	Whoop Up	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	...	2
	On command	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	.....	11	12	3	18	.....	...	21
	Macleod	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	...	3
	On leave	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Depôt	Regina	1	...	2	1	8	1	1	13	7	8	126	168	52	22	1	...	75
	Moose Jaw	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	...	2
	Qu'Appelle	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	.....	3	4	3	.....	.....	...	3
	Fort Qu'Appelle	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	.....	.....	...	3
	Whitewood	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	...	2
	Broadview	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	...	2
	Wolseley	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	...	1
	Moosomin	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	3	4	4	.....	.....	...	4
	Touchwood	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	...	2
	Salt Coats	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	.....	6	7	6	.....	.....	...	6
	Regina Town	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	3	4	2	.....	.....	...	2
	Eastern Canada	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Medicine Hat	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Southern Manitoba	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Special duty	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	On leave	...	...	.....	...	2	...	...	1	1	.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	On herd	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	...	11
		1	1	11	1	32	4	2	50	56	73	780	1,011	587	257	30	5	879

APPENDIX N—North-West Mounted Police—General Distribution State of the Force on 30th November, 1888—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

DIVISIONS.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	HORSES.				
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
"A"	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	5	8	77	98	66	31	3	2	102
"B"	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	6	7	54	72	50	30	.....	...	80
"C"	...	...	.....	...	3	1	...	4	6	6	66	86	48	18	.....	...	66
"D"	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	3	4	6	56	73	48	20	19	3	90
"E"	...	1	1	...	3	1	...	4	5	9	87	111	61	35	.....	...	96
"F"	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	5	5	54	71	46	25	1	...	72
"G"	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	6	4	73	90	48	18	.....	...	66
"H"	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	4	3	5	81	99	76	26	.....	...	102
"K"	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	4	9	77	98	55	32	5	...	92
Depôt	1	...	2	1	10	1	1	16	12	14	155	213	89	22	2	...	113
	1	1	11	1	32	4	2	50	56	73	780	1,011	587	257	30	5	879

APPENDIX O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SENIOR SURGEON A. JUKES, 1888.

REGINA, 26th December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to place in your hands my seventh annual report as Senior Surgeon of the North-West Mounted Police for the year terminating 30th November, 1888.

Since my last report was forwarded I have been deprived, with much regret, of the invaluable services of my late Staff-Sergeant Richards, who for three years has performed in the most competent and satisfactory manner the various duties connected with the charge and distribution of the medical stores embraced in the drug supply department. This excellent non-commissioned officer combined a perfect knowledge of his business in all its departments with great steadiness and trustworthiness, added to a patient, painstaking and obliging disposition, and I much regret that any circumstance should have induced him to transfer his usefulness and allegiance to other employers at the expiration of his short term of three years service, on the 9th of last April.

Much anxiety and inconvenience, with more or less confusion, resulted from being compelled for a time to leave these duties in the hands of Acting Hospital Steward Sergeant Hoerner, a kindly, capable and conscientious man, who had long been preparing, under my own supervision, to assume the responsible duties of Hospital Steward which he was then actually performing, but who was hardly competent to undertake the special service so ably performed by Staff-Sergeant Richards. The necessity having however arisen, no other man being provided, he willingly attempted and succeeded in accomplishing much of this work in addition to his own, especially from 24th April to 1st July, during which period I was absent in Ontario and Quebec, medically examining new recruits, and he continued doing the double duty required of him to the best of his ability after my return, until the arrival of Staff-Sergeant Graydon from Calgary on the 1st of August, 1888. I regret exceedingly the loss of this trustworthy man. He left Regina, 1st September 1888, on a leave of one month, to attend to important business of a private nature, promising me that he would return and complete his term of service; I have since understood that he purchased his discharge at the expiration of his leave. Some very powerful motive or feeling must have influenced him to forego his promise to me. I can never forget the inestimable and unwearied services performed by this man in the capacity of hospital nurse during the severe and continued outbreak of endemic fever which filled to overflowing the hospital at this Post during the autumn of 1885. Nor ought they to be forgotten. I must ever believe that the absence of any casualty during that trying period was largely due to his unwearied and intelligent labors as hospital nurse and orderly during that trying period.

I have much reason to believe that Staff-Sergeant Graydon will prove a competent and trustworthy successor to Staff-Sergeant Richards in the medical supply store, and during the last four months have twice recommended him for the full pay hitherto enjoyed by his predecessor while performing the same duties. He is a member of the Pharmaceutical College of Ontario, has spent many years in the drug business, and has been performing hospital duties in this force since September, 1886.

Judging from the annual sick reports presented to me for examination, and from the general knowledge of the sanitary condition of such of the outposts as I was enabled to visit during the latter part of October, 1888, it would appear that all forms of endemic fever throughout these Territories have been less prevalent and of a much milder type than ordinary during the autumn of 1888. This has been due mainly to favorable climatic influences, which have been freely adverted to in my annual

report for the year 1886 (the press of which, I regret to observe, was never adequately corrected, and is full of inaccuracies, which do not exist in the original), and confirms the opinion therein expressed, which future years and more extended information and observation will surely tend to strengthen and verify.

Probably, to no station in the North-West Territories are these remarks more directly applicable than to Regina, where an unusually large rainfall has occurred throughout the past summer accompanied uniformly by very moderate degrees of temperature—conditions which, as regards this Post, will, during a careful observance of wise sanitation and the maintenance of a high level in the water of the creek above the dam, be uniformly productive of the same satisfactory results.

I have forwarded an annual sick report of the Assistant-Surgeon, as it was presented to me. Some difference of opinion may exist respecting the nomenclature employed, as indicating perhaps somewhat more serious conditions than the actual circumstances warrant. It must be remembered that three of the cases referred to as "typho-malarial fever," one of which subsequently proved fatal, were transferred to the headquarters hospital during November, 1887, from the outpost at Wood Mountain, at which point there is strong reason to believe the water used by the detachment had been drawn from a polluted source. The aggregate duration of the severe cases of this disease recorded by the Assistant-Surgeon on the hospital daily record is given by him in the annual sick report appended as 115. The late Constable Roth, who came in from Wood Mountain with true typho-malarial fever in November, 1887, died on the thirtieth day after his admission to the headquarter hospital, which number of days deducted from total of 115 days recorded for the whole leaves a total of 85 days for the remaining six cases recorded, giving an average duration of 14⅙ days for each case, but when the Assistant-Surgeon assures me, in a note now before me, that these figures cover the entire period embraced between the time when these men first appeared at sick parade until they were "returned to duty," that is, embraces and covers in each case the entire period of convalescence, which, after true typho-malarial fever is unusually protracted, only one conclusion remains possible, namely, that the cases referred to were those of simple malarial fever. This certainly was my own opinion on the occasions when I visited them, and to those familiar with the two diseases, the above records must be conclusive in support of the opinion expressed by me.

The two remaining fatalities recorded at the headquarters hospital for the year now closed were both of an unavoidable and necessarily fatal character. One of these, Constable Dowse, sent down from Calgary, died in hospital at Regina about a month after his admission, as the report of the Senior Surgeon of 23rd December, 1887, records, of a malignant growth behind the right scapula (revealed by a *post-mortem* examination), commonly know as "soft cancer," the "Medullary Sarcoma" of Abernethy. This disease was from its long obscure nature, its hidden location and deadly character, necessarily fatal. Much of this was only ultimately rendered clear by the *post-mortem* examination.

The third death, that of Constable Peyton, who had comparatively recently arrived in the Territories, occurred suddenly and unexpectedly at the hospital where he had been under treatment by the Assistant-Surgeon a few days, from the sudden rupture of an internal abscess, the result of old inflamation, ulceration, and ultimately perforation of the appendix vermiformis, upon which I had the honor to report to you fully on the 26th of September, 1888. This man was never seen by me during his few days illness, until I was suddenly summoned by the Assistant-Surgeon a few moments before his death, when he was quite unconscious. Under these unusual circumstances a *post-mortem* examination was recommended by me with the above results. I have since heard from his father, that constable Payton, shortly before enlisting, in the eastern Provinces, had suffered from a dangerous attack of peritonitis, from which he with difficulty recovered, and believing himself to be at length sound and fit for service offered himself and was accepted as a recruit for this force and was sent up to Regina. I had the honor to forward a full report of this case to you, with the result of the *post-mortem* examination on the 26th September last.

The only other casualty occurring in this Force during the year just expired, so far as my present information extends, was that of Regl. No. 962, Sergeant Alfred Taylor, of "E" Division, who was accidentally killed at Calgary by falling from the horizontal bar on which he was practising gymnastics, the details of which will be found in the report of Assistant Surgeon Paré, hereto appended.

I have since learned that Regl. No. 1493, Constable Vachon, died at Battleford of Desquamative Nephritis under the care of Assistant-Surgeon Aylen, making five deaths in all. (For details *see* Assistant Surgeon Aylen's report attached.)

In compliance with the instructions contained in Mr. White's letter to you of 28th September, viz., that I should visit the various outposts to the westward and personally examine the medical supplies at each hospital, and ascertain what drugs in excess of probable requirements for the ensuing year might be found thereat, taking with me such competent clerkly assistance as might be necessary to perform these duties efficiently, and obtaining at the same time a schedule of the drugs referred to, and the quantities of each, in excess of probable requirements at each hospital examined, so that they might be drawn upon, as required, to supply requisitions made for deficiencies at other posts, I left Regina on the night of Thursday, 18th October, alone, no clerk of any kind accompanying me, a promise being made by the Commissioner that a telegram should be sent to Macleod directing that Staff-Sergeant Mercer (one of my old hospital sergeants, and a competent man) should be sent to meet me at Lethbridge. I chose this route, as wintry weather with wind and snow had then set in at Regina, and I desired to accomplish, first, that part of my journey of inspection which referred to outposts lying off the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, my condition rendering it advisable that I should avoid unnecessary exposure. Staff-Sergeant Mercer did not meet me on my arrival at Lethbridge, on the evening of Saturday, 20th October, no telegram, as I afterwards learned, having been sent to that effect, and having ascertained this by telegraphing to Macleod during Sunday I proceeded thither with a Police waggon on the following day. On arriving at Macleod a careful examination was made of the medical supplies, the stock on hand was inspected, and such drugs as appeared to be in excess of probable requirements for the coming year were set aside and tabulated. The whole stock on hand was inspected and checked in the usual manner, by the last monthly return on "Form 85," and a list of all medicines that could be spared for service at other posts, if required, was directed to be prepared and forwarded to my address at Regina. I subsequently received a note from Dr. Powell, saying that these quantities being small, and the Post a large one, with no supplies on the way, he did not deem it advisable to dispense with them as they were liable to be required. The same duty was, during the course of the next ten days, performed successively at Lethbridge, Calgary and Maple Creek, the small stock at Medicine Hat being also examined; and returning, I reached the headquarters Post early on the 2nd of November. At Appendix "A" of this report (not printed) a list of the drugs found in excess at each outpost visited is shown; some others, in small quantities, might possibly have been added, but it was considered best to err on the safe side, and run no risk of crippling the efficiency of the medical supply.

It would perhaps be better, in case of necessity, to have these surplus drugs returned into the medical supply store at Regina and re-issued.

The new barracks at Lethbridge have been erected since my last visit to that Post. The position of the new station has been wisely selected, and should, if ordinary cleanliness is observed, be a highly salubrious one. I remember going over this ground some years ago, and pointing out this spot to those who accompanied me as a magnificent site for any Police buildings hereafter to be erected. No Police hospital has yet been built here, but comfortable and, for the present, adequate hospital accommodation is afforded by the lease of a part of the building used for that purpose by the Galt Mining Company. The health of the division stationed here was satisfactory. The same may be said of Fort Macleod hospital, under the efficient management of Assistant-Surgeon Powell.

When at Calgary I examined, with Assistant-Surgeon Paré, the new hospital

building in course of erection, or rather completion, which promised to afford ample accommodation and many comforts for the sick, which the old log building hitherto used as a hospital was incapable of providing. The health of the men appeared to be excellent, few, if any, cases of endemic fever having been reported.

Very few men were found in barracks at Medicine Hat, the greater number being absent on scouting, patrolling or detachment duty, in the neighborhood of the Cypress Hills. The supply of medical stores at this outpost, though small, appears to be amply sufficient, and I learn from Acting Assistant-Surgeon Oliver, the civil practitioner in charge, that the health of the men has been satisfactory.

At Maple Creek, which I next visited, for the purpose it was my special object to investigate, I found during my short visit two cases of malarial fever in hospital. These were two of the "ten cases" referred to in Staff-Sergeant Tulloch's annual Report of that Post, herewith forwarded. These two cases I treated personally during the few days I remained there, leaving such instructions as I then considered necessary.

The altered atmospheric conditions prevailing during the year now closed sufficiently account for the greatly increased number of cases of endemic fever occurring at this Post, against only one in 1886, during a season so prolific of malarial affections of a very severe nature at Battleford, at which Post, during 1888, it has been almost unknown. These records confirm in the strongest manner the opinions expressed by me to that effect in my annual report for 1886,* on the conditions governing the outbreak and severity of this endemic malarial fever, commonly known as "mountain fever" throughout the North-West Territories, the true nature and cause of which were first publicly elucidated in the report referred to, in which I have given expression to conclusions reached after thirty-five years' experience and observation of malarial affections, under their ever-varying forms in extensive regions where this noxious influence more especially abounds. However little attention may be accorded by my contemporaries to the opinions so often and definitely expressed, the time must inevitably come when their truth will be universally recognized by every-one capable of ordinary observation and reflection.

I entirely concur in Staff-Sergeant Tulloch's report of the condition of the hospital at this Post, which was brought prominently to your notice in my annual report for 1886 (at page 81). I can but recall your attention to the recommendations therein made, and again to urge their adoption.

With reference to the largely increased expenditure for the medical supplies referred to by the Comptroller in his letter to you of 28th September, I have the honor to refer you and the Comptroller to my report addressed to you of 19th November, 1888, in which I have suggested the adoption of certain measures which will tend to check very materially the expenditure of medical stores.

A list of the reports and documents herewith forwarded will be found on the following page.

The following reports are herewith forwarded:

1. Dr. Aylen's report, "C" Divison.
2. Dr. Paré's report, "E" Division.
3. Dr Dodd's report, "Depot" Division.
4. Dr. Powell's report, "D" Division.
5. Dr. Bain's report, "F" Division.
6. Dr. Tulloch's report, "G" Division.
7. Dr. Kennedy's report, "H" Division.
8. Dr. Haultain's report, "B" Division.
9. Staff-Sergeant Tulloch's report, "A" Division.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

The Commissioner North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

A. JUKES, M.D.
Senior Surgeon.

* Note.—Q. V. under "Maple Creek" pages 81 and 82 of the Commissioner's Report for 1886.

APPENDIX P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON P. AYLEN, 1888.

North-West Mounted Police,
Battleford, 4th December, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honor to present you with my annual report for the year ending the 30th of November, 1888.

In reviewing the monthly sick reports I find very little of importance occurred during the year, the majority of cases being simple ailments, such as coughs, colds, constipation, biliousness.

I had the misfortune to record one death during the year, this being Regl. No. 1493, Constable Vachon, who died from Desquamative Nephritis. He was ailing for some eighteen months or more, and first came under the late Assistant-Surgeon Miller's notice, suffering from a sunstroke and also dimness of vision. When I took charge of this Post he was confined to hospital suffering from Chorea. On the 22nd of June, the Chorea had completely disappeared, and was replaced by Desquamative Nephritis, which he died from on the 11th of August.

It became my duty, on the 22nd of February, to recommend Regl. No. 1617, Constable McGaun, to be invalided.

I also recommended Regl. No. 1891, Sergeant Wallace, to be sent to Banff Springs, as he suffered severely from rheumatism and sciatica, although he was not exposed to cold or wet weather. The Commissioner could not entertain my views, but later on granted him two months' sick leave of absence. I am happy to say, from the last I heard of him, he had completely recovered.

There were 339 cases treated in this hospital during the year, against 452 last year, showing a decrease of 113 cases.

This summer the hospital was clap-boarded and painted, which makes a great improvement in its general appearance. A very nice porch has been erected at the main entrance, and when the verandah is built, which I believe is to be done next summer, Battleford will have as good an hospital, if not the finest, in the force.

The sanitary condition of the barracks has been excellent. Precaution was taken to keep the latrines well disinfected, and also the old stables and outhouses, and although typhoid fever broke out among the horses not a single case appeared among the men.

I take the liberty to call your attention to the fact that we have no wash-house, which I believe is absolutely necessary. At present, when a man wishes to bath himself, he has to take it behind a partition or screen in a corner of a barrack-room, which is not only an annoyance to the men but is injurious to their health, as the room is kept damp.

I beg to recommend that a case-book be furnished to this hospital, the same as that used in the Montreal General Hospital, when the history, treatment and temperature chart can be kept together. If this book was furnished it would give full particulars, in a glance, of the character and course of the disease and treatment. At present I have only a record which gives the disease and duration.

I was exceedingly sorry to find that the invalid chairs I asked for in my estimates for 1888 had been struck off. I believe a few of these chairs are absolutely necessary for each hospital, and should be furnished without delay.

I beg to recommend that the marsh, about 800 yards north of the barracks, be drained. In the spring this swamp is completely covered with water,

and as soon as the dry weather comes the water dries up and leaves decaying vegetable matter, which gives rise to miasma or malaria. I believe this swamp is the cause of so much typho-mal-arial fever at this Post. This year was such a wet season that the whole swamp was covered all the summer, and the consequence was that we had no fever. We are certain to have an epidemic of malarial fever if next summer is a dry one.

On the 22nd of September I received instructions to take medical charge of the Industrial School. The children were then suffering from a skin disease, known as "Eczema," which has completely disappeared. At present the children are in excellent health. I may here state that great credit is due to the Principal and Matron for the manner in which the school is conducted. The Assistant Principal and Governess spare no pains in teaching the children, who are progressing very rapidly, and would do credit to any school. The large boys turn out very good work from the carpenter and blacksmith shops.

On the 25th of September I received orders to attend the Indian reserves of the Battleford District. I visited the Reserves about once a month, in company with the Agent. The general health of the Indians is very good; but, of course, there are a good many old chronic cases of Syphilis and Phthisis on each reserve.

I enclose you an appendix of the diseases treated in this hospital during the year ending 30th November, 1888; also estimates for this hospital for the year ending 30th November, 1889.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. AYLEN, M.D.,

Assistant-Surgeon.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

DISEASES treated in the Battleford Hospital during the Year ended the 30th November, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Constitutional.			
General debility	1	44	Invalided.
Bilious fever	2	25½	Recovered; returned to duty.
Rheumatism	23	2 16/23	do do
Local Diseases—Nervous System.			
Cephalalgia	18	1⅓	Recovered; returned to duty.
Chorea	1	70	do do
Insomnia	1	1	do do
Lumbago	9	1	do do
Neuralgia	6	1⅙	do do
Odontolgia	10	1	do do
Sciatica	1	100	On sick leave at Banff Springs.
Insanity	1	3	Civilian.
Respiratory System.			
Catarrh	3	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Cough and colds	52	1 10/52	do do
Pleurisy	1	8	do do
Sore throats	14	1 3/14	
Tonsillitis	5	2⅕	do do
Parotitis	8	9⅞	do do
Digestive System.			
Biliousness	15	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Constipation	18	1	dd do
Diarrhœa	20	1	do do
Dyspepsia	3	3	do do
Hæmorrhoids	3	1⅔	do do
Indigestion	1	1	do do
Colic	1	1	do do
Cutaneous System.			
Furunculus	1	6	Still under treatment.
Chafe	3	1⅓	Recovered; returned to duty.
Seborrhœa	3	1	do do
Sore lips	1	5	do do
Genito-Urinary System.			
Balanitis	3	2½	Recovered; returned to duty.
Stricture	1	13	do do
Chyluria	2	2	do do
Desquamative nephritis	1	92	Died the 11th August, 7 p.m.
Paraphymosis	1	2	Recovered; returned to duty.
Orchitis	1	1	do do

N.W. Mounted Police—Diseases treated in the Battleford Hospital, &c.—*Con.*

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Surgery.			
Adenitis	10	$11\frac{7}{10}$	One still under treatment.
Dislocated wrist	1	7	Recovered; returned to duty.
Fractured clavicle	2	32	do do
Hernia	2	17	do do
Minor surgery	56	$2\frac{30}{56}$	do do
Abscess in ear	1	4	do do
Sprained ankle	1	7	Still under treatment.
Strained back	1	3	Recovered; returned to duty.
Circulatory System.			
Anæmia	1	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Special Service.			
Conjunctivitis	7	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Foreign body in eye	1	2	do do
Ophthalmia	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Stye	1	2	do do

P. AYLEN, M.D.,
Assistant-Surgeon.

APPENDIX Q.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON L. A. PARÉ, 1888.

North-West Mounted Police,

Calgary, 12th December, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honor to tender you my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1888.

The health of the men at this post has been generally good. The monthly and annual sick reports show a little decrease in the number of cases for this year compared with that of last year.

It is my painful duty to record the accidental death of Regl. No. 962, Sergeant Alfred Taylor, who, while practising on a horizontal bar, slipped his hold and fell to the ground (a distance of 7 feet) lighting on the back of his head and flexing it forward on his chest with great force. He was lying unconscious when discovered, and Dr. Lafferty, a surgeon of high standing, who was attending to the force in my place during my absence was at once sent for. On examination Dr. Lafferty discovered that Sergeant Taylor was paralyzed from the nipple line down. As I have already had the honor to address you two lengthy and detailed special reports on the case, I will refrain from entering again on particulars to which I have already drawn your attention. But I feel I must here acknowledge the untiring efforts of Dr. Lafferty, who, during the first days after the accident, called three or four times a day, and who, even after my return, was kind enough to see the patient with me several times until his death.

There were also two cases of fever, which did not prove of a very serious character, as the average duration was only eighteen days. They were of the typho-malarial type, as the occurrence of the well-marked remissions distinctly proved them to be.

We had also a case of scarlatina. The man had come in contact with a family of immigrants, two members of which were suffering from the disease. Though the first symptoms seemed to indicate a severe case, it proved to be a mild one. The pyrexia was intense; the fauces, pharynx, soft palate and tonsils had the vivid red characteristic color; the mucous membrane was swollen; the tonsils were enlarged, and swallowing painful. The eruption first appeared on head and neck, and then on body, to which it was confined. It was characteristic. The general symptoms were at first well pronounced, as I have already remarked—great general malaise, intense pyrexia, great nervous disturbance and prostration; but the intensity of the symptons gradually subsided, and in twenty-five days patient was well again, and returned to full duty. Measures of isolation and disinfection were adopted from the first. Sheets saturated with disinfectants were suspended across the doors and disinfecting lotions sprinkled over other parts of the hospital.

A severe case of acute rheumatism is still under treatment, but I consider the patient is now convalescent and recruiting fast. Symptoms of endo-pericarditis have been quite marked since the second week. This patient does not belong to this division, having come from "D" Division.

Several cases from other divisions help greatly to swell the sick report of this year.

I am happy to state that the new barracks will soon be completed. The sanitary arrangements seem to be very good. The state of the old barracks, apart from being overcrowded, was such as to justify the fear of an outbreak of typhoid fever at

any time; the broken, decayed condition of the floors, almost resting on the soil, and having large cracks, through which quantities of water would run, alone constituted a permanent danger. Antiseptic solutions were weekly distributed around the barracks to counteract this condition, and to destroy all germs and fermentation. A good many of the coughs and colds are to be attributed to the state of the old barracks, to their overcrowding and bad ventilation; though the number of such cases this year compare very favorably with that of last year, as we have only 45 cases with 94 days, as against 72 cases with 108 days for the year ending 1887.

There is now every reason to hope that the hospital will be completed early next spring. The impossibility of plastering at present, I understand, is the only cause of delay. It is situated on the best available site on the Police grounds, a high dry knoll of porous self-draining soil. Had I known the hospital would not have been completed this fall I would, on my first inspection of the plan, have suggested several changes which I considered desirable, but was deterred from doing so by the opinion expressed by the Clerk of Public Works, that if I was anxious to have it finished early this winter it would be impossible to carry out my suggestions, as the revised plans would have to be forwarded to Ottawa and sanctioned before changes could be made.

Feeling the necessity of having it completed as soon as possible, on account of the condition of the old hospital, I only urged such minor changes as I considered imperative, and which would not delay the work, viz.:—the moving of the closets from the end of one of the wards to the body of the main building, and changing them from pit to dry-earth closets, and providing for a free circulation of air under the buildings, which the plan rendered impossible. The best authorities consider a free circulation of air under hospital buildings, even out of towns, in the most desirable locations, impervious floors, &c., a sanitary necessity, and even then require the whole basement built on arches. While our specification laid down that, "After the ground floor joistings had been laid the foundations were to be filled in with earth to the level of under side floor board, extending inwards to a distance of 4 feet from outside walls, (This, I understand, was in view of the supposed extreme severity of this northern region of ours). I suggested that wooden tubes should be placed opposite one another through the above-mentioned filling, so as to secure some circulation of air and allow us to ventilate when desirable. I hope this simple arrangements will have the desired effect, as these tubes can be closed and stuffed during the cold winter days and opened in warm weather. The tubes are provided with metallic netting, to prevent any animal or vegetable nuisance entering them when left open. As the ground is unobjectionable, being completely free from moisture and not exposed to receive any drainage from higher ground, and the floors will, according to specification, be as good as can be desired, the tubes, under these circumstances, I feel satisfied, will be sufficient to keep the hospital free from any moisture and whatever unwholesome products of organic decomposition of the soil under the building.

The wards, taken on a whole, embody the best principles on hospital construction that I know of. They are two one-storey pavilions thrown on each side of a main building. This pavilion arrangement of wards is considered the most desirable, affording the best facilities for ventilation and light. The windows are, as required by authorities on the subject, opposite one another, but the window space does not represent the proportion to wall space it should. The distribution of the windows, in my opinion, is also to be regretted, as it leaves room only for four beds in each ward, while if properly placed there is room for six beds, if windows were arranged differently. To place six beds according to sanitary directions the windows would have to be changed. But I must say that in my experience not more than five patients at a time have been in hospital. In case more beds would be required I would advise the changing of the windows, for the following reasons: It is not considered healthy to have a bed placed against an outside wall or under a window, and as the windows are now distributed the space between window and outside wall is 3 feet 6 inches. Our hospital bed being almost that width, it would not do to place one there, for the reason above mentioned. Then comes the window. No bed should

go under it. Then comes a space of 9 feet, that between the two windows, in which it would not do to place more than one bed, as the space that would be left between the two beds is not considered sufficient. Next to this last wall space is the other window. The space from last-mentioned window to wall is 4 feet 6 inches, more than sufficient for a bed. As this wall is not an outside one, and will always be heated, the bed could be placed quite close to it. Both sides of the wards being exactly alike, strictly speaking, four patients only can be accommodated in each. What I would suggest, and which could be carried out at comparatively slight extra expense, is the following alterations in the position and size of windows: That all windows be made 4 feet wide and to proportionate height, instead of 3 feet by 7 feet; that the windows nearest hall be placed, say 3 feet 10 inches or even 4 feet, and those next to outer walls be placed 5 feet therefrom. This arrangement would give a wall space between the windows and outer walls and also between the windows themselves, in which a bed could be placed, thus allowing us six beds in each ward, with ample space, &c. It would give over 1,000 cubic feet of air-breathing space to each man and a superficial area of 83·3 feet; also a window for each bed. I am convinced these slight alterations will prove to be a real economy, as from my past experience one ward would then more than likely meet our wants. The windows enlarged, as recommended, would still be within the limits required, but I think would be quite sufficient for this hospital, and should not be made any smaller than suggested here. Too great importance cannot be attached to the beneficial influence of light. All writers agree in saying a hospital should be flooded with light, "the life-giving element," so conducive to cheerfulness, "the life blood of nature," &c., as they all agree to call it. One of the greatest authorities on this question says: "There cannot be too much light;" and wherever this fact has been overlooked in the construction of barracks and hospitals it has proved very detrimental to health directly, as well as by retarding convalescence. An occulist might object to light coming into the room from more than two sides, but that can easily be remedied. As remarked by the same writer, "Window blinds can always moderate the light of a well lighted ward." We can generate warmth, but we cannot generate day light, nor the purifying and curative effects of the sun's rays.

Now, as to proper ventilation: I have given the subject very careful attention and am fully alive to its importance. Statistics of military hospitals will prove how necessary it is to have a constant circulation of pure air. Many instances are recorded where the death rate has been greatly reduced merely by the adoption of an improved system of ventilation. I have been greatly impressed by the words of warning of Miss Nightingale, that eminent authority on sanitary construction and conditions of barracks and hospitals, viz.: "It should never be forgotten for a moment that on the purity of the air of a ward depends, in a great measure, the duration of the disease and the recovery or death of the sick; and when we consider that a man cannot forego the supply of air as many minutes as he can forego food for days is it a subject for wonder that pure air should be the main factor in maintaining health and assisting recovery from disease." While ample cubic space is necessary, provision must also be made for the constant removal of the exhalations from the lungs, *i.e.*, foul air, &c. "No kind of impurity of air is more injurious to health than what is exhaled by the lungs."

Mr. Peters, the Government Inspector of Public Works, has promised me an improved and very efficient means to carry off this impure air. A fresh supply of pure air for each individual becomes necessary, and it has been clearly established that this supply must be renewed three times each hour; that 3,000 feet, some say 4,000 feet of fresh air ought to be supplied per head per hour. This is very easy in summer, when the supply is unlimited, the renewal being constant; but in winter the difficulty is to have pure air properly warmed, and to admit it without too much lowering of temperature many schemes have been devised, one of which I here submit and highly approve of. It was first brought before the State Board of Health for Michigan, and later on illustrated by Dr. Cassidy at a sanitary convention held in St. Thomas.

The fresh air is obtained by a 4 inch stove-pipe, open at the bottom, taking the air from an opening in the floor communicating with the outside, as represented above —the pure, natural air from without, which everybody knows is better oxygenated and contains more ozone, and is thus heated in contact with the stove, and is supplied warmed, without creating any draught. This system is really admirable in its simplicity and efficiency. The pipe could be provided with a key, and the supply of air shut out or admitted at pleasure. Thus a thorough ventilation is secured, with doors and windows closed.

In writing these long and tedious details I felt I was exceeding the limit allotted to an annual report, but all my explanations appeared to me to be necessary to the perfect understanding of my suggestions and to meet possible objections to them. I did not foresee the length of these remarks when I began to write, and have not time to condense them, as my report must be handed in to-night.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARÉ, M.D.,

Assistant-Surgeon.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Annual Sick Report for "E" Division, Calgary.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess of gum	1	1	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Adenoid tumor	1	1	1	do do [force.
Adhesions peritonial	1	17	17	Result of horse kick recd. before joining
Angina pectoris	1	3	3	Recovered; returned to duty.
Balanitis	1	39	39	Operated returned to duty.
Bruised leg	2	4	2	Recovered; returned to duty.
Bruise (kick from horse)	7	15	2½	do do do
Bruised foot	1	3	3	do do do
Bubo (symphetic)	1	81	81	do do do
Biliousness	4	24	6	do do do
Colds and coughs	45	94	2 1/11	do do do
Conjunctivitis	1	26	26	do do do
Constipation	3	6	2	do do do
Cutting wisdom tooth	1	3	3	do do do
Contracted frænum	1	2	2	do do do
Corns	1	1	1	do do do
Colic	1	2	2	do do do
Cephelalagia	1	1	1	do do do
Debility	3	12	4	do do do
Diarrhœa	6	9	1½	do do do
Eruptions	2	2	1	do do do
Eczema	2	2	1	do do do
Extractio dentorum	15	15	1	do do do
Epididymitis	1	1	1	do do do
Eruption on lip	1	2	2	do do do
Frozen toes	2	20	10	do do do
Fever	2	37	18½	do do do
Fever (scarlatina)	1	25	25	do do do
Functional disturbance	26	34	1⅓	do do do
Gastric disturbance	1	3	3	do do do
Hæmorrhoids	4	36	9	do do do
Ingrowing toe nail	1	8	8	do do do
Injury to spinal cord	2	34	17	1 died; 1 (civilian) still under treatment.
Iritis	1	45	45	Recovered; returned to duty
Lumbago	2	28	28	do do do
Myalgia	1	4	4	do do do
Nephralgia	2	12	6	do do do
Neuralgia	2	6	3	do do do
Nervous palpitation. of heart	1	5	5	do do do
Orchitis	1	7	7	do do do
Odontalgia	8	12	1½	do do do
Otlitis	3	7	2⅓	do do do
Orchitis metast	1	10	10	do do do
Post nasal catarrh	5	5	1	do do do
Parotiditis	4	36	9	do do do
Phymosis	2	29	14½	Operated; recovered; returned to duty.
Rheumatism	8	84	10½	Recovered; returned to duty
Synovitis	2	17	8½	do do do
Spermatorrhœa	2	10	5	do do do
Sore throat	5	34	6⅘	do do do
do heels	2	6	3	do do do
Sprain	15	116	7 11/15	do do do
Sprained elbow	1	3	3	Still under treatment.
do back	2	12	6	Recovered; returned to duty.
do ankle	9	63	7	do do do
do shoulder	2	6	3	do do do
do fingers	2	7	3½	do do do
do tendon	2	8	4	do do do

N. W. Mounted Police—Annual Sick Report for "E" Division, Calgary—*Con.*

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Scalp wound	1	5	5	Recovered; returned to duty.
Tuberculosis	1	14	14	do do do
Tumor	1	1	1	do do do
Vertigo	2	7	3½	do do do
Wound, incised leg	1	4	4	do do do
do do wrist	1	11	11	do do do
do do instep	1	2	2	do do do
do knife	4	14	3½	do do do

L. A. PARÉ,
Assistant-Surgeon.

APPENDIX R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON H. DODD, 1888.

REGINA, 8th December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my second annual report, covering the period between 1st December, 1887, and the present date.

The opinion expressed in my last report, concerning the necessity of ventilating the barrack rooms and the hospital, I respecfully request to be allowed to reiterate.

In the earlier part of the present year my duties were rendered rather onerous, owing to my not having quarters in the barracks. This obliged me to live in town, two miles and a-half distant from my work. For about six months, during much severe weather, it was necessary for me daily to drive this distance in the early morning, so as to take the sick parade at 8:30 a.m., but fortunately, in spite of severe storms and other drawbacks, I was able to avoid missing that duty on any single occasion.

About midsummer, through the kind action of yourself, the comfortable quarters which I now occupy in the proximity of the hospital were given to me, and my work was rendered much more easy and pleasant.

The health of the men under my charge at headquarters has been markedly better than during the previous year. The sick parades have largely diminished, and so great a change of health occurred that with the same or perhaps a larger number of men in barracks, the average number on sick parade has been about only one-half the number that formerly reported itself. In fact, for three days during the month of September there were neither men on sick parade nor in hospital.

Through the absence of Senior Surgeon Jukes at Ottawa, in May and June last, medical charge of headquarters devolved upon myself. Examination of a number of recruits during this period showed that a very judicious selection of men was being made, and it is a proof of good recruiting arrangements and matter of congratulation that so much excellent material should be added to the force.

A better water for general use in the hospital than that of the creek, which is now used, might easily be obtained by placing troughs around the eaves of the building and conveying the rain that falls on its extensive roof to a cistern conveniently placed. This arrangement would, no doubt, also prevent that injury to the foundation of the building that I fancy is likely to be, consequent upon the heavy drippings that now fall from the roof.

The economy of the hospital has lately been much improved, by the members of of its staff being more regularly engaged than formerly. This fact is mentioned, as it is all-important that the services of experienced persons should be engaged in attendance on the sick, and that the men so engaged should be known to the medical officer in charge and enjoy his confidence, whether employed in dispensing, nursing or cooking. It is my hope that the men who are found to be useful and reliable in these offices may be left to discharge them permanently. Constable West, the present Hospital Steward, is a most valuable assistant to me, and I beg to be permitted to express the desire I feel that his usefulness will be recognized by yourself, especially as, if given the usual stripes, he would have more control over those that are from time to time placed under him.

It has been part of my duty to visit the guard room, in which a number of prisoners have been confined, pending completion of the territorial gaol. I cannot speak too highly of the order, discipline and cleanliness observed therein. The

health of prisoners confined has been good, and it is to the considerate manner in which they have been treated, the regularity observed in their management, the perfect state of the guard room, that this is to be attributed. The food with which they are served is ample and well cooked, and their comfort is secured in respect to quarters, sleeping accommodation, &c.

In connection with the appended requisition for hospital supplies, I would state that the stock of drugs on hand seems to me hardly to require to be added to for next year's use. The supply of some few descriptions of drugs may become exhausted, but these will be of a nature that can be replenished from the supply store. This remark refers to drugs only, not to other supplies and comforts. A good microscope for the hospital is much needed, and I deem it to be of paramount importance that one should be supplied, but none other than a good, powerful instrument will be of value.

I beg now to draw your attention to a few cases which came under my special care during the past year, a few particulars of which I consider necessary to place before your notice.

On 30th December, 1887, Regl. No. 1587, Constable Gerow, was admitted into hospital under my care, having been sent from Prince Albert. He was suffering from necrosis of the tibia, caused by a kick from a horse at an earlier date. I operated upon him on 20th January and removed the diseased bone, eventually returning him to duty on 5th April, no renewal of the disease having occurred up to this date.

On 6th February Regl. No. 349, Sergeant Jones, was admitted into hospital under my care, having suffered for a considerable number of months from fistula in ano. I decided that operative treatment was necessary, which treatment I carried out on 10th February. I have no hesitation in saying that the operation was entirely successful, and I returned him to duty, cured, on 17th February.

On 22nd March Regl. No. 2054, Constable Wilson, was admitted into hospital under my care, having fallen whilst on guard and fractured the lower third of his left humerus. Much to my satisfaction, I was able to return him to duty on 14th May, with perfect use of his arm and no deformity whatsoever.

On 2nd April Regl. No. 1694, Constable Brown, was admitted into hospital, being desirous of having a large nœvus on his shoulder removed. I operated successfully, and returned him to duty on 27th April.

On 22nd April a civilian named Christoff was admitted, by your order, suffering from a gunshot wound. The charge had entered the upper surface of the foot and penetrated through to the sole, fracturing the second and third metatarsal bones. I removed the shot and portion of cloth and brass tag of the boot, which had been carried in with the charge, and with the necessary treatment discharged him cured, with little deformity, on 12th June.

On 29th April Regl. No. 1103, Sergeant Brooke, was admitted into hopital, suffering from a diseased toe, due to a severe frost bite. I amputated it, and returned him to duty on 14th May.

On 8th June Regl. No. 2159, Constable Stone, was admitted into hospital, suffering from a badly bruised leg, having sustained the injury some weeks before whilst crossing Lake Superior on his journey up here. I returned him to duty on 23rd August.

On 10th October he was again under my care, having been thrown from a horse and sustained sub-acromial dislocation of his left shoulder, together with fracture of the acromion process. He is still under treatment, doing well.

On September 20th Regl. No. 2178, Constable Peyton, was admitted into hospital under my care, suffering from an old abscess in the region of the ileo-cœcal valve. He was on duty to within two days of his death. Autopsy showed extensive disease, evidently of long standing, and I wonder that he was able to do duty up to so late a date.

In conclusion, I would beg you to permit me to record my sense of the uniform courtesy extended to me by yourself, and of the great consideration you have shown

to such of the force as have, through illness or accident, come under my special charge. That sense has been my support under some of those trying circumstances which are incident to all official service, and the consideration which you have extended to the sick has been no small factor in their cure.

Most respectfully submitting the foregoing report, together with the annual requisition and sick report,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY DODD, M.R.C.S.L., &c.,

Assistant-Surgeon.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for the year ending 30th November, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Medical Cases.				
Bronchitis	6	56	9 1/3	
Constipation	21	22	1 1/11	
Conjunctivitis	8	10	1 1/4	
Colds and coughs	180	240	1 1/3	
Colic	10	12	1 1/5	
Debility	4	49	12 1/4	Two invalided (one sent from Battleford).
Diarrhœa	59	70	1 11/59	
Dysentry	3	8	2 2/3	
Dyspepsia	15	25	1 2/3	
Liver Complaint	1	33	33	Invalided.
Effects of drink	1	6	6	
Effects of sun	2	3	1 1/2	
Fever (Typho Malarial)	7	115	16 3/7	One died; two convalescing.
Fever (Malarial)	3	27	9	
Gum-boils	3	3	1	
Hœmaturia	2	33	16 1/2	One under treatment.
Hœmoptysis	1	22	22	
Headache	5	5	1	
Lumbago	8	18	2 1/4	
Neuralgia	4	22	5 1/2	
Nephralgia	2	9	4 1/2	
Nephritis	1	26	26	
Pleurisy	2	9	4 1/2	
Obstruction of bowels	3	46	15 1/3	
Rheumatism	17	83	4 15/17	Two invalided; one under treatment.
Sciatica	1	10	10	
Toothache	3	4	1 1/3	
Tape-worm	1	3	3	
Typhilitis	1	120	120	
Ulcerated and sore throat	24	127	5 7/24	
Tuberculosis (Chronic)	1	44	44	Invalided.
Heart disease	2			Invalided; (sent from "G" Division for that purpose).
Surgery and Minor Surgery.				
Abscess	4	33	8 1/4	Two died.
Burns	1	17	17	
Boils	9	22	2 4/9	
Carbuncle	2	7	3 1/2	
Dislocations	2	44	22	One under treatment.
Fractures	6	143	23 5/6	" "
Frost bites	7	56	8	
Fistula	1	39	39	
Hæmorrhoids	5	11	2 1/5	
Hernia (Inguinal)	4	306	76 1/2	
Minor injuries	85	299	3 44/85	One under treatment; one invalided.
Nœvus	1	25	25	
Necrosis	1	98	98	
Synovitis	3	74	24 2/3	
Snow blindness	2	50	25	
Teeth extracted	9			
Tumor	2	11	5 1/2	
Tonsilitis	1	2	2	
Varix	4	89	22 1/4	Two invalided.

HENRY DODD,
Assistant-Surgeon.

APPENDIX S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON F. H. POWELL, 1888.

Fort Macleod, 30th November, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1888.

The health of the men of "D" Division stationed in British Columbia—once the epidemic of typho-malarial fever had subsided—was all that could be desired, although, in the spring, two or three sporadic cases of fever presented themselves, bearing a marked similarity to the epidemic, and made me fear lest we might have a recurrence of it. However, these cases proved of a mild type and made good recoveries.

I have to report the death of Regl. No. 1836, Constable Mitchell, of typho-malarial fever, complicated with congestion of the lungs. He had joined the division late in the autumn from Calgary, and took the disease at the close of the epidemic, rapidly sinking, in spite of all we could do for him.

On the 30th of June the division moved into camp, four miles distant from the Post, for the purpose of undergoing the annual drill. The health of the men throughout was highly satisfactory.

On the 7th of August we left camp for Macleod, by way of the Crow's Nest Pass, arriving on the evening of the 17th, the trip proving, as was generally expressed, "a regular pic-nic."

On the 1st of September, by order of the Commissioner, I assumed medical charge of "H" Division, relieving Dr. Kennedy from temporary duty, since which date I have had two divisions under my care, and am pleased to state that the health of the men has been exceedingly good.

Considering the number of men, amount of riding, &c., to be done, the accidents during the year have been exceedingly few in numbers.

The hospital in Kootenay was inspected by the Assistant Commissioner, the one here by the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and Senior Surgeon. In each case satisfaction was expressed at the cleanliness and general condition of the hospital.

Throughout the year the strictest attention was paid to the sanitary condition of the Post and surroundings, weekly reports being sent respecting the same, and I beg to express my appreciation of the promptness with which any sanitary suggestions made were acted upon.

The kindness and attention to the sick displayed by Staff-Sergeant Mercer and Constables Hayne and Munroe, my assistants in the hospital, is deserving of especial commendation.

I enclose herewith the annual sick list of "D" Division, and also the sick list of "H" Division, for the past three months.

The average number on the daily sick list being, for "D" Division (for the year), four; "H" Division (for three months), four.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. POWELL, M.D.,

Assistant-Surgeon.

The Officer Commanding,
North-West Mounted Police,
Macleod District

NORTH-WFST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "H" Division, Fort Macleod, for Year ending 30th November, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Albuminuria	1	60	60	Sent to Regina.
Adenitis	1	20	20	In hospital.
Abscess	1	7	7	Returned to duty.
Biliousness	2	6	3	do do
Bruised side	1	2	2	do do
Bubo (Symp.)	2	14	7	do do
Coryza	5	10	2	do do
Corns	1	5	5	do do
Cephalalgia	3	6	2	do do
Conjunctivitis	1	2	2	do do
Colic	2	2	1	do do
Chafe	1	2	2	do do
Catarrh	1	2	2	do do
Diarrhœa	6	18	3	do do
Eczema	1	2	2	do do
Fever (Remittent)	1	21	21	do do
Lumbago	4	8	2	do do
Otalgia	1	2	2	do do
Rheumatism	2	70	35	do do
Renal congestion	2	16	8	do do
Synovitis	1	2	2	do do
Sprained wrist	1	4	4	do do
do finger	1	2	2	do do
do ankle	1	3	3	do do
Sore throat	1	2	2	do do
Sprained back	1	2	2	do do
Parotitis	1	5	5	do do
Pyrexia	1	2	2	do do
Varicose veins	1	7	7	do do

F. H. POWELL, M. D.,
Assistant-Surgeon.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "D" Division, Fort Macleod, for Year ending 30th November, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Acute tonsilitis	1	13	13	Returned to duty.
Bruised buttock	1	22	22	do do
do toe	3	33	11	do do
do thumb	2	4	2	do do
do arm	1	4	4	do do
do leg	1	3	3	do do
do thigh	1	4	4	do do
do hip	1	2	2	do do
do foot	1	6	6	do do
Biliousness	20	60	3	do do
Bubo (Symp.)	5	30	6	do do
Blistered heel	11	22	2	do do
Bursitis	3	48	16	do do
Coryza	14	28	2	do do
Colic	4	4	1	do do
Chafe	1	2	2	do do
Cut wrist	1	2	2	do do
do toe	1	16	16	do do
do finger	1	3	3	do do
Cephalalgia	6	12	2	do do
Contused wound	2	4	2	do do
Constipation	2	6	3	do do
Diarrhœa	28	14	½	do do
Dental caries	2	2	1	do do
Dislocated finger	1	2	2	do do
do shoulder	1	44	44	do do
do elbow	1	36	36	do do
do thumb	1	11	11	do do
Dyspepsia	1	2	2	do do
Debility	2	18	9	do do
Fever (Malarial)	2	34	17	One died in Kootenay.
Fracture of tibia and fibula	1	68	68	Under treatment.
do olecranon	1	171	171	Sent to Regina.
do ossa nasi	1	6	6	Returned to duty.
Furuncle	1	2	2	do do
Ingrowing toe nail	2	20	10	do do
Indolent ulcer	1	31	31	do do
Incised wound	1	8	8	do do
Hæmorrhoids	1	3	3	do do
Helminthiasis	1	2	2	do do
Kick from horse	3	42	14	do do
Lumbago	5	10	2	do do
Neuralgia	5	10	2	do do
Odontolgia	2	2	1	do do
Punctured wound	1	2	2	do do
Pleurodynia	1	3	3	do do
Pneumonia (Acute)	1	47	47	do do
Rheumatism	6	18	3	do do
Synovitis	3	9	3	do do
Sprained ankle	6	24	4	do do
do wrist	4	12	3	do do
Sore foot	1	1	1	do do
do hand	2	12	6	do do
do lips	3	9	3	do do
Swollen testicles	1	4	4	do do
Ulceration rectum	2	10	5	do do
Urethral stricture	1	12	12	do do
Wound on foot	1	12	12	do do

F. H. POWELL, M.D., *Assistant-Surgeon.*

APPENDIX T.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEON HUGH BAIN, 1888.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to present you with the annual sick report of this Post for 1888.

Again I have the pleasure of reporting that there has been very little sickness here during the year, and that this Post is preserving its reputation of being almost the healthiest one in the Territories. This is due in no small measure to the excellent site of the barracks, and to the comfortable quarters the men now have.

Two men were recommended to be invalided.

Five men only have been in hospital—none of them very serious cases—remaining there, on an average, fourteen days. Although there have been several cases of typho-malarial fever in the settlement none occurred amongst the men.

Whilst it is pleasing to report so little sickness here, and therefore that on this account the want of a proper hospital has been so little felt yet, we cannot always hope to be so fortunate.

The barrack room at present used as an hospital is most unsuitable in every way for such a purpose, and I would again strongly recommend that as soon as possible a detached hospital be built.

We have been well supplied with drugs during the year.

We have been in need of a good many surgical instruments, but as quite a number are now on their way this defect will soon be remedied.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and ability of Staff-Sergeant Waller. He is a capital dispenser, and takes great interest in his duties.

I enclose detailed statement of cases of any importance treated here during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH N. BAIN, M.D.,

Acting-Surgeon.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Annual Sick Report for the Year 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess in ear	1	20	20	Returned to duty.
Acne	1	5	5	Medicine, and on duty.
Boils	1	4	4	Returned to duty.
Congestion of lungs	1	6	6	do do
Contused wound	1	5	5	do do
Conjunctivitis	2	8	4	do do
Colds and coughs	98	100	1	Medicine, and on duty
Contusions	30	30	1	do do
Cramps in bowels	3	3	3	do do
Dyspepsia	1	3	3	Returned to duty.
Diarrhœa	12	12	1	Medicine, and on duty.
Deafness	1	3	3	Returned to duty.
Eczema	2	4	2	Medicine, and on duty.
Felons	2	24	12	do do
Fractured ribs	1	21	21	Returned to duty.
Fever and ague	1	9	9	do do
Incised wound	1	4	4	Medicine, and on duty.
Lumbago	3	9	3	Returned to duty.
Myalgia	2	8	4	do do
Lacerated wound on finger	1	38	38	Amputation performed.
Neuralgia	6	18	3	Returned to duty.
Pharyngitis	6	60	10	1 discharged by purchase; 5 returned to duty.
Punctured wound	1	4	4	Returned to duty.
Piles	1	4	4	do do
Pleurodynia	1	3	3	do do
Sympathetic bubo	2	57	28	do do
Swelled joint on foot	1	4	4	do do
Sprain	2	28	14	do do
Rheumatism (Chronic)	1	6	6	do do

HUGH N. BAIN, M.D.,
Acting Surgeon.

APPENDIX U.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEON D. TULLOCH, 1888.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 1st December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith Dr. Tulloch's annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1888.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH,

Superintendent Commanding "G" Division.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 3rd December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the enclosed annual sick report of this division for the year ending the 30th November, 1888. The sick report for the months of December, 1887, and of January, 1888, were burnt, and consequently are not included.

The enclosed report shows the previous healthy character of this division is fully sustained, there being no serious chest affections—no cases of fever.

The well-selected site of the barracks, with the good river water and the dry, mildly bracing climate, no doubt being the potent factors.

During the past year the Edmonton detachment was visited weekly, and the other Posts when requisite. The case of "gunshot wound" has done well, there being no complications as yet. After a careful examination, immediately after the occurrence, I decided that any attempt to remove the bullet would be imprudent, as it was a small bullet, deeply imbedded in the muscles of the thigh, its exact location undetected, nor did it seem to have done much injury in its transit. As the accident happened at Edmonton, and the patient could not be removed, Hospital Sergeant Little was sent to attend the case. He did his duty carefully and well. The patient was removed from Edmonton on the 25th November, and I hope to have the case out of hospital in a few days, though he will not be fit for "full duty" for some time.

In the report sent to you a year ago, notice was taken of the stock of drugs being "full and satisfactory; the hospital was fairly comfortable, &c., &c. I very much regret having to report the burning of that hospital, with its entire contents, on the morning of the 31st of January last. Ere the fire was observed it had obtained so great a mastery as to make it impossible to extinguish it or save the contents. The loss was a most serious one to all concerned.

A temporary surgery and the requisite drugs were obtained, and ready by sick parade next morning. I had fortunately a well-fitted amputating case at Edmonton, which supplied all the instruments required for ordinary work, so that, so far as the sick were concerned, no inconvenience or loss was suffered.

Permit me here to express our obligations to Superintendent Griesbach for his considerate kindness at the time, and his prompt exertions in obtaining the building

at present in use, and rendering it suitable for occupation as a hospital. A fair supply of the most requisite drugs was promptly forwarded from Regina, and six Garfield cots.

As I understand an hospital is to be built here shortly, I need pass no comment on the building at present in use as one, save that it has been rendered as comfortable and suitable for patients as possible.

Owing to arrangements made by Superintendent Griesbach, the men are not so crowded as during last winter, although their quarters are in much the same state as mentioned in last year's report. He has also had the guard-room greatly improved as to light, and benefited as regards ventilation, by the insertion of an additional window.

I herewith enclose estimates of the drugs, &c., required for the medical and veterinary departments during the year 1889. Permit me to observe that hitherto the annual supply of drugs, &c., has arrived here about the latter end of November. Their arrival here six weeks or two months earlier would, I believe, be a decided improvement, and prevent injurious effects that might arise from frost.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. TULLOCH, C.M., M.D.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

GENERAL Sick Report for "G" Division during the Ten Months ending 30th November 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Acne	1	4	4	
Balinitis	1	1	1	
Biliousness	13	14	$1\frac{1}{13}$	
Bromodriosis	1	1	1	
Bruise	2	2	1	
Burn	1	6	6	[tution.
Bubo (Traumatic)	3	94	$31\frac{1}{3}$	Effects of strain and a weakened consti-
Catarrh (Nasal)	1	1	1	Improved.
Carbuncle	1	1	1	
Chafe (Saddle)	1	1	1	
Chest, pain in	1	1	1	
Colic	2	2	1	
Conjunctivitis	4	9	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
Coryza	5	6	$1\frac{1}{5}$	
Cystitis	1	1	1	
Cephalalgia	1	1	1	
Deafness	4	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Debility	1	1	1	
Diarrhœa	2	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Ear-ache	1	1	1	
Eczema of lip	1	1	1	
Furunculus	1	1	1	
Febricula	2	20	10	
Gumboil	1	6	6	
Gunshot wound	1	37	37	Still in hospital.
Hæmorrhoids (Ex)	3	19	$6\frac{1}{3}$	
Heart affection	2	228	114	Both sent to Regina to be invalided.
Hordeolum	1	1	1	
Horse bite	1	4	4	
do kick	3	14	$4\frac{2}{3}$	
Indigestion	1	1	1	
Injuries—				
Ankle	2	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Hand	1	45	45	
Hip	1	4	4	
Side	2	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Thumb	1	4	4	
Toe	1	16	16	
Lumbago	4	18	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Neuralgia	3	3	1	
Odontolgia	4	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Orchitis	1	12	12	
Pleurodynia	1	1	1	
Rheumatism Muscular	1	2	2	
Sciatica	1	17	17	
Sprain	2	21	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Strain	3	8	$2\frac{2}{3}$	
Synovitis	1	16	16	
Tobacco poisoning	1	3	3	From excessive chewing
Tonsillitis	3	3	1	
Ulcer of tongue	1	3	3	
Urticaria	1	1	1	
Varicocele	2	2	1	
Warts	1	1	1	

D. TULLOCH, C.M., M. D.

APPENDIX V.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON G. A. KENNEDY, 1888

MACLEOD, 30th December, 1888.

SIR,—In compliance with your telegram of the 27th inst. I have the honor to enclose herewith annual sick reports of this Post up to 1st September, 1888.

Dr. Powell's report from 1st September to 30th November was forwarded with Superintendent Neale's annual report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. B. STEELE,

Superintendent Commanding Macleod District.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

MACLEOD, ALBERTA, 29th December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith the annual sick report for "H" Division for 1888, as requested by the Commissioner's telegram of 27th inst.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. KENNEDY,

Assistant-Surgeon

Superintendent STEELE,

Commanding North-West Mounted Police,

Macleod.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "H" Division, Fort Macleod, for Year ending 30th December, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Adenitis	1	20	20	Under treatment.
Aphonia	1	1	1	Returned to duty.
Anthrax	2	7	3½	do do
Abscess	4	48	12	do do
Albuminuria	1	131	131	Sent to Regina.
Bronchitis	10	20	2	Returned to duty.
Blistered foot	2	16	8	do do
Bruised leg	1	2	2	do do
Bronchial irritation	5	10	2	do do
Bubo	14	168	12	do do
Biliousness	1	2	2	do do
Bruised face	2	3	1½	do do
do side	1	1	1	do do
Contused wound	2	6	3	do do
Congestive chill	4	12	3	do do
Corns	2	4	2	do do
Colic	12	36	3	do do
Chafe	4	8	2	do do
Coryza	18	36	2	do do
Cephalalgia	4	4	1	do do
Constipation	7	14	2	do do
Cracked lips	1	5	5	do do
Cut on hand	1	5	5	do do
Convalescing	3	78	26	do do
Circumcision	1	12	12	do do
Catarrh	1	2	2	do do
Debility	14	42	3	do do
Diarrhœa	27	32	1 5/27	do do
Dyspepsia	3	6	2	do do
Dislocated finger	1	2	2	do do
Furuncle	2	12	6	do do
Frost bite	17	272	16	do do
Fracture of metatorsol bones	1	36	36	do do
Fever (Remittent)	1	21	21	do do
Hysteria	1	20	20	do do
Hæmorrhoids	2	3	1½	do do
Headache	3	3	1	do do
Kick from horse	2	4	2	do do
Laryngitis	1	1	1	do do
Lumbago	4	12	3	do do
Mumps	1	3	3	do do
Migraine	8	24	3	do do
Neuralgia	5	10	2	do do
No upper teeth	1	12	12	do do
Odontalgia	4	4	1	do do
Orchitis	2	20	10	do do
Pyrexia	1	2	2	do do
Parotitis	2	20	10	do do
Pharyngitis	7	7	1	do do
Palpitation of heart	1	1	1	do do
Prurigo	1	12	12	do do
Punctured wound	1	2	2	do do
Rheumatism	10	50	5	do do
Renal conjestion	1	10	10	do do
Sprained back	1	1	1	do do
do ankle	1	3	3	do do
do knee	1	6	6	do do
do hand	1	2	2	do do
do wrist	3	9	3	do do
do finger	1	3	3	do do
Strains	20	140	7	do do

ANNUAL Sick Report for "H" Division, Fort Macleod, for Year ending 30th December, 1888—*Concluded.*

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Sore hand	1	5	5	Returned to duty.
do throat	1	1	1	do do
do eyes	1	1	1	do do
Scarlatina	1	40	40	do do
Synovitis	6	204	34	do do
Stricture	1	35	35	do do
Swollen testicle	1	66	66	do do
do knee	1	12	12	do do
Scalded foot	1	2	2	do do
Scabies	2	54	27	do do
Tonsillitis	3	18	6	do do
Tooth extracted	9	9	1	do do
Ulceration of tongue	1	1	1	do do
Ulceration from frost bite	2	32	16	do do
Urticaria	1	1	1	do do
Varicose veins	3	15	5	do do
do ulcer	1	14	14	do do
Vertigo	1	8	8	do do
Wounds, flesh	15	240	16	do do
do head	1	5	5	do do
do incised	1	4	4	do do
do of foot	1	5	5	do do

G. A. KENNEDY,
Acting Assistant-Surgeon.

APPENDIX W.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEON C. S. HAULTAIN, 1888.

WOOD MOUNTAIN, 9th November, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report of the period during which I was in medical charge of the division stationed at Wood Mountain Post, from 22nd May to 9th November.

No disease or accident of a serious nature has occurred, the only febrile case being one of tonsillitis.

I would suggest the advisability of having a well at the Post, the summer's supply having been drawn from a spring of excellent water a quarter of a mile distant. The creek cannot be regarded as safe, receiving, as it does, the drainage from the settlers' houses, and from knowledge of the fact that typho-malarial fever was contracted last year by some of those men quartered at the old Post buildings, in its close vicinity, and taking from it their water supply.

In the appended report ailments, however insignificant, are recorded, unavoidably making an apparently formidable list.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. S. HAULTAIN,

Acting Assistant-Surgeon.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

Sick Report, from 22nd May to 9th November, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess, alveolar	1	6	6	
do simple	2	13	6½	
Biliousness	4	6	1½	
Contusions	2	14	7	
Colic (intestinal)	2	8	4	
Colds and coughs	3	9	3	
Conjunctivitis	1	5	5	
Constipation	5	5	1	
Axe wounds	1	12	12	
Debility	1	12	12	
Diarrhœa	4	4	1	
Dyspepsia	4	12	3	
Facial neuralgia	1	2	2	
Follicular tonsillitis	1	7	7	
Foreign body in cornea	2	4	2	
Gingivitis	1	5	5	
Headache	5	5	1	
Hæmorrhoids	2	.....	.....	
Impetigo	1	21	21	
Megrim	1	2	2	
Muscular rheumatism	5	12	2½	
Ophthalimia tarsi	1	7	7	
Pleurodynia	2	4	4	
Rhinitis	1	3	3	
Renal conjestion	1	4	4	
Sore throat	5	9	2	
Sprain	1	3	3	
Strain	3	7	2	
Synovitis (fall from horse)	1	21	21	
Teeth extracted	5	.....	.....	

C. S. HAULTAIN, L.R.C.P., London,
Acting Assistant-Surgeon.

APPENDIX X.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEON F. H. MEWBURN, 1888.

LETHBRIDGE, 28th December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to present the annual medical report for this Post for the year 1888.

I am happy to state that during the past year the health of the men of this division has been excellent. No case of really serious illness has occurred, contrasting most favorably with last year's record. There have been some serious surgical cases, but the results of treatment have been satisfactory.

At the commencement of the year a hospital was provided, which, although small, meets the requirements of the division at present, and has proved a great boon, enabling sick men to be removed from barrack rooms and brought under the best possible influence for recovery. The furniture of the hospital is not what it should be.

At present there are no surgical instruments or appliances at this post. Amongst the diseases shown in the accompanying report colds and bronchitis form a large share. These I believe to be due, in a great measure, to the unsatisfactory state of the ventilation existing in the barrack rooms. At present there is no way of changing the air in the rooms, which soon become over-heated, and the occupants passing from this over-heated atmosphere to the outside are subjected to the very influences that give rise to the disorders mentioned above.

In conclusion, I beg to make the following suggestions:—

1. That the hospital be fitted up with proper furniture.
2. That surgical instruments and appliances be provided.
3. That the ventilation of the barrack rooms be remedied.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK HAMILTON MEWBURN,

Acting Assistant-Surgeon.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report, from 1st December, 1887, to 30th November, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess	2	12	6	Cured.
do alveolar	1	5	5	do
do scrotal	1	29	29	do
Acne	1	1	1	do
Adherent prepuce	1	6	6	do
Bilious fever	2	6	3	do
Bronchitis	13	66	$5\frac{1}{13}$	do
Bursitis	1	91	91	do
Bite from rattlesnake	1	2	2	do
Chafe	9	23	$2\frac{5}{9}$	do
Colic	5	7	$1\frac{2}{5}$	do
Contusion	28	281	$10\frac{1}{28}$	do
Comjunctivitis	3	4	$1\frac{1}{3}$	do
Constipation	6	10	$1\frac{2}{3}$	do
Coryza	23	52	$2\frac{6}{23}$	do
Debility	7	88	$12\frac{4}{7}$	In hospital.
Diarrhœa	19	38	2	Cured.
Dyspepsia	13	17	$1\frac{4}{13}$	do
Dysentery	1	9	9	Stable duty only.
Erythema	1	11	11	Cured.
Ear-ache	1	7	7	do
Febricula	3	5	$1\frac{2}{3}$	do
Fissure of anus	1	17	17	do
Fistula in ano	1	113	113	do
Fracture of fibula	1	45	45	do
do of fibula and tibia at anklejoint	1	140	140	In hospital.
Fracture of metatarsal bone of big toe of left foot from bullet wound	1	129	129	In hospital.
Frost bite	3	17	$5\frac{2}{3}$	Cured.
Gastritis	3	7	$2\frac{1}{3}$	do
Herpes labialis	1	1	1	do
Hæmorrhoids	2	4	2	do
Iujury to ankle	1	2	2	do
do elbow	1	1	1	do
do musculo-spiral nerve	1	12	12	do
Lumbago	9	45	6	do
Myalgia	5	6	$1\frac{1}{5}$	do
Malaria	6	81	$13\frac{1}{2}$	do
Neuralgia	16	31	$1\frac{15}{16}$	do
do inter-costal	1	5	5	do
do of cicatrix	1	7	7	On pass.
do cervical	1	26	26	Off duty.
Odontolgia	2	2	1	Cured.
Orchitis	3	58	$19\frac{1}{3}$	do
Parotiditis	1	17	17	do
Periostitis	3	58	$19\frac{1}{3}$	do
Periosteal node	1	1	1	do
do and myalgia	1	40	40	do
Pleurodynia	1	3	3	do
Pruritis-ani	1	1	1	do
Rheumatism, sub-acute	6	10	$1\frac{2}{3}$	do
do muscular	1	1	1	do
Sprain of ankle	8	27	$3\frac{3}{8}$	do
do wrist	2	13	$6\frac{1}{2}$	do
do elbow	1	6	6	do
Sciatica	3	21	7	do
Scabies	1	1	1	do
Tonsillitis	4	12	3	do
Tobacco poisoning	1	1	1	do
Ulcer	1	4	4	do

ANNUAL Sick Report, from 1st December, 1887, to 30th November, 1888—*Concluded.*

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Ulceration of mouth	1	2	2	Cured.
Urticaria	1	1	1	do
Valgus	3	353	117⅔	do
Varicocele	1	1	1	do
Varix of leg	1	1	1	do
Wound of heel	1	10	10	do
do hand	1	1	1	do
do lip	1	6	6	do
do scalp	3	23	7⅔	do
do incised	4	13	3¼	do

FRANK HAMILTON MEWBURN,
Acting Assistant-Surgeon.

APPENDIX Y.

REPORT OF STAFF-SERGEANT J. L. TULLOCH, IN CHARGE AT MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, 10th December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith the annual sick report for this Post for the past year. Since I joined the division, in the end of December last, the health of the men has been very good.

The large number of cases of diarrhœa is undoubtedly due to the quality of the water, which is very bad, being strongly alkaline. Whatever else is done for this Post, a good, deep well, which shall furnish pure water, is a matter of paramount importance. The number of cases of diarrhœa shown on the report does not represent the total of those suffering from this complaint, as I found it advisable to keep "Diarrhœa Mixture" in stock ready prepared, and to issue it in doses as required without, in all cases, having special sick reports made out for the sufferers.

There have been ten cases of malarial, or, as it is called in this country, "mountain" fever, but in every case in which it was taken in time it readily yielded to treatment. Two cases are shown on my report as still under treatment, but they are both convalescent. As regards one of those cases, that of Staff-Sergeant McGinnis, there can be doubt that he was under the influence of the fever for at least a week before he came in for treatment from Swift Current where he was stationed on detachment. His case was, for that reason, somewhat more tedious, but I eventually succeeded in breaking the fever. After he was so far convalescent as to be able to sit up he caught cold in the ward, and, as a consequence, experienced a relapse. After a somewhat anxious time he is now again convalescent.

I mention this to show the utterly inadequate nature of our protection from draughts in the present hospital. The building, though recently boarded outside. has dried and shrunk to such an extent that the wind now whistles through the walls on every side. Added to this, the portion of the building which was evidently intended as the kitchen, but which has only been used as a lumber room since I came here, is out of repair, admitting freely both wind and rain, and as it is separated from the ward only by a single door it will be readily understood that the temperature of the ward is difficult to regulate. Were this portion of the building thoroughly overhauled, made weather-proof, and put to its original use as a kitchen, the comfort and safety of patients would be largely increased. At present, all the patients' meals have to be carried from the troop kitchen, or further, a state of affairs which is neither comfortable nor convenient.

The ward itself, both in ground area and height, is totally inadequate to the probable requirements of this division, and in case of a serious outbreak of malarial or other disease this will be lamentably evident.

The number of cases of colds and coughs is due, in large measure, to over-heating and imperfect ventilation of the barrack rooms, which a little care would remedy.

The general sanitary conditions of the Post, with the exception of the water, are excellent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN H. TULLOCH,
Staff-Sergeant, Hospital.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for the Year ending 30th November, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Alveolar abscess	1	4	4	Returned to duty.
Biliousness	6	8	$1\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Blistered feet	1	2	2	do do
Bronchitis	1	4	4	do do
Carbuncle	1	53	53	do do
Catarrh	3	9	3	do do
Chilblains	1	3	3	do do
Cephalalgia (after fever)	1	16	16	do do
Colds and coughs	41	81	$1\frac{40}{41}$	do do
Colic	4	9	$2\frac{1}{4}$	do do
Concussion of spine	1	16	16	do do
Congestion of kidneys	1	3	3	do do
Constipation	11	15	$1\frac{4}{11}$	do do
Contusions	16	142	$8\frac{7}{8}$	do do
Deafness	1	2	2	do do
Diarrhœa	32	39	$1\frac{7}{32}$	do do
Dysentery	5	25	5	do do
Dyspepsia	9	12	$1\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Fevers (Malarial)	10	161	$16\frac{1}{10}$	2 still under treatment; 8 returned to duty
Frost bite	1	135	135	Returned to duty.
Hæmorrhoids	1	4	4	do do
Incontinence of urine	3	32	$10\frac{2}{3}$	do do
Kick from horse	1	3	3	do do
Laryngitis	3	10	$3\frac{1}{3}$	1 sent to Regina; 2 returned to duty.
Necrosis (after frostbite	1	38	38	Returned to duty.
Odontalgia	3	3	1	do do
Old fracture (Tibia)	1	16	16	Sent to Regina.
Ophthalmia	1	2	2	Returned to duty.
Orchitis	1	9	9	do do
Periostitis	1	46	46	Sent to Medicine Hat.
Pleuralgia	5	15	3	Returned to duty.
Rheumatism (Muscular)	2	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Scald	1	3	3	do do
Sciatica	3	10	$3\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Sore lips	1	4	4	do do
Sprains	14	43	$3\frac{1}{4}$	do do
Sympathetic bubo	3	114	38	do do
Synovitis	2	90	45	do do
Tonsillitis	4	11	$2\frac{3}{4}$	do do
Varix	1	66	66	Sent to Regina.
Wound, incised, of nose	1	5	5	Returned to duty.

JOHN L. TULLOCH, *Staff Sergeant,*
Hospital Steward.

APPENDIX Z.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. BURNETT, 1888.

REGINA, 26th December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my annual report for the year ending December, 1888.

Owing to the fact that I have been off duty for the past two months, suffering with fever, my time for writing this report is so short that I cannot possibly go into details as I would like to have done.

During the spring and summer I visited Maple Creek, Calgary, Lethbridge and Battleford. I found the horses at these Posts in good shape and condition, with the exception of those that had contracted "typhoid fever."

In most of the outpost stables great improvement might be made in the flooring, whereby the horses could be made to stand with their fore-feet on a clay floor.

I am pleased to inform you that, at present, there are no contagious or infectious diseases among the Police horses, and reports from the outposts indicate a wonderful good state of health among the horses for this season of the year, which is usually marked by a great many cases of diseases of the respiratory organs.

During the past summer 127 re-mounts were purchased at Calgary, Macleod and Pincher Creek, all of which have turned out first-class horses. Some few of these horses were brought in from Oregon, and are fully up to the standard of Oregon horses. The majority, however, were bred and raised in Alberta, and show a wonderful improvement in intelligence, symmetry and stamina over those bred in the country a few years ago. This is owing to the fact that horse breeders are taking a more common-sense view of raising horses, most of them having thoroughly culled their bands of mares, and picking out the small and off-colored animals, and using only well bred stallions.

Very few of the "Alberta" bred horses purchased this year showed any tendency to buck, an exercise whereby quite a number of horses permanently injure themselves before they are broken. This very objectionable trait is becoming gradually bred out. A remarkable instance of this was shown in the horses offered by the late Mr. Frank Strong, of Macleod; out of sixty horses offered for sale by him all but three or four of the number having been bred in Alberta, and about half of them saddled for the first time, very few showed any inclination to buck. In my last report I recommended that a number of horses that did not come up to the fifteen-hand standard be purchased for patrolling purposes. My recommendation was acted upon, and the small horses have been found to answer the purpose for which they were purchased fully as well, if not better, than larger horses.

On the 21st August I received orders to proceed to Lethbridge to investigate a disease that had broken out among the horses of "K" Division, from which a number had died. This disease proved to be "typhoid fever," showing the same symptoms as those exhibited in the human subject, *post-mortem* appearances being exactly the same, which made the disease impossible to mistake.

During my stay with "K" Division I visited the detachments at Kipp's Coulée, Milk River Ridge and the Writing-on-Stone. From Lethbridge I proceeded to Battleford, and there found eight horses suffering from "typhoid fever," showing the same symptoms as those presented by the horses of "K" Division.

In the treatment of these cases the same course was adopted, as near as possible, as that followed by the majority of medical men, and proved successful in seven out of the eight cases. The horse that died had been doing well for two weeks and appeared to be recovering very fast, when an effusion of serum at the base of the brain brought on paralysis, terminating in death.

Before leaving Battleford the other seven horses had so far recovered that I had their rations slightly increased.

There is no doubt but the infection of this disease was brought from Miller's Ranch, on the Marias River, in Montana, where two horses that had stampeded from Writing-on-Stone detachment were found. Out of fourteen horses owned by Miller, attacked by, I presume, the same disease, twelve died. In two or three days after these two Police horses were brought back they showed every symptom of typhoid fever, one of them dying in a very short time, the other ultimately recovering. The disease rapidly spread to other horses of the Writing-on-Stone detachment, and from there to horses of other detachments.

Nearly every horse that contracted typhoid, and could not be sheltered, owing to the distance they were from the Post, and those that were allowed to run out during the day time, died. The heat of the sun and the exercise they took tended to increase the fever.

In my opinion, typhoid was spread over a considerable portion of north-western Montana, western stock journals occasionally mentioning outbreaks of a mysterious disease that was killing numbers of horses in that portion of the State.

Stringent measures should, therefore be taken to prevent the spread of typhoid to the range horses, should another outbreak occur. Horses coming from Montana, should be carefully examined by competent veterinary surgeons.

I would again beg to call your attention to the necessity of having new stables at this Post, and that you urge upon the Department the necessity of building new ones.

A new infirmary is especially needed. At present there is no way that horses suffering from contagious or infectious diseases can be isolated, should any horse be brought in suffering from mange, glanders or other infectious or contagious diseases, any of which might spread and do an enormous amount of damage before they could be stamped out. As there is no drainage or proper means of ventilation, a very serious outbreak of disease is liable to occur at any time.

SADDLES.

While visiting the outposts where the "Hutchins" double cinche saddles are in use, I made particular enquiries about these saddles from the men using them. They all spoke very highly of them, informing me that they found them more comfortable to ride in, and as they fitted the horses so well they had not had near as much trouble with sore backs and saddle galls as they had had while using the California single cinche saddle.

Trusting that my services and those of the Assistant Veterinary Surgeon and Veterinary Staff-Sergeants under my immediate supervision have met with your approval,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. BURNETT,
Veterinary Surgeon.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

VETERINARY RETURN of Cases treated during the Year 1888.

Diseases of the respiratory organs	75
do skin	18
do lynphatics	12
do nervous system	17
do eye	7
do digestive organs	80
do urinary organs	11
do pedal system	313
Contagious and infectious diseases	69
Wounds	239

J. BURNETT, V.S.

APPENDIX AA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT VETERINARY SURGEON T. A. WROUGHTON, 1888.

North-West Mounted Police,
Fort Macleod, 27th December, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit this, my report, for the year ending 20th November, 1888.

During the early part of this year and up to the beginning of May I was in veterinary charge of the horses of "F" Division stationed at Prince Albert. While there I was ordered to hand over my charge to Staff-Sergeant Sweetapple and report for duty at Regina. This I did. The health of the horses at that time was very good, with the exception of a few suffering from a mild form of influenza.

Soon after my arrival in Regina I was ordered to proceed to Fort Macleod, which I did, arriving about the 16th May, 1888. I then took over the veterinary charge of the district, viz., Macleod and Lethbridge, both Veterinary Surgeon Burnett and myself recommending the casting of several horses of both divisions, as they were unfit for police duty. This was done, and many of them fetched very fair prices, considering they were mostly used up horses, their places in the division being filled mostly by young re-mounts purchased about the same time.

On 17th August, 1888, Superintendent Steele, with men and horses of "D" Troop, arrived in Macleod. The horses on the whole, considering the bad roads, scarcity of feed and hardships incident to a long trip, where in very good condition, with a few exceptions. Most notably among those was one horse which evidently must have been suffering from acute laminitis. Effusion having taken place the sensitive laminæ of both the wall and sole of the foot has been separated from the horny laminæ. The greater part of the sole and also the wall of the foot had to be removed, and the horse has been unfit for duty for a long time. However, he is now doing nicely, and I have every reason to believe he will be a useful horse yet.

Nearly all the re-mounts that were purchased this spring, I am glad to say, have turned out very well. A few cases of lameness have occurred, but this is not to be wondered at, as the horses were partially broken, and required some hard riding. However, none of the injuries were of a serious nature.

Two of the re-mounts belonging to "K" Division unfortunately contracted the disease which carried off quite a few of the horses of that division. The disease was brought over from Montana. Two Police horses having strayed over the line on or about the 4th May they were brought back from Miller's ranche on the 9th of June, when one of them was taken sick and brought into the Post for treatment. He subsequently recovered, but will be of little use, as his wind is destroyed. The other horse, his companion, a little while afterwards succumbed. I have since learnt that on the Miller ranche, out of fourteen horses owned by Mr. Miller, twelve have died.

The disease at first was very puzzling, the symptoms being undefined and not at all diagnostic—a listless, dull appearance; injected mucous membranes; appetite capricious or wholly lost; a dry glaring coat; temperature elevated, ranging from 103° to 106°; pulse rapid and varied; a watery discharge from one or both nostrils. No flinching or pain manifested itself, and no marked abnormal sounds were heard and on auscultation, the disease running its course in from five to seven days. Indeed, so rapidly did death ensue that in many cases I was unable to arrive before death had supervened, although using all possible speed. The majority of horses have died at Milk River Ridge and Writing-on-Stone detachments, respectively, forty and seventy miles from Lethbridge.

The disease I believe to be a typhoidal form of influenza, an uncommon and very

fatal form, the *post-mortem* examinations in many cases revealing ulcerations both in the large and small intestines; and in one case especially I noticed ulcers situated in close proximity to the ilio-cœcal valve. This I believe to be the chief seat of these lesions in human typhoid.

The disease in itself is of a very serious nature, and added to this, most of the horses contracted it whilst on detachment, where proper care, nursing, feeding, &c., were out of the question. They could not be moved, and even if they could it would have been unwise to have brought them into the fort, as there is no isolated sick stable. This I would call your attention to, as I think the headquarters of each Post should, if possible, be provided with a hospital stable, and this stable should be isolated as much as possible in the event of an outbreak of a contagious nature.

The outbreak was undoubtedly of a contagious nature, and I believe the medium of communication to have been the grass and herbage, soiled by the saliva or excreta of infected animals.

Great care was taken to bury all carcases, and also to destroy all articles likely to harbor contagion, whilst other articles, as saddles, &c., were well washed and disinfected. All camps were moved where the disease had shown itself, and some had to be shifted two and even three times. Unfortunately, in a force like this it is a practical impossibility to keep horses altogether separate, and several team horses, whilst conveying rations and stores to the detachments, contracted the disease, although every precaution was taken to keep them isolated.

The disease, I am happy to say, has been entirely stamped out, and considering the serious nature of the outbreak I think we may justly congratulate ourselves. This is more readily understood when we consider that there is a chain of patrols from the mountains to beyond Maple Creek, and that horses from four different divisions all ran more or less risk of becoming contaminated.

As regards other contagious diseases, I have ordered the destruction of six civilian horses in this district, as they were suffering from glanders. No Police horses, however, have suffered.

The stabling at this Post, with the new stable now undergoing erection, will, I think, be amply sufficient for all horses. The large frame stable now in use is very cold, and I believe it is the intention to take up the board floor and replace it with earth. This will be a great improvement, not only as regards the temperature of the stable, but will also be very beneficial to the horses' feet.

The hospital stable has been improved lately, and is capable of holding some eighteen horses. We have no place, however, for isolating any horses which may be suffering or suspected of suffering from any contagious disease.

A sick stable is also urgently needed at Lethbridge, the headquarters of "K" Division. A part of one of the large stables has been partitioned off for that purpose. This is better than nothing, but from a sanitary point of view I do not think it is advisable.

The horse-shoe used at this Post has given satisfaction. Horses have to be shod frequently, owing to the dry, stony nature of the country round the Post, shoes sometimes being pulled off bodily the very day they are put on.

A large number of horses are now on detachment, and are frequently visited by myself, and although worked hard they are looking well and in excellent health.

The horses not in use at the Post, or on detachment, are on herd, about five miles from Macleod. These horses are visited by myself twice a week and are herded by a detachment of men told off for that purpose.

I enclose an appendix of diseases from the 15th May to the 30th November for "H" Division, and of "D" Division from 17th August up to the 30th November.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON, V.S.,

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

"H" Division—Horses.

Veterinary Cases, 15th May to 30th November, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	No. of Days off Duty.	Average No. of Cases.	Veternary Surgeon's Remarks.
Acute laminitis	1	6	6	Returned to duty.
Burnt with picquet rope	1	4	4	do do
Bruised frog	1	9	9	do do
Catarrh	2	16	8	do do
Corns	4	20	5	do do
Colonitis	1	3	3	do do
Galls	17	176	10	do do
Gored by bull	1	18	18	do do
Fistulous withers	2	63	31½	do do
Injuries inflicted by a kick	2	63	31½	
Injury to forearm	2	15	7½	do do
do tibia	1	7	7	do co
do patella	1	5	5	do do
do hip	1	6	6	do do
do shoulder	1	7	7	do do
do hock	1	16	16	do do
do tendon	1	12	12	do do
do pectoral muscles	1	4	4	do do
Lacerated fetlock	1	27	27	do do
Nephritis	1	5	5	do do
Navicular arthritis	1	10	10	Relieved, and at work.
Over-reach	1	4	4	do do
Open joint	1	84	84	do do
Pumiced feet	1	7	7	Returned, and sent to Edmonton.
Partial rupture of perforans tendon	1	16	16	Returned to duty.
Punctured by fork	1	10	10	do do
do nails in feet	2	27	13½	do do
Splints	3	70	23	do do
Serious abscess	1	23	23	Cast and sold.
Sprained fetlock	4	44	11	Returned to duty.
Sprained shoulder	1	6	6	do do
Sprain of suspensory ligament	1	5	5	do do

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

"D" Division—Horses.

Veterinary Cases, 17th August to 30th November, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	No. of Days off Duty.	Average No. of Cases.	Veterinary Surgeon's Remarks.
Acute laminitis	1	8	8	Returned to duty.
Bruised frog	2	10	5	do do
Catarrh	2	20	10	do do
Contracted hoof	1	4	4	do do
Coryza	1	3	3	do do
Dropsy	1	15	15	do do
Erysipilas	1	36	36	do do
Inflamed back	1	17	17	do do
Lymphangitis	1	8	8	do do
Puncture	2	9	4½	do do
Quarter crack	1	9	9	do do
Saddle galls	2	36	18	do do
Seedy toe	1	91	91	Doing well and will soon be fit for duty.
Side bone	1	38	38	On herd; relieved; only fit for slow work.
Sitfasts	2	26	13	Returned to duty.
Splint	1	14	14	do do
Sprained fetlock	1	8	8	do do
do shoulder	1	38	38	do do
do tendon	1	6	6	do do
Thrush	1	5	5	do do

APPENDIX BB.

RECAPITULATION of Criminal and other Cases disposed of in the North-West Territories, from 1st December, 1887, to 30th November, 1888.

Case.	Regina.	Prince Albert	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	Calgary.	Edmonton.	Macleod.	Lethbridge.	Total.
Assault	7	3	3	1	4	6	6	19	49
Larceny	11	.....	4	2	1	1	1	4	24
Illegal possession of liquors	21	3	10	2	15	1	8	10	70
Selling intoxicants	1	5	3	1	10	1	6	6	33
Non-payment of wages	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	7
Murder	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Shooting with intent to kill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Larceny from the person	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Gambling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Creating a disturbance	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	9	16
Deserting employment	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6
Attempting to murder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accessory to murder	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Horse stealing	5	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	2	17
Lunatics	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	.....	13
Cruelty to animals	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Vargancy	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6
Trespass	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Receiving stolen property	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indecent assault	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Malicious injury to cattle	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Threatening to shoot	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Drunk	.....	.....	5	2	2	.....	.....	2	11
Drunk and disorderly	3	.....	2	1	8	2	26	7	49
Drunk and using obscene language	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Disturbing public worship	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killing cattle	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Selling intoxicants to Indians	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	5	2	12
Miscellaneous	2	1	.....	2	2	2	1	1	11
Setting fire to prairie	19	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	22
Perjury	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Forgery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Libel	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Importing liquor	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Aiding and abetting importing liquor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Embezzlement	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wounding	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
House-breaking	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Robbery	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Obtaining railway pass under false pretences	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Felonious assault	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Obstructing police in discharge of duty	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Felony	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Furious driving	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Fighting in public streets	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Obtaining goods under false pretences	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Bringing stolen property into Canada	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Breach of contract	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Burglary	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Cattle stealing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Having North-West Mounted Police property in unlawful possession	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	105	21	46	17	77	27	61	66	420

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, from 1st December, 1887, to 30th November, 1888.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried	Remarks.
1887.				1887.					
Dec. 1	Bernd. Pelcher...	Geo. Robinson...	Assault.....	Dec. 1	No..	G. S. Davidson, J. P...	Dismissed	Qu'Appelle..	
do 3	Wm. Dixon.....	Jas. Dash.....	Maiming cattle.....	do 20	do	A. G. Thorburn, J. P...	do	Broadview...	
do 9	The Queen.....	Jas. Pratt.....	Illegal possession of liquor	do 23	do	— Cosgrave, J. P.....	Fined $50 and costs	Whitewood .	
do 13	Geo. Robinson...	Berd. Pelcher....	Assault.....	do 13	do	G. S. Davidson, J. P...	Dismissed.....	Qu'Appelle..	
do 17	Mrs. Shaw.....	J. B. Hawkes.....	Trespass.....	do 17	do	do	do	do ...	
do 24	Mrs. Harrison....	do	Indecent assault.....	do 24	do	do	do	do ...	
				1888.					
do 25	The Queen.....	Fred. Hockley...	Horse stealing...	Jan. 3	No..	Judge Wetmore.....	4 mos. hard labor..	Wolseley.....	
do 30	Wm. Logan.....	J. F. Schmidt....	Criminal libel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Withdrawn.
1888.									
Jan. 2	The Queen.....	E. W. Smith.....	Larceny	Feb 6	.....	Judge Wetmore.....	Discharged.....	Moosomin....	
do 11	Jas. Mick.....	Thos. Johnson...	Assault...	do. 11	No..	J. Hewgill, J. P..... ...	Fined $5 and costs	do ...	
do 14	J. C. Willes.....	Wm. Ross.....	Deserting employment....	do 14	do	A. G. Thorburn, J. P...	14 days imprisn'mt.	Broadview...	
Feb. 20	The Queen.....	Henry Ireton.....	Illegal possession of liquor	do 25	do	J. Daniel, J. P.....	Dismissed	Moosomin ...	
do 20	do	Geo. Perry.....	do do	do 25	do	do	do	do ...	
do 20	do	A. Bell.....	do do	do 25	do	do	do	do ...	
do 20	do	Jas. Gaddy.....	Murder	do 6	Yes.	Judge Wetmore.....	To be hanged on 13th June, 1888.	Wolseley.....	
do 20	do	Moïse Racette....	do	do 6	do	do	....	do ...	
do 22	do	John Lovitt.....	Robbery.....	do 23	No..	F. Norman, J. P.....	Discharged.....	Regina	
do 22	do	Wm. Raddis.....	do	do 23	do	do	do	do	
1887.									
June 4	The Queen.....	Joseph Racette...	Accessory to murder.....	do 7	Yes.	Judge Wetmore.....	Acquitted	Wolseley	
1888.									
Feb. 23	The Queen.....	Robt. Railton....	Embezzlement.....	March 1	No..	Messrs. Lewis and Harvey, J. P's	Discharged	Indian Head	

March 3	do	W. A. Hollingsworth	Larceny	do 7	do	Hy. Le Jeune, J.P.	do	Regina
do 17	I. Keenan.	A. Cook	Assault	do 17	do	J. Hewgill, J. P.	do	Moosomin
do 19	Isaac Mick	Jas. Farrell	Larceny	do 18	do	G. Richardson, J. P.	do	Whitewood
do 23	The Queen	Jas. Dalphen	do	do 23	do	do	do	Wolseley
do 23	do	W. R. Hamilton	Illegal possession of liquor	do 23	do	J. Hewgill, J. P.	Di missed	Moosomin
do 27	do	R. R. Smith	Horse stealing	Oct. 8	do	Judge Wetmore	Di charged	do
do 29	do	Theo. Zeboray	House breaking	May 7	Yes.	do	6 mos. hard labor	Whitewood
do 29	do	Jas. Buskay	do and assault	do 7	do	do	18 mos. hard labor	do
April 11	do	Thos. J. Smith	Illegal possession of liquor	April 21	No.	Supt. Cotton, J. P.	Fined $300 & cssts.	Wapella
do 11	do	John Stevens	Larceny	do 11	do	A. McLane, J. P.	Discharged	FtQu'Apelle
do 11	do	C. Hollister	do	do 11	do	J. C. Beauchamp, J. P.	do	do
do 19	do	W. A. Ashton	Illegal possession of liquor	do 28	do	Supt. Cotton, J. P.	Fined $50 and osts.	Wapella
do 20	do	A. Workman	do do	do 28	do	do	Dismissed	do
do 23	do	Thos. Young	do do	do 27	do	F. Norman, J. P.	do	Regina
do 23	do	C. H. Morrison	do do	do 28	do	Supt. Cotton, J. P.	do	Wapella
do 24	do	Dan McLean	do do	do 25		J. G. Lyons, J. P.	do	Whitewood
May 1	C.P.Railway Co.	Peter Ferguson	Obtaining railway pass under false pretences.	May 5	No.	T. C. Bray, J. P.	Discharged	Wolseley
do 2	The Queen	A. G. Hawkes	Malicious injury to cattle	Oct. 8	do	Judge Wetmore	do	Moosomin
do 7	do	W. P. Williams	Illegal possession of liquor	May 8	do	Supt. Cotton, J. P.	Fined $150 & costs	Regina
do 7	do	A. W. Scarett	do do	do 8	do	do	Dismissed	do
do 21	do	Louis Gaudry	Larceny	do 21	do	T. J. Lyons, J. P.	do	Whitewood
do 27	do	Fred. Doering	Felonious assault	Aug. 9	do	Judge Whetmore	Acquitted	Moosomin
June 17	do	Alfd. Plumonden	Drunk and disorderly	June 18	do	Supt. Cotton, J. P.	Fined $5 and costs	Regina
do 21	do	J. Bunnen	Illegal possession of liquor	do 30	do	C. Constantine, J. P.	Fined $75 and costs	Qu'Appelle
do 23	do	Thos. Crapper	Creating a disturbance	do 28		Supt. Gagnon, J. P.	Dismissed	Regina
do 23	do	Walter Phelan	Drunk and disorderly	do 28		do	Fined $5 and costs	do
do 28	do	Wm. Clarck	Vagrancy	do 28		Geo. F. Dunne, J. P.	1 month hard labor	Moosomin
do 28	do	Wm. Palimore	do	do 28		J. Hewgill, J. P.	1 do	do
do 28	do	Geo. Graham	do	do 28		do	1 do	do
June 29	The Queen	J. Boyd	Obstructing Police in discharge of their duty.	June 30	No.	Insp. Constantine, J.P.	Discharged	Qu'Appelle
do 29	do	— Gordon	Refusing to give up stray horse.	do 27	do	A. McLean, J.P.	do	do
July —	do	H. S. Marks	Larceny	July 13	do	Judge Wetmore	1 month's hard labor.	Moosomin
do 9	do	Ya-pe-twa-asken	Felony	do 13	do	Judge Richardson	6 months' hard labor.	Regina
do 9	do	Wm. Hamilton	Illegal possession of liquor	do 24	do	Inspector Norman, J.P.	Fined $200 & costs.	Moosomin
do 9	do	Geo. McKennol	do	do 24	do	do	Dismissed.	do
do 9	do	Geo. Perry	do	do 24	do	do	Fined $50 & costs.	do
do 9	do	Henry Ireton	do	do 24	do	do	Dismissed	do
do 9	do	Xavier Levalle	Selling intoxicants to Indians.	do 24	do	J. J. Campbell, J.P.	do	do
do 9	do	Thos. Ramsay	Furious driving	do 24	do	Inspector Norman, J.P.	do	do
do 9	do	F. Symmons	do	do 24	do	do	do	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried	Remarks.
1888.				1888.					
July 9	The Queen	A. McPherson	Furious driving	July 24	No.	Inspect'r Norman, J.P.	Dismissed	Moosomin	
do 13	do	J. A. Breckon	Illegal possession of liquor.	do 13	do	T. J. Lyons, J.P.	do	Whitewood	
do 13	Thos. Eglington.	Jno. Thompson	Deserting employment	do 24	do	Jas. Sharp, J.P.	Dismissed with costs.	Langenburg	
do 13	do	A. C. Thompson.	do	do 24	do	do	do	do	
do 13		Thos. Eglington.	Refusing to pay costs in the two previous cases.	do 24	do	do	1 month's hard labor.	do	Conviction quashed on appeal.
Aug. 1	The Queen	Edmund Orr	Larceny	Sep. 14	do	Judge Wetmore	do	Moosomin	Pleaded guilty.
do 6	do	Wm. McGerr	Dangerous lunatic	Aug. 15	do				Commit'd by Lieut.-Governor to lunatic asylum.
do 7	do	Wm. Grey	Creating a disturbance	do 8	do	A. McLean, J.P.	Discharged	Qu'Appelle	
do 10	do	Theo. Gayotte	Larceny	do 27	Yes.	Judge Richardson	Acquitted	Regina	
do 23	do	D. S. Davies	Embezzlement	do 28	No.	do	6 months' hard labor.	do	
do 27	do	Geo. Robinson	Fighting on the public street.	do 27	do	A. McLean, J.P.	Fined $1 and costs.	Qu'Appelle	
do 27	do	Geo. LeRois	do	do 27	do	do	do	do	
do 29	T. W. Glassford.	J. Livingston	Assault	do 29	do	Seymore Green, J.P.	Dismissed	Moose Jaw	
do 1	The Queen	Kee-nos-sis	Dangerous lunatic	do 1	do	H. Keith, J.P.		Touchwood	Died in guard-room at Regina, 6th Oct., 1888.
Sep. 10	do	Stewart Lynes	Larceny	Oct. 8	do	Judge Wetmore	12 months' hard labor.	Whitewood	
Oct. 1	do	Joseph Maker	Setting fire to the prairie.	do 19	do	Jas. Sharp, J.P.	Fined $25 & costs.	Saltcoats	
do 1	do	J. J. Ross	do	do 19	do	do	do	do	
do 1	do	do	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	Nov. 2	do	— Salisbury, J.P.		Crescent	
2	do	A. E. McLeod	Setting fire to the prairie.	Oct. 2	do	Wm. Logan, J.P.	Fined $20 & costs.	Wapella	
do 2	do	John Judge	do	do 3	do	J. J. Butler, J.P.	Fined $10 & costs.	do	
do 5	do	Arthur Maloney.	do	do 12	do	Wm. Logan, J.P.	do	do	
do 11	do	Louis Lemeaux	do	do 27	do	J. J. Butler, J.P.	Dismissed	do	

do	11	do	J. Jones	do	do	27	do	do	do	do		
do	9	do	J. McAsken	do	do	11	do	G. T. Dunne, J.P	do	Moosomin		
do	21	do	Albert Fleurie	Drunk and disorderly	do	21	do	do	Fined $1 & costs	do		
do	21	do	Geo. Perry	Illegal possession of liquor.	do	23	do	J. Daniel, J.P	Dismissed	do		
do	21	do	C. P. Ryle	Setting fire to the prairie.	do	27	do	J. J. Butler, J.P	do	Wapella		
do	30	do	Geo. Perry	Assault	do	31	do	J. Hewgill, J.P	do	Moosomin		
do	15	do	A. Bell	Selling intoxicants	do	15	do	do	do	do		
do	8	do	Jas. Simpson	Setting fire to the prairie.	do	15	do	J. Campbell, J.P	do	Whitewood		
do	3	do	Chas. Dickenson	do	do	3	do	Th. Bray, J.P	Fined $20 & costs.	Wolseley		
do	10	do	Enoch Mitchell	do	do	10	do	do	Fined $10 & costs.	do		
do	10	do	Samuel Mitchell	do	do	10	do	do	do	do		
do	10	do	J. Holdsworth	do			do	A. McLean, J.P	do	Qu'Apelle		
do	10	do	C. Cleve	do			do	do	do	do		
do	20	do	G. B. Forbes	do	Oct.	20	do	Hubert Hill, J.P	Fined $25 & costs.	Sumner		
do	20	do	R. Parkes	do	do	20	do	do	Fined $10 & costs.	do		
do	20	do	J. Biers	do	do	20	do	do	Fined $5 & costs	do		
do	20	do	Mrs. Biers	do	do	20	do	do	do	do		
Nov.	1	do	H. G. Henderson	Illegal possession of intoxicants.	Nov.	17	No.	Insp'r Constantine, J.P	Fined $100 & costs.	Saltcoals		
do	3	do	Walter Wilson	Maiming cattle			do					Committed for trial.
do	10	M. Corrigan	E. M. Long	Assault	Nov.	12	do	T. G. Lyons, J.P	Dismissed	Whitewood		
do	16	The Queen	C. Montgomery	Horse stealing	do	24	do	Judge Richardson	Discharged on recognizance to appear for sentence when called on.	Regina		
do	16	do	Geo. Francis	do	do	24	do	do	do	do		
do	27	do	Alfred Phillips	do								do
1887.					1887.							
Dec.	4	do	J. C. Sobey	Liquor illegally in possession.	Dec.	5	No.	J. D. Moodie, J.P	$200 and costs or 3 months.	MedicineHat		Half to inf rmer.
do	15	do	Sol. Steeves	do	do	16	do	do	do	do		do
do	15	do	H. Dempsey	do	do	16	do	do	do	do		do
do	26	do	J. C. A. McRae	do	do	27	do	do	$100 and costs or 3 months.	do		do
do	26	do	E. Hayes	do	do	27	do	do	Dismissed	do		
do	16	do	P. Ferguson	Drunk	do	17	do	Moodie & Finlay, J.P's	do	do		
1888.												
Jan.	1	do	S. Wagner	Stabbing with intent	Jan.	11	do	Judge Macleod	6 month's imprisonment with hard labor	do		Committed for trial by J. D. Moodie, J.P., on 2nd Jan., 1888.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried	Remarks.
1888.									
Feb. 9	The Queen	Ed. Bull	Petty larceny	Jan. 9	No.	Moodie & Finlay, J.P.'s	$5 or 1 month's imprisonment at hard labor.	MedicineHat	Fine paid.
do 8	do	Geo. Paquette	Drunk	do 9	do	do	$5 or 7 days imprisonment at hard labor.	do	do
do 11	do	A. Elliott	Larceny of logs	Feb. 20	do	Judge Macleod	Acquitted	Maple Creek	Committed for trial by Supt. Antrobus
March 23	do	R. Everson	Liquor illegally in possession.	Mar. 24	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P.	Dismissed	MedicineHat	
do 23	do	L. English	Selling liquor illegally	do 24	do	do	$200 or 3 months at hard labor.	do	Imprisoned.
do 23	do	L. Clarke	do	do 24	do	do	do	do	Appealed and ap'l withdrawn; half fine to informer.
do 23	L. Clarke	W. S. Barneschat	Assault, &c.	do 24	do	Moodie & Finlay, J.P's	Dismissed	do	
April 10	The Queen	A. Brebant	House-breaking and larceny.	Sept. 3	do	Judge Macleod	6 months imprisonment at hard labor	Maple Creek	Committed for trial by Supt. Antrobus
do 17	do	E. Fearron	Liquor illegally in possession.	April 18	do	Supt. Antrobus	Case dismissed	do	
do 17	do	Jno. Lee	Threatening to shoot	do 18	do	do	do	do	
May 4	do	P. Ferguson	Petty larceny	May 5	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P.	do	MedicineHat	
do 8		Voyteek Zolandeek.	Lunacy	do 9	do	do	Held during pleasure of Lt.-Governor.	do	Released 4th June.
do 9	The Queen	J. McIntyre	Bringing stolen property into Canada.	do 14	Yes.	Judge Macleod	5 years Manitoba Penitentiary.	Maple Creek	Committed for trial by Supt. Antrobus
do 9	do	B. Azuare	do	do 14	do	do	do	do	do
June 10	A. Haywood	C. P. R. Co	Wages	June 12	No.	J. D. Moodie, J.P.	Verdict for defendant by default.	MedicineHat	
do 10	Wm. Tasker	do	do	do 12	do	do	Verdict for complainant to amount of wages.	do	Settled out of court.

July	2	L. English	L. Clarke	do								do
do	13	The Queen	J. Harper	Liquor illegally in possession.	July	14	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P	Dismissed	MedicineHat		
do	13	do	D. Cowan	Having illegal liquor at Dunmore.	do	14	do	do	$100 or 3 months at hard labor.	do		Appealed.
do	13	J. Poitrais	L. Clarke	Wages	do	14	do	do	Verdict for amount and costs.	do		Appealed; afterwards withdrawn
do	13	G. McCuaig & Co	W. J. Edwards	Obtaining goods under false pretences.								Case settled out of court.
Aug.	1	J. Beaupré	Thos. Higgins	do								do
do	1	The Queen	do	Having illegal liquor in possession.	Aug.	2	No.	J. D. Moodie, J.P.	$50 or 2 months at hard labor.	MedicineHat		Half to informer.
do	1	do	S. Palmer	Selling liquor	do	2	do	do	$100 do	do		do
do	3	do	Rottenwood, Cree Indian.	Drunk	do	4	do	do	$5 or 14 days at hard labor.	do		Imprisoned.
do	4	do	A. R. Tracey	Selling liquor to Indians	do	10	do	Antrobus & Moodie JP's	$150 or 4 months hard labor.	do		do
do	7	Thunder Bear	Little Cree	Assault	do	8	do	Inspector Sanders	3 days' imprisonment, hard labor	Maple Creek		
Sept.	13	The Queen	N. Simpson	Drunk and disorderly	Sept.	15	do	Supt. Antrobus	$10 and costs	do		Imprisoned in default
do	7	C. A. C. & C. Co. (Limited.)	Geo. Wells	Breach of contract	do	8	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P	$30 or 1 month's hard labor.	MedicineHat		do
do	23	The Queen	W. Cousins	Petty larceny	do	24	do	do	do	do		
Oct.	2	do	Geo. Hill	Setting fire to prairie	Oct.	2	do	Antrobus and Knight, J.P's.	$50 and costs or 1 mos. hard labor.	S. Current		Fine paid.
do	5	do	J. Hayward	Drunk and disorderly	do	6	do	Antrobus & Fanquier, J.P.'s.	$10 and costs or 15 days' hard labor.	Maple Creek		Fine paid; sent to Lt.-Governor.
Nov.	5	do	Jno. Johnston	Drunk	Nov.	6	do	Moodie & Finlay, J.P.'s	$5 or 14 days' hard labor.	MedicineHat		Imprisoned.
do	6	C. A. C. & C. Co. (Limited.)	Frank Howse	Breach of contract	do	7	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P	$20 or 1 month's hard labor.	do		do
do	6	do	Harry Hill	do	do	7	do	do	do	do		do
do	6	do	Harry Neale	do	do	7	do	do	Dismissed	do		
do	8	Joseph Weir	P. Blackburn	Assault	do	8	do	Inspector Sanders	do	Crane Lake.		
do	18	The Queen	Jno. Riley	Drunk	do	19	do	Moodie & Finlay, J.P.'s	$5 or 14 days at hard labor.	MedicineHat		Paid; drunk at Dunmore.
do	8	C. A. C. & C. Co. (Limited.)	Joseph Weir	Deserting employment	do	8	do	Inspector Moodie	Dismissed	Crane Lake.		Evidence not conclusive.
1888.					1888.							
Mar.	9	The Queen	J. Atkinson	Drunk and disorderly	Mar.	9	No.	Insp. Howe	Dismissed	Battleford		Insufficient evidence
do	9	do	Emma	Drunk	do	9	do	do	To appear when called on.	do		No accommodation for female prisoners.
do	9	do	J. M. Robson	In possession of and selling intoxicating liquor	do	9	do	do	Fined $50 & costs	do		
do	24	do	W. F. Greenwood	Larceny	do	26	do	Insp. Howe and W. J. Scott, J.P.'s	1 months imprisonment, hard labor	do		

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried	Remarks.
1888.									
June 10	The Queen	The Dog	Assault	March 16	No.	Insp. Howe	Two months' imprisonment with hard labor.	Battleford	
do 22	do	Jacob	Cruelty to animals	do 22	do	do	do	do	
July 7	do	A. Biro	Perjury	Nov. 5		Judge McGuire	Thrown out of court by Judge.	do	
Aug. 2	do	J. Henault	In possession of intoxicating liquor and supplying same to Indians	Aug. 2	No.	Insp. Howe and P. J. Williams, In. Agent.	Fined $50 and costs or three months' with hard labor.	do	
Sept. 4	do	G. Marchand	Drunk	Sept. 4	do	Inspector Howe and J. Clinkskill, J.P.	Fined $10 and costs or one month with hard labor.	do	
do 4	do	L. Beaudette	Killing cattle	Nov. 5	Yes	Judge McGuire	Found not guilty	do	
do 6	do	T. Cinnamon	Riding animal without authority of owner	Sept. 6	No.	Insp. Howe	Fined $4 & costs	do	
do 6	do	J. Cinnamon	do	do 6	do	do	No prosecution	do	
Nov. 9	do	J. Nolin	Larceny	do 9	do	do	Dismissed	do	No evidence.
do 27	do	do	Insanity	do 27	do	do	Retained	do	
				1887.					
	do	D. Cameron and E. Corning	Importing liquor	Dec. 12	do	J. H. McIllree, J. P.	Case dismissed	Calgary	
	J. Murdoch	W. Baillie	Criminal libel	do 31	do	do	Baillee held on $900 bonds to appear next court.	do	
				1888.					
	The Queen	J. Field	Importing liquor	Jan. 4	do	do	Fined $200 & costs or six months' hard labor.	do	Notice of appeal; appeal allowed & conviction quashed, 29th Sept., '88.
	do	E. Corning	Liquor in possession	do 11	do	do	do	do	E. Corning left the country.

.....	do	A. McNeil.....	do	do	27	do	do	...	Case dismissed.....	do	
.....	do	A. Newson..	do	do	26	do	do	...	Fined $200 & costs or six months' hard labor.	do	Fine and costs paid 27th Jan., 1888.
.....	do	J. House.....	Larceny	do	24	do	do	...	Case dismissed, pro secutor not appearing.	do	
.....	do	P. McNeil.....	Selling liquor.....	do	24	do	do	...	Fined $200 & costs or six months' hard labor.	do	Notice of appeal; judgment reserved.
.....	do	F. Miller.....	do	do	24	do	do	...	do ...	do	do
.....	do	D. McDonald.....	do	do	24	do	do	...	do ...	do	do
.....	do	Big Bull, Blackfoot Indian	Burglary	Feb.	10	do	do	...	Committed for trial	do	
.....	do	Medicine Worm, Blackfoot Indian	do	do	10	do	do	...	do ...	do	
.....	do	James Wilson....	Liquor in possession.....	do	28	.....	do	...	Case dismissed.....	do	
.....	do	W. W. Whitbeck	do	Mar.	6		do	...	Fined $50 & costs or 1 month's hard labor.	Calgary.....	Notice of appeal; appeal allowed & conviction quashed, Sept. 7, 1888.
.....	F. Culham.....	E. Cutler.....	Assault.....	April	16	No..	do	...	Dismissed.....	do	
.....	The Queen.....	A. Cameron.....	Liquor on premises.....	do	18	do	do	...	Fined $200 & costs or 6 months hard labor	do	Notice of appeal: appeal allowed & conviction quashed, Aug. 8, 1888.
.....	do	R. W. Fletcher & R. McIntyre.	Liquor in possession.....	do	23	do	do	...	Fined $200 & costs each or 6 months' hard labor.	do	Notice of appeal; appeal allowed & conviction quashed, Aug. 16, 1888.
.....	do	D. Cameron.....	Liquor on premises.....	do	23	do	do	...	Fined $200 & costs or 6 months' hard labor.	do	Notice of appeal; appeal allowed & conviction quashed, Aug. 7, 1888.
.....	do	J. McNeil.....	Liquor in possession.....	May	17	do	do	...	do ...	do	Notice of appeal; not heard
.....	do'	do	Selling liquor.	do	28	do	do	...	do ...	do	Notice of appeal; conviction sustained; fine and costs paid.
.....	P. Lepsine.....	C. Godin.....	Wounding with intent to kill.	do	27		do	...	Committed for trial	do	Not guilty

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried	Remarks.
1888.				1888.					
.....	H. Britteny.....	Wolf Child, Blackfoot Indian	Assault.....	June 12	No..	J. H. McIllree, J.H	Two months' additional hard labor	Calgary	This pris'r was undergoing 12 mos. hard labor at Calgary for cattle killing.
.....	T. Barry.....	E. Goss.....	Being in possession of horses suffering with contagious diseases.	do 16	do	W. M. Herchmer, J.P ..	Case dismissed.....	do	
.....	The Queen.....	Black Eagle, Blackfoot Indian	Vagrancy.....	do 25	.....	do ...	Dismissed with a caution	do	
.....	do	P. Calder.....	Horse stealing.....	do 19	No..	J. H. McIllree, J.P...	Committed for trial	do	Senten'd to 4 years and 3 months at hard labor by Judge Rouleau, July 16, 1888
.....	J. Godin.....	J. Desjarliers....	do	do 30	do	do ...	do ...	do	Sentenced to 7 days hard labor by Judge Rouleau for assault.
.....	W. H. Ford.....	W. Lee.....	Obtaining a covered hack under false pretences.	July 5	do	do ...	do ...	do	Not tried.
.....	The Queen.....	W. Barnes.....	Drunk and incapable.....	do 5	do	do ...	Fined $5 & costs...	do	Fine and costs paid
.....	T. S. Burns.....	A. C. Newson....	Assault.....	do 20	do	do ...	Fined $10 & costs..	do	do
.....	J. H. Morrison...	A. Boyd.....	Horse stealing.....	do 24	do	do ...	Commit'd for trial, released on bail.	do	Defendant left the country
.....	The Queen.....	Broken Leg, Blood Indian & Flying Alone, Blackf't Ind'n.	Drunk and disorderly.....	Aug. 16	do	L. W. Herchmer, and J. H. McIllree, J.P's	Broken Leg 21 days hard labor; Flying Alone 7 days hard labor	do	Served time.
.....	do	E. Hill.....	Selling intoxicants to an Indian	do 18	do	W. M. Herchmer, J.P...	Fined $50 & $25.50 costs	do	Notice of appeal; conviction quashed, Nov. 23, 1888.

.....	do	D. F. Knight.....	do ...	do	18	do	do ...	Fined $100 & $36.25 costs.	do	Notice of appeal; conviction quashed, Nov. 24, 1888.		
.....	do	P. S. Vancourtland	Pulling down a Government survey post.	do	24	do	do ...	Committed for trial	do			
.....	do	E. Kane.....	Liquor in possession.....	Sept.	20	do	J. H. McIllree, J.P...	Fined $50 & $6.25 costs or 1 month at hard labor.	do	Undergoes imprisonment.		
.....	D. Rowland.....	P. Clelland.....	Wounding a dog.....	Oct.	2	do	do ...	Fined $5 & $16.50 costs.	do	Fine and costs paid Oct. 10, 1888.		
.....	The Queen.....	W. Whitebeck...	Importing liquor.....	do	10	do	do ...	Fined $200 & costs or 6 months' hard labor.	do	Notice of appeal; conviction quashed, Nov. 16, 1888.		
....	do	Thos. Brown.....	Creating a disturbance...	do	15	do	do ...	Fined $5 & costs...	do	Fine and costs paid.		
.....	do	D. Morrison.....	Breach of the Prairie Fire Ordinance	do	26	do	do ...	Dismissed, no jurisdiction	do			
.....	do	C. Whitford.....	Horse stealing.....	do	20	do	do ...	Commit'd for trial, released on bail.	do	C. Whitford left the country.		
.....	do	W. Mickle.....	Having unlawfully in his possession a set of police harness	Nov.	10	do	do ...	Case dismissed.	do	Paid costs and delivered over harness.		
.....	do	G. McAbee.....	Cattle stealing.....	do	14	do	do ...	Committed for trial	do	Sentenced Nov. 26, 1888, to 1 month hard labor by Judge Wetmore		
.....	do	Watson	Importing liquor.....	May	9	.....	F. Harper, J. P	Dismissed	Banff.....			
.....	do	Dury	Drunk	do	13	.... .	F. Harper, J. P., and T. Watts, J. P.....	Fined $5 and costs.	Anthracite ..	Paid.		
.....	do	Ober.....	Drunk and disorderly	do	24	.....	F. Harper, J. P., and C. Constantine, J. P.	do .	do ...	do		
.....	do	Leroy	Liquor on premises.....	do	25	.....	F. Harper, J. P	Fined $200 & costs.	Banff.....	No notice of appeal received. Undergoes 6 months' hard labor.		
.....	do	Kenney.....	Importing liquor.....	do	30	.....	do	Dismissed.....	do			
.....	do	Donohue.	Liquor on premises	do	29	.....	do	Fined $200 & costs.	do	Case appealed, no notice of appeal received; conviction quashed.		
.....	do	G. Keefe.....	Selling intoxic'ing liquor	do	30	.....	do	do ...	do	Case appealed. conviction quashed.		
.....	do	D. Keefe	Liquor on premises	do	30	.....	do	do ...	do	do		
.....	do	Johnston	Drunk	do	30	No..	F. Harper, J. P., and R. O'Donohue	7 days' hard labor.	do			
.....	do	Leroy	Selling liquor.....	do	31	do	F. Harper, J. P	Fined $100 & costs	do	Paid.		
.....	do	Morrison	Burglary and robbery	June	2	do	F. Harper, J. P., and R. O'Donohue, J. P.	Dismissed	do	Plaintiff failed to appeal.		
.....	do	Donohue	Burglary.....	do	2	do	do ...	do	do	do		
.....	do	Sheedon	Selling liquor.....	do	2	do	F. Harper, J. P.....	Fined $50 & costs..	do	Paid.		

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried	Remarks.
1888.				1887.					
.....	The Queen.....	Moss	Malicious wounding.....	June 11	No.	F. Harper, J. P., and T. Watts, J. P.....	Committed for trial	Calgary	1 month hard labor.
.....	do	Hopkins.....	Selling liquor.....	do 11	do	F. Harper, J. P.....	Fined $200 & costs	Banff.....	Case appealed; no notice of appeal served; appeal dismissed.
.....	do	Donohue.....	do	do 12	do	do	Fined $50 & costs..	Anthracite..	Appealed. Conviction quashed.
.....	do	Hooton.....	do	do 11	do	do	do ...	do ...	Paid.
.....	do	Johnstone	Drunk and disorderly	do 22	do	F. Harper, J. P., and R. O'Donohue, J. P.	24 hours to leave Banff.....	Banff	
.....	do	do	do	do 25	do	do ...	30 days, hard labor	do	Served time
.....	do	Flint.....	Drunk & fighting in street	do 28	do	F. Harper, J. P., and T. Watts, J. P	$5 and costs	Anthracite..	Paid.
.....	do	Hamilton	do	do 28	do	do ...	do	do ...	
.....	do	Bretton	Ass'lt & threat'g to shoot.	do 28	do	do ...	Case dismissed.....	do ...	
July 2	Johnson.....	Ross Thompson.	Wantonly disturbing the peace.	July 2	do	F. Harper, J. P., and R. B. O'Donohue, J. P.	30 days imprisonment & fined $20	Banff.....	Served his time.
do 5	The Queen.....	F. P. Burke.....	Bringing whiskey into Territories.	do 7	do	F. Harper, J. P.....	$200 & costs or 6 months, h'd labor	do	Case appealed and certiorari applied for, not yet decided
do 7	G. Holliday	A. McGarrity	Insane	do 7	do	do	Sent to Selkirk lunatic asylum.	do	
do 28	The Queen.....	A. Leise.....	Bringing liquor into Territories..	do 30	do	do	$50 & costs or 2 months, h'd labor	do	Served imprisonment.
Aug. 11	do	A. Morrison.....	Liquor on premises.....	Aug. 15	do	do	do ...	do	Case appealed certiorari applied for; not yet decided.
do 22	G. Holliday	R. G. Brett.....	Polluting running stream	do 23	do	do	$5 and costs.....	do	Case appealed; appeal dismissed.
Sept. 11	The Queen.....	Marsh	Having liquor on premises	do 12	do	do	Case dismissed.....	do	
do 28	Moulton	Ross Thompson.	Burglary	Sept. 29	do	do	Dismissed.....	do	
Oct. 8	S. Raven	McNaughton.....	Creating a disturbance...	Oct. 8	do	F. Harper, J. P., and R. B. O'Donohue, J. P.	Dismissed on payment of costs.....	do	

do	7	The Queen.....	J. McLaughlin...	Drunk and disorderly.....	do	8	do	F. Harper, J. P , and R. B. O'Donohue, J. P.	Fined $5 & costs...	do	Paid.
do	4	Henseewood, for C.P. Ry.	J. Ellis.....	Leaving work after having signed agreement.	do	4	do	F. Harper, J. P.....	Each fined $30 and costs: or 30 days hard labor.	Kananaskis..	Served imprisonment.
do	4	do ...	E. Barnes.....	do do ...	do	4	do	do	do ...	do ...	do
do	4	do ...	J. McAllister.....	do do ...	do	4	do	do	do ...	do ...	do
do	27	J. Little.....	F. Boswell..	Threatening to shoot.....	do	27	no	do	Dismissed, prosecutor not appearing. Settled between parties out of court.....	.....	
Nov.	17	T. Connor.....	G. Morris.....	Insane.....	Nov.	17	do	do	Convicted, and sent to Calgary for safe keeping.	Banff.....	
1887.					1887.						
Dec.	1	The Queen....	A. McBeth.....	Liquor illegally in possession.	Dec.	2	No.	Supt. Perry, J. P.....	Case dismissed without costs.	Prince Alb't	
do	1	do	G. Sutherland...	Having intoxicating liquor in his possession illegally.	do	10	do	Capt. C.F. Young, J.P., Lt. Col. Sproat, J.P., W. Craig, Esq., J. P., J. F. Betts, Esq., J.P.	Case dismissed.....	do ...	
do	2	Thomas Oram....	A. Leslie, Const. N.W.M. P.	Common night walker, and unable to give a satisfactory account of himself when asked.	do	5-6	do	Lt. Col. Sproat, J. P., J. F. Betts, Esq., J.P.	Fined $25 & costs or imprisonment with hard labor.	do ...	This Constable was on duty in uniform when arrested and was tried and convicted under Vagrant Act. Case appealed.
do	8	Thomas Taylor..	do ...	Having intoxicating liquor in his possession illegally.	do	14	do	Lt. Col. Sproat, J. P. J.F. Betts. Esq., J.P.	Dismissed.....	do ...	Liquor was had in possession under seizure and in capacity as peace officer.
1888.					1888.						
Jan.	22	Mrs. R. E. Dulmage.	R. E. Dulmage..	Threatening violence.....	Jan.	23	do	Thos. Copeland.....	Bound over in two sureties to keep the peace.	Saskatoon...	

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1888.				1888.					
Mch. 27	A. Leslie, Cons. N. W. M. P.	Thomas Oram...	Appeal on conviction of Dec. 6th, 1887, as night walker, &c.	Mar'h 27	No	Mr. Justice McGuire...	Appeal sustained with costs agn'st respondent.	Prince Alb't	
Jan. 4	The Queen.....	Indian, Loud Sounding Flute	Insanity.....	Jan. 28	do	Supt. Perry, J. P... ...	Confined, awaiting the pleasure of the Lieut.-Gov.	do ...	
Feb. 13	do	W. Tait.....	Unlawfully killing cattle	Feb. 13	do	J. F. Betts, Esq., J. P.. Lt. Col. Sproat, J.P.	Case dismissed.	do ...	
April 1	do	G. W. Garrison.	Fighting.....	April 1	do	Thos. Copeland.....	Fined $5 each and costs or two days imprison'nt with hard labor.	Saskatoon	Both fines paid.
do 1	do	Wesley Clarke...	do	do 1	do	do			
do 24	do	J. B. Rocheleau.	Insanity	May 3	do	Supt. Perry, J. P.....	Dismissed.....	Prince Alb't	
May 5	do	A. H. Clarke.....	do	do 10	do	do	do	do ...	
do 5	W. Dixon.....	W. Dillon.....	Assault.....	do 11	do	do	do	do ...	
June 17	Jules Monod.....	W. V. Machise...	Non-payment of wages...	June 18	do	Capt. C.F. Young, J.P.	Dismissed with a warning ; order made for payment of wages due.	do ...	
July 29	W. Dillon.....	Willie Bear.....	Indecent assault.....	July 30	do	Supt. Perry, J. P.....	Dismissed.....	do ...	
Aug. 17	Jane Flett.....	F. Leduc.....	Assault.....	Aug. 17	do	do	do	do ...	
Oct. 29	Tahomani	Petta, Sioux squaw.....	do	Oct. 30	do	Insp. Cuthbert, J. P....	do	do ...	
Nov. 1	The Queen.....	John Dallas.....	Illegally selling intoxicating liquor.	Nov. 7	do	W. Craig, Esq., J. P. Insp. Cuthbert, J. P.	Fined $100 & costs or in default two months imprisonment.	do ...	Fine paid.
do 3	do	Thomas Oram...	do	do 6	do	do	Fined $150 & costs or in default four months imprisonment.	do ...	do

do	3	do	H'ry. Woodman	Illegally selling intoxicating liquor.	d	6	do	W. Craig, Esq., J. P., Insp. Cuthbert, J. P.	Fined $100 & costs or in default two mont's imprisonment.	do ...	Fine paid.
do	3	do	Ralph H. Bratnaber.	Illegally selling intoxicating liquor.	do	8	do	do	Fined $150 & costs or in default four mont's imprisonment.	do ...	do
do	27	do	P. L. Lafond.....	Illegally selling intoxicating liquor.	do	30	.....	Inspector Cuthbert.....	Case dismissed.....	do ...	
Jan.	3	do	Edw. Williams...	Carrying a pistol.....	Jan.	4	.....	H. S. Casey.....	To find 2 sureties for $100 each or in default 10 days imprisonment.	Edmonton...	Imprisoned at Fort Saskatchewan.
do	3	Catharine Papin	Frank Nutt.....	Assault.....	do	4	.....	H. S. Casey and M. McCauley	2 months' hard labor.	do ...	
do	3	Marg. McKenny.	do	do	do	4	.....	H. S. Casey.....	Fined $10 and $8.50 costs.	do ...	Fine paid.
do	3	do ...	Joseph Marion...	do	do	4	.....	do	Fined $10 & $7.50 costs.	do ...	do
Feb.	4	Mary Ann LaRoe	Vital LaRoe.....	do	Feb.	4	.....	do	Fined $15 and costs or 2 months' hard labor.	do ...	do
do	15	Geo. Woolley....	François Emlyn	Ill-treating horse.....	do	15	.....	A. H. Griesbach & Wm. Piercy.	Fined $30 and costs or 3 months hard labor	Fort Saskatchewan.	Imprisoned.
do	10	Joe.....	Is-che-kaki.....	Horse stealing.	do	13	.....	H. S. Casey.....	Committed for trial	Edmonton...	Dismissed by Judge Rouleau.
M'rch	10	W. F. Rees.....	John Sunday.....	House breaking.....	M'rch	12	.....	H. S. Casey & I. A. McDougall.	Committed for trial released on bail $200.	do ...	do
April	10	Quesnel	St. Jean.....	Non-payment of wages, $22.10.	April	13	.....	H. S. Casey & W. Cast.	Defendant to pay $10.20 and $6.75 costs.	Prince Alb't	
do	13	Chas. Oullette...	Thos. St. Jean...	Larceny.....	do	14	.....	H. S. Casey & M. McCauley.	Two months' hard labor.	Edmonton...	
do	25	The Queen.....	Sims Boulton.....	Dangerous lunatic.....	do	25	.....	H. S. Casey.....	Remanded.....	do ...	Died at Fort Saskatch'n, 1st June 1888
May	16	John Holland....	James Petrie.....	Setting fire to prairie.....	May	17	.....	H. S. Casey & M. McCauley.	Fined $20 and $6.50 costs.	do ...	Fine paid.
do	25	No-ak-wee-tch...	Oketsoon.....	Assault.....	. ..	.....	.....	A. H. Griesbach & H. S. Casey.	Fined $10 and $7.50 costs.	do ...	do
do	31	Sergt. Hooper...	Geo. Overy.....	Setting fire to prairie.....	June	2	.....	H. S. Casey.....	Fined $50 and $9.65 costs or in default 42 days imprisonment with hard labor.	do ...	Imprisoned.
July	11	Cons. Telford....	D. E. Noyes.....	Having intoxicating liquor in his possession.	July	13	.....	do	Fined $50 and costs	do ...	Fine paid.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried	Remarks.
1888.				1888.					
July 27	Edw. Carey.....	F. A. Wilber.....	Dangerous lunatic.....	Augt. 1	.....	H. S. Casey	Committed.....	Edmonton...	
Augt. 1	I. F. Lenne.....	Thos. St. Jean...	do	do 2	.....	do	do	do ...	
do 3	R. McKernen.....	Charles Elleth...	Leaving his employment	do 4	.....	do	Fined $15 and $5.50 costs.	do ...	Fine paid.
do 18	Fred. Flyn.....	R. McKernen.....	Common assault.....	do 18	.....	do	Fined $1 and $9.65 costs.	do ...	do
Sept. 7	Chas. Blunt.....	F. Ernest...	Stealing 10 head of cattle	Sept. 8	.....	do	Dismissed.....	do ...	Costs $4.75 against Blunt.
Oct. 4	The Queen.....	M. McKenzie.....	Drunk and disorderly. ...	Oct. 5	.....	J. A. McDougall & M. McCauley	Fined $1 and costs.	do ...	Fine paid.
do 10	do	A. Adamson.....	do	do 13	.....	H. S. Casey & Harrison Young	do	do ...	do
do 23	do	I. F. Smith.....	Selling liquor.....	do 25	.....	H. S. Casey.....	Fined $75 and costs	do ...	do
do 25	do	Nellie Webb.....	Maliciously shooting.....	do 25-26	.....	do	Committed for trial	do ...	$2,000 bail accepted.
do 14	W. B. Venner....	James Haley.....	Stealing a horse.....	do 15	.....	R. McClellan.....	Dismissed	Red Deer.....	Costs against Venner.
do 11	The Queen.....	Geo. Godin *alias* Kis-ka-wa-sis	do	Nov. 8	.....	H. S. Casey.....	Committed for trial	Edmonton...	Sent to Regina.
Nov. 2	do	Nellie Webb.....	Keeping a house of ill-fame	do 3	.....	H. S. Casey & J. A. McDougall	Fined $20 and costs or 1 month.	do ...	Costs $12.50.
do 28	do	Zotique Lajoie...	Stealing horse, Mexican saddle and blanket.	do 29	.....	Wm. Piercy.....	Committed for trial	do ...	In guard-room at Ft. Saskatchewan
1887.				1887.					
Dec. 12	do	Ted. Mulholland	Assaulting Hy. Chambers	Dec. 12	No.	Supt. A. R. Macdonell, J.P.	Case dismissed.....	Lethbridge ..	
do 21	do	Perley Stark.....	Having intoxicating liquor in his possession	do 21	do	Supt. Macdonell, J.P., Insp. Harper, J.P.	$200 and costs or 6 mos. imprisonm't at hard labor.	do ...	Fine paid.
do 22	do	Jacob Ripstein...	Selling cigars in broken boxes; seals broken	do 22	do	Supt. Macdonell, J.P., Insp. Harper, J.P	do	do ...	do

1888.												
Jan.	21	do	Julius Sherman..	Selling whiskey.....	May	9	do	Judge Macleod..	$150 and costs or 4 mos. imprisonm't at hard labor	do	...	
do	27	do	A. Dodd.....	Creating a disturbance...	Jan.	27	do	Supt. Macdonell, J.P., Insp. Harper, J.P	$5 and costs or 30 days imprisonm't at hard labor.	do	...	do
do	27	do	Martin Donelin..	do ...	do	27	do	do	do	do	...	do
Feb.	4	do	do ...	Having intoxicating liquor in his possession.	Feb.	4	do	do	$100 and costs or 3 mos. imprisonm't at hard labor.	do	...	do
do	4	do	Georgina Lee....	Assaulting Madge Blake..	do	4	do	do	$2 and costs...	do	...	do
do	10	do	Shoots Close.....	Stealing a watch from Alphonso Duguay.	do	10	do	do	14 days' imprisonment at hard labor.	do	...	
do	15	do	F. J. Bourdan....	Having intoxicating liquor in his possession	do	15	do	Insp. Harper, J.P.....	Fined $50 and costs	do	...	do
do	15	do	A. Roberge.....	do	do	15	do	do	.....	do	...	Case dismissed.
do	21	do	Red. McConnell.	Assaulting Mrs. M. McNally.	do	21	do	Supt. Macdonell, J.P., Insp. Harper, J.P.	$10 and costs or 30 days' imprisonment at hard labor.	do	...	Fine paid.
Mar.	14	do	Mrs. Clare.....	Using obscene language to Mrs. Dodd	Mar.	14	do	do	$5 and costs.....	do	...	do
do	17	do	Daniel McIsaac..	Creating a disturbance in town	do	17	do	do	$5 and costs or 30 days imprisonment at hard labor.	do	...	do
do	17	do	Wm. McDonald..	do	do	17	do	do	do ...	do	...	do
do	17	do	John Nicholson..	do	do	17	do	do	do ...	do	...	do
do	21	do	Adph. Abrahams	Having whiskey in his possession.	do	21	do	do	$125 or 4 months imprisonment at hard labor.	do	...	do
May	25	do	Moses Hall.....	Stealing a watch and chain.	June	11	do	Judge Macleod.....	1 months'imprisonment at h'd labor	do	...	
do	27	do	W. T. McArthur	Selling whiskey, C. F. Norris	May	28	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J.P.	....	do	...	Case dismissed.
June	18	do	Enock Blythe....	Selling beer on Sunday..	June	18	do	do ...	$10 and costs.....	do	...	Fine paid.
do	20	do	Georgina Lee....	Having intoxicating liquor in her possession	do	20	do	do ...	$50 and costs.....	do	...	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried	Remarks.
1888.									
June 20	The Queen.....	Henry Rennie....	Procuring intoxicating liquor to be given to Medicine Guns, an Indian squaw.	June 20	No.	Supt. R. B. Deane, J.P., F. Champness, J.P.	.....	Lethbridge..	Case dismissed.
do 20	do	James Lytle.....	Did by way of barter supply to Medicine Guns, an Indian squaw, intoxicants.	do 20	do	do ...	....	do ...	do
do 24	do	John Popson.....	Did assault and beat Peter Cramic.	do 25	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J.P.	$15 and costs or 6 weeks, imprisonment at h'd labor	do ...	Fine paid.
do 24	do	Peter Cramic....	Did assault and beat John Popson.	do 25	do	do ...	do ...	do ...	do
do 24	do	Frank Mouiski...	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 25	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J.P., F. Champness, J.P.	$5 and costs.....	do ...	do
do 24	do	George Comon..	do	do 25	do	do ...	do	do ...	do
do 24	do	Steve Mouiski..	do	do 25	do	do ...	To come up for judgment when called upon.	do ...	
do 24	do	Alex. Lubeg, M. Malis, Geo. Petrush, Mike Petrush.	Disorderly conduct.	do 25	do	do ...	.....	do ...	Case dismissed.
do 24	do	Mathies Petrush.	Creating a disturbance in the street.	do 26	do	do ...	$5 and costs or 1 month's imprisonment at h'd labor..	do ...	Fine paid.
do 24	do	Peter Griesock, Mike Miniouski	Did assault Jas. Patrick and Thos. Clipsham.	do 26	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J.P.	$10 each and costs	do ...	do
do 24	do	Steve Belpuh.....	Did assault, resist and willfully obstruct Chs. Kemp and G. Clare, acting in aid of police officer	July 18	do	Judge Macleod.....	$20 and costs.....	do ...	do

do	24	do	.....	John Stets.....	Did assault, resist and wilfully obstruct Chs. Ross and Jas. Patrick, peace officers, with intent to prevent the lawful detainer of George Czaperalick.	do	18	do	do	do	do ...	do
do	24	do	.....	George Lubeg....	Did assault, resist and wilfully obstruct Geo. Clare and Ths. Holmes, persons acting in aid of peace officer.	do	18	do	do	do	do ...	do
do	24	do	.....	Geo. Czaperalick	Did assault Chas. Ross, a peace officer in due execution of his duty, and with intent to prevent the lawful detainer of Merton Kremmick.	do	18	do	do	do	do ...	do
do	24	do	.....	Merton Massie...	Did assault, resist and wilfully obstruct Chas. Ross, peace-officer, in due execution of his duty	do	18	do	do	do	do ...	do
do	24	do	.....	Mike Carioli.....	Did assault, resist and wilfully obstruct Chas. Kemp, a person acting in aid of a peace officer	do	18	do	do	.....	do ...	Case dismissed.
do	28	do	.....	Patrick Murphy.	Did create a disturbance in the street by being drunk.	June	29	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J.P., F. Champness, J.P.	.....	do ...	do
do	28	do	.....	Martin Kirkneer.	do	do	29	do	do ...	$1 and costs.....	do ...	Fine paid.
do	29	do	.....	Fred. E. Smith..	Having intoxicating liquor on his premises ...	July	19	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J.P.	$100 and costs or 3 months imprisonment at h'd labor	do ...	Confirmed on appeal, fine paid.
July	13	do	.....	Peter McIsaac...	Did assault Jn. O'Hanley	do	14	do	do ...	$5 and costs or 14 days, imprisonment at h'd labor	do ...	Fine paid.
Aug.	12	do	.....	Michael Reilly...	Drunk and disorderly....	Aug.	13	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J.P., F. Champness, J.P.	$10 and costs or 14 days, at h'd labor	do ...	do
do	24	do	.....	Moses Hall.....	Larceny.....	Oct.	22	do	Judge Macleod.....	10 mos. imprisonment at h'd labor	do ...	
Sept.	2	do	.....	Weazle Fat.....	Drunk..	Sept.	3	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J.P., F. Champness, J.P.	To come up for judgment when called upon.	do ...	
do	18	no	.....	Sidney Pace.....	Selling intoxicating liquor, on the 15th Sept., 1888, to Peter McIsaac	do	19	do	do ...	.....	do ...	Case dismissed.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried	Remarks.
1888.									
Sept. 18	The Queen.....	Sidney Pace.....	Selling intoxicating liquor to Peter McIsaac on the 15th, 16th, 17th June last.	Sept. 19	No..	Supt. R. B. Deane, J.P., F. Champness, J.P.	.....	Lethbridge..	Case dismissed.
do 19	do	Peter McIsaac....	Perjury	Oct. 27	do	Judge Macleod.....	.....	do ...	do
do 18	do	George Lewis....	Having intoxicating liquor in his possession.	Sept. 19	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J.P.	$200 and costs or 6 mos. imprisonm't at hard labor.	do ...	Fine paid.
Oct. 3	do	George Baker....	Aiding and abetting G. Lewis to import intoxicating liquor.	Oct. 4	do	do ...	.....	do ...	Case dismissed.
Oct. 16	do	John Bain.....	Did assault and beat Mary Baine.	Oct. 17	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J. P.	$20 and costs or 2 mos. imprisonment at hard labor.	do ...	Fine paid.
do 18	do	John Molloy.....	Having intoxicating liquor in his possession.	do 19	do	do ...	$50 and costs.....	do ...	do
do 18	do	Running Coyote	Drunk.....	do 22	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J. P. & F. Champness, J. P	1 month's imprisonment.	do ...	
do 20	do	Bridget Dowser..	Selling intoxicating liquor to Running Coyote	do 20	do	do ...	.....	do ...	Case dismissed
do 21	do	William Niven...	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 22	do	do ...	$10 and costs or 14 days' imprisonment at hard labor.	do ...	Fine paid.
do 24	do	Daniel Finlay....	Did assault and beat Anthony Murrin.	do 25	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J. P.	do ...	do ...	do
do 24	do	Anthony Murrin	Did assault and beat Daniel Finlay.	do 25	do	do ...	$15 and costs or 21 days' imprisonment at hard labor.	do ...	do

do	24	do	... .	Mich'l Streamer..	Did assault and beat John Kalas.	do	25	do	do ...	$3 and costs or 7 days' imprisonment at hard labor.	do ...	do
do	24	do	.....	John Kalas.....	Did assault and beat Michael Streaner.	do	25	do	do ...	$8 and costs or 10 days' imprisonment at hard labor.	do ...	do
do	24	do	.....	Taken Many Guns	Horse stealing.....	do	27	do	Judge Macleod.....	3 months' imprisonment at hard labor.	do ...	
do	24	do	.....	Sam Bedson.....	Horse stealing and housebreaking	do	24	do	do	3 years' imprisonment at hard labor in penitentiary.	Macleod.....	
Nov.	7	do	.....	Joseph Albert Thomas.	Theft.....	Nov.	16	do	Supt.R.B. Deane, J. P., & F. Champness, J. P	6 weeks' imprisonment with hard labor.	Lethbridge ..	
do	16	do	.....	Michael Reilley..	Drunk and disorderly.....	do	17	do	do ...	$10 and costs.....	do ...	Fine paid.
do	21	do	.....	John Molloy.....	Larceny...	do	22	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J. P.	.....	do ...	Case dismissed
do	22	do	.....	Jack Kean.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	do	29	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J. P. & F. Champness, J. P	$10 and costs.....	do ...	Fine paid.
1887.						1887.						
Dec.	3	E. Allen.....		A. Bald	Assault.....	Dec.	3	do	Supt. Neale.....	Dismissed.....	Macleod.....	
do	5	The Queen.....		do	Vagrancy.....	do	7	do	Supt. Neale and Insp. Likely	do	do	
do	6	do	.....	F. Myles.....	Lunacy.....	do	6	do	Supt. Neale.....	Defendant handed over to his parents.	do	
do	7	do	.....	J. Adamson	Having intoxicants in his possession.	do	7	do	Insp. Likely.....	Dismissed.....	do	
1888.						1888.						
Jan.	25	do	.....	A. Maringer.....	do ...	Jan.	25	do	do	$50 and costs or 2 mos. at hard labor.	do	
Feb.	1	do	.....	F. Pace.....	Giving intoxicants to Indians.	Feb.	4	do	Supt. Neale and Insp. Likely.	$50 and costs or 1 mon. at hard labor.	do	
do	8	do	.....	J. Clancy	Selling intoxicants to Indians.	do	8	do	Supt. Neale and Insp. Howe.	do ...	do	
do	25	do	.....	Crow Flies, Blood Ind.	Drunk and disorderly.....	do	25	do	Insp. Likely.....	14 dys at hard labor	do	
Mar.	12	do	.....	Shouts in Morning, Blood Ind.	Larceny	Mar	12	do	Insp. Likely and Insp. Wilson.	1 mon. at hard labor	do	
do	14	do	.....	E. M. Roy.....	Selling intoxicants.....	do	26	do	Supt. Neale	Dismissed.....	do	
do	17	do	.....	J. Powell.....	Having intoxicants in his possession.	do	17	do	do	$50 and costs or 2 mon. at hard labor.	do	

Return of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried	Remarks.
1888				1888.					
Mar. 19	The Queen.....	Good Talker, Blood Ind.	Drunk and disorderly.....	Mar. 19	No..	Sup. Neale.....	14dys.at hard labor	Macleod.....	
do 19	do	Red Paint, Blood Ind.	do	do 19	do	do	1 month at hard labor.	do	
do 31	do	J. Clancy	Selling intoxicants.....	do 31	do	do	$200 and costs or 6 months at hard labor.	do	
Apr. 16	do	C. E. Denny.....	Having intoxicants in his possession.	April 17	do	Insp. Likely.....	$100 and costs or 6 months at hard labor.	do	
do 23	do	A. W. Draper....	Selling intoxicants	do 24	do	do	$100 and costs or 3 months at hard labor.	do	
do 26	do	C. France	Murder..	May 15	do	Mr. Justice Macleod.....	Released.....	do	
do 28	do	W. H. Welsh.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	April 28	do	Supt. Neale and Insp. Likely.	$10 and costs or 14 dys.at hard labor	do	
do 28	do	do	Assaulting police..	do 28	do	Supt. Neale.....	do ...	do	
May 19	J. Wilson..... ..	Wolf Sitting Blood Ind.	Assault.....	May 19	do	Insp. Likely.....	2 months at hard labor.	do	
do 21	The Queen.....	W. H. Welsh.....	Giving intoxicants to Indians.	do 21	do	Snpt. Neale and Supt. Macdonell.	Dismissed	do	
do 22	do	Iron Shield Blood Ind.	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 22	do	Supt. Neale.....	1 month at hard labor.	do	
do 22	do	Running Funny, Blood Ind.	do	do 22	do	do	do ...	do	
do 25	do	F. X. Bertrand...	Having intoxicants in his possession	do 25	do	Insp. Likely.....	$50 and costs or 3 months at hard labor.	do	
do 28	do	J. Quigley.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 28	do	Supt. Neale.....	$15 and costs or 15 days at hard labor.	do	
May 29	do	M. Blake	Having intoxicants in possession.	May 30	do	Insp. Likely.....	Dismissed.....	do	

do	29	do	W. Williams	do	do	30	do	do	do	do	
June	22	McFarland	M. Gallagher	Assault	June	25	do	Supt Macdonell and Insp. Likely	$50 and costs.	do	
July	16	The Queen	J. Allen	Gambling	July	16	do	Supt. Neale	$100 and costs or 3 mo. hard labor.	do	
do	16	do	C. Hutchings	Drunk and disorderly	do	16	do	Supt. Neale and Insp. Likely	$15 and costs or 1 mos. hard labor.	do	
do	16	do	do	Discharging pistol with intent.	do	16	do	Supt. Neale, Inspector Likely	$200 and costs or 6 mo. hard labor.	do	
Aug.	9	do	Fish Hawk, Nez Percé.	Drunk and disorderly	Aug.	9	do	Inspt. Likely	$10 and costs or 21 days' hard labor.	do	
do	20	do	Speared, Blood	do	do	20	do	Supt. Neale	14 days' hard labor	do	
do	22	do	M. Blake	Keeping disorderly house	do	22	do	Supt. Neale and Insp. Likely.	Dismissed	do	
do	22	do	do	Having intoxicants in possession.	do	22	do	Supt. Neale	do	do	
do	28	Little Antelope, Blood Ind.	J. Bittoc	Assault	do	28	do	do	1 month hard labor	do	
do	30	The Queen	M. Branne	Drunk and disorderly	do	30	do	Supt. Neale and Sup. Macdonell.	Dismissed	do	
Sept.	1	do	G. Lowe	do	Sept.	3	do	Supt. Neale and Insp. Likely.	$20 and costs or 1 mo. hard labor.	do	
do	5	do	Speard, Blood	do	do	5	do	Supt. Neale	1 month hard labor	do	
do	7	do	C. Craig	do	do	7	do	Inspt. Likely	$10 and costs or 14 days' hard labor.	do	
do	10	G. Turnbull	A. V. Knuth	Non-payment of wages	do	11	do	Asst. Com. Herchmer	Judgment for pl'f.	do	
do	12	The Queen	M. Viel	Supplying Indians with intoxicants.	do	12	do	Supt. Neale	3 mos. hard labor	do	
do	16	do	Anothe Pair of Leggings,"	Drunk and disorderly	do	17	do	Insp. Likely	14 days' hard labor	do	
do	16	do	J. Wright	Selling intoxicants to Indians.	do	22	do	Supt. Steele	$200 and costs or 6 mos. hard labor.	do	
do	17	do	A. LaChapale	Drunk and disorderly	do	18	do	Supt. Steele and Insp. Likely.	$20 and costs or 2 mos. hard labor.	do	
do	17	do	"White Man's Road," Blood.	do	do	18	do	Insp. Likely	1 mo. hard labor	do	
do	17	do	"First Owl Hollers," Blood.	do	do	17	do	do	do	do	
do	17	do	"Bears Cap," Blood.	do	do	17	do	do	21 days' hard labor	do	
do	17	do	'Man that Talks,' Blood.	do	do	19	do	do	7 days' hard labor.	do	
do	17	do	R. M. Jones	do	do	17	do	Supt. Steele and Insp. Likely.	$15 and costs or 14 days' hard labor.	do	
do	18	do	R. Paterson	do	do	18	do	do	$5 and costs	do	

Return of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried	Remarks.
1888.				1888.					
Dec. 22	The Queen.....	F. Fontaine	Drunk and disorderly ...	Dec. 22	No.	Supt. Steele, and Insp. Likely.	$10 and costs or 14 days' hard labor.	Macleod.....	
do 29	do	"Pat," Blood ...	do ...	do 29	do	Insp. Likely.....	1 mo's. hard labor.	do	
Oct. 6	do	"Fish Hawk," Nez Percé.	do ...	Oct. 9	do	do	do ...	do	
do 13	do	J. Allen.....	Selling intoxicants.....	do 13	do	do	$100 and costs or 3 mo's. hard labor.	do	
do 13	do	W. Damon.....	do	do 13	do	do	do ...	do	
do 15	do	'Peigan Woman,' Blood Ind.	Attempting to commit unnatural offence.	do 17	do	do	Dismissed.....	do	
do 20	do	"Sam Bedson," Blood Ind.	Horse stealing.....	do 24	do	Justice Macleod.....	3 years Manitoba Penitentiary.	do	
Nov. 5	do	S. Bruard.....	Shooting with intent.....	Nov. 12	do	Supt. Steele	Committed for trial	do	
do 8	E. London.....	J. Allen.....	Assault.....	do 22	do	Supt. Neale.....	Bound over to keep the peace.	do	
do 10	The Queen.....	"Fish Hawk," Nez Percé.	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 10	do	do	1 mo's. hard labor.	do	
do 23	do	H. S. Dalton.....	Selling intoxicants.....	do 29	do	Supt. Macdonnell	Dismissed.....	do	
do 28	do	"Young Chief," Blood Ind.	Horse stealing.....	do 28	do	Supt. Neale.....	do	do	

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